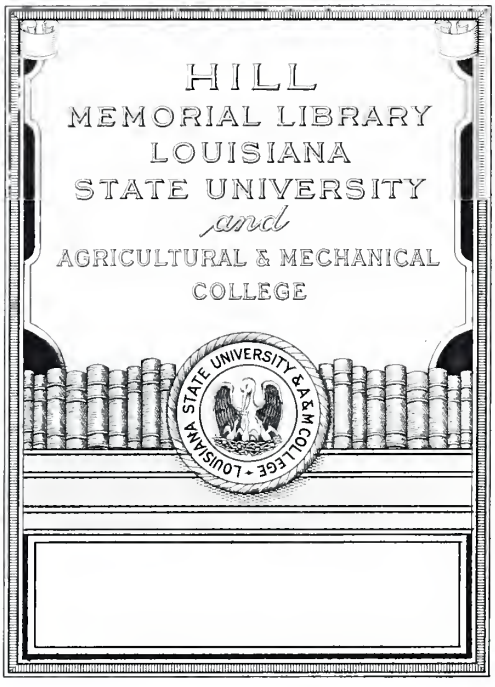
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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against foreign Competition

Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., OCTOBER 1, 1945 No. 1

The Annual Address of President J. J. Shaffer

(Presented at the 23rd Annual Meeting of the American Sugar Cane League, Held in New Orleans on Thursday, September 27, 1945)

Since our meeting of a year ago much has happened of profound significance to all mankind. The Axis powers in Europe have been crushed with such destruction that the very completeness of the job brings about one of the major tasks of rehabilitation. The Japanese enemy in the Pacific has been overcome, in a way, even more startling, in that we have brought about the surrender of a fanatical and warlike people with practically all of its armies intact. Such a unique situation was the result of complete naval and air supremacy by the United States and further accentuated by the introduction of the new and fearfully destructive atomic bomb. This strange and awful force has startled the world with its implications. Will civilization destroy itself? Or will the harnessing of this natural energy be used as a blessing to soften the road for all mankind?

We have gained much and lost much in this world upheaval. For the first time in history this nation has been called upon to give its maximum regardless of cost in life or money. The results have surpassed our highest hopes. The United States of America has attained a position of leadership among the nations of the world, demanding that greater responsibilities be assumed and new paths trod in international relations looking toward good will, friendship and cooperation rather than exploitation. Our losses have been sore and grievous too as is best evidenced by the thousands of fine young Americans who will not return now that the wars are over.

Such a conflict could not help but leave in its wake much disruption in national and world economies which can best be cured by cooperation, patience and sympathetic understanding. The task will not be easy.

One of the basic difficulties of agriculture in the past which will be accentuated in the post war world is its inability to compete with industry for labor. There seems to be general acceptance of the fact that agriculture is to pay lower wages for comparable work. Farmers as a class have been looked upon, in many quarters, as exploiters of labor and criticized for poor living conditions and low wages. There is no just reason why a worker in the cane fields should not be treated with the same consideration and dignity as one who works at a similar job in industry. It seems trivial to say however that the ability to pay wages depends on the price of commodities or rather the spread between price and cost. Since 1934 the AAA has been in complete control of our business in so far as regulating price and wages are concerned. They have had data showing costs and returns so that the profits of the industry were well known. During that time wages have been increased over 100% but are still far below the industrial scale, while the income from cane has been augmented by subsidy payments instead of price increase. Such subsidies are temporary and when withdrawn will necessitate a decrease in wages unless the price of sugar is increased in like proportion. This area will welcome the day when the regulated price of our commodity will take into consideration the fairness of a labor wage fully comparable to that paid in industry.

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

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MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor

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in which are consolidated

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The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.

Subscription Price, 50 Cents Per Year.

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It is proper for the Louisiana sugar industry to make known its desire to participate in working out the complicated problem of post war sugar with equity and fairness to all producing areas. At this very moment there is a desperate shortage of sugar. Such a crucial condition has been the subject of much criticism and controversy in an effort to find out the cause and fix the blame. A careful study of testimony before the "Special Committee to Investigate Food Shortages in the House of Representatives" indicates that the present great sugar scarcity in the United States is due largely to the fact that approximately 70% of our domestic market was supplied from offshore areas. Over and above the actual loss of certain countries or possessions to enemy action, shipping, in modern warfare, is and probably always will be, one of the great bottlenecks. This being true it seems reasonable to presume that any world conflict in the future, under similar conditions, will bring about more or less similar results. Therefore one of the first problems to consider is that of increasing continental production as insurance against the possibilities of even greater scarcity in the event of future conflicts. This could be done without undue hardship on other areas by allowing continental producers to absorb the consumption increase of the United States over the years as well as a material part of any decrease in Philippine production as may develop in the future as her status of independence might affect her ability or willingness to produce.

The Louisiana sugar industry has gone on record in no uncertain terms that it favors a quota system coordinated with tariff reductions not only for its own better protection but also to be in step with the present overwhelming desire to lower tariffs and stimulate world trade.

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The domestic price of 96° raw sugar was fixed in 1942 at $3.50 per 100 lbs. and was subsequently increased to $3.75 at which level it now stands. This price is obviously too low. Therefore it has been increased by subsidies from the AAA and the CCC until for the present year such subsidies amount to approximately $2.90 per ton of cane and for 1946 will be increased to approximately $3.40 per ton. In addition the price of blackstrap molasses has been increased to about 18 cents per gallon on account of the artificial demand for alcohol created by the war. This stimulated price of molasses adds approximately 30c per ton of cane to the producer and gives the processor of sugar about 55c per ton above the normal prewar level. It should be admitted that such total price for cane as outlined above gives the producer of cane at present sufficient returns to come out with a modest profit if he can procure the essentials for cultivating and harvesting operations.

The processor on the other hand has only recently been granted an incentive payment from CCC of 15 cents per 100 lbs. raw basis or about 24 cents per ton of cane. The Efferson report showed an increase in operating cost since 1941 of some 90 cents per ton. Therefore the 24 cents seems wholly inadequate to materially relieve the situation. This is particularly true when it is realized that some 55 cents per ton of cane is now enjoyed by processors as extra revenue from the artificial price of molasses. This item of income will be totally eliminated as soon as the extra need for alcohol is over and molasses recedes to its normal position. It is thought by many that this day is almost if not actually upon us.

The income to the producer of cane in Louisiana comes, in effect, from four sources (i. e.)

$3.86 — Factory cane
.30 — Molasses
1.30 — AAA
1.60 — CCC

$7.06 — Total per ton cane

In the post war period, what will happen to the large proportion of the income per ton of cane involved in the payments from AAA, CCC and molasses? It is a certainty that the molasses income will vanish at a very early date. The CCC payments are made on a yearly basis as an incentive to produce more sugar for the war effort. It is reasonable to expect material curtailment if not abandonment of these payments when sugar becomes more plentiful. What will be the policy of the new President and Congress concerning sugar? Will the Sugar Act be continued by Congress on the same basis? All of these uncertain elements create fear in the hearts of Louisiana sugar producers concerning the future. In spite of these doubts Louisiana has increased its production during the war years and barring conditions beyond human control 1945 and 1946 will see additional increases. Big production, especially with crops which require from two to three years to develop, with prospects of drastic curtailment in income is not a pleasant outlook. Congress has realized this dilemma by providing that certain farm commodities are to be sustained at 90% of parity for two years after the war. This is a fine and considerate gesture which should be appreciated. The law provides federal loans at that rate for wheat, corn, tobacco, rice, peanuts, hogs, eggs, chickens, turkeys, milk, butter-fats, dry peas and beans, soy beans grown for oil, flaxseed grown for oil, potatoes and cured sweet potatoes. The loan rate for cotton is 92% of parity. Sugar was not included because it is the subject of special legislation which outlines that a price shall be upheld sufficient to maintain the industry as a whole. This is vague and uncertain and in prewar years there was much difference of opinion between sugar producers and the administrators of the Congressional Act as to what constituted "maintenance of the industry as a whole." There should be a statement from the Secretary of Agriculture guaranteeing a sugar income at least comparable to other agricultural crops for a period of two years after the need for all out production is over, and if based upon parity, the item of labor should be included in the index because in sugar production the labor cost represents 50% or more of the total production cost and any figure which does not include labor is not a just parity.

Farmers of this country have done an outstanding job of producing food. Their effort compares in every way with that of industry. They have worked under extreme hardships. Lack of fertilizer — lack of machinery — lack of manpower have been the straws which almost, but not quite, broke the camel's back. In spite of such obstacles they came through each year with the impossible. The production of sugar in Louisiana has measured up to this high standard. Louisiana has done and will continue to do her part by increasing production still further until the stop sign is turned on.

Sugar production in Louisiana for the three war years (1944 — 1943 — 1942) has averaged approximately 400,000 tons per year, a larger figure than the three preceding years by 20%, and will compare favorably with any past production. Our industry may take just pride in this achievement. It has been a difficult assignment. In spite of all handicaps the current crop (1945) barring accidents, should show a material increase over the past three year average.

The American Sugar Cane League is continuously supplying the industry with more and better service. Time does not permit a detailed account of the tremendous amount of work undertaken and carried to conclusion by the employees and committees of the League. It might be well to mention however such vital problems as subsidy payments for both producers and processors, prisoners of war, fertilizers, priorities, cane varieties, truck and tractor tires, as well as the hundred and one contacts and discussions with local and federal agencies which are almost daily matters for concern. A close personal contact is maintained with the Louisiana sugar industry by your General Manager, Marcel Voorhies. This has had much to do with our good financial position but even better has brought about a fine spirit of friendliness and understanding between the League and its members. I cannot say too much in praise of the excellent job he has done. The League is fortunate in having as its active head a man of such splendid ability and over all good sense. It would be wise to materially increase his authority and responsibility as the years go by. Our Washington office under the general supervision of the talented veteran administrator has turned in its usual fine performance. In all this broad land it would be hard to find one, who by experience and training is more fitted for his task than Clarence Bourg. Paul Borron, our legal adviser, has made many friends for the industry and has at all times been of tremendous help to the League and its members, by his skill and unusual ability in handling the complex legal problems.

It would not be proper to complete any observations about Louisiana sugar unless special emphasis be placed on certain local problems which seem of paramount importance (i. e.) (1) New and better cane varieties, (2) Research work looking toward a more profitable use of cane by-products, and (3) Increased mechanization of fields and improvements in the factory. In all probability the future of our industry to a large degree depends upon how much progress is made along these lines.

I can report that a start has already been made in assisting the Department of Agriculture and the State University in the increase of new and unreleased varieties of cane. Mr. E. P. Munson is employed by the League for this purpose. He visits, at regular intervals, all primary and secondary increase stations, where unreleased varieties are being propagated, for inspection, advice, tabulation of acreage, disease control and general cooperation with the owners. Mr. Munson has been careful and conscientious in his work and a good start has been made in this most important activity. However it becomes increasingly obvious that one man cannot possibly cover the large area, do all field work and at the same time keep up necessary office tabulations and analyses, consequently our General Manager has been burdened with considerable extra work which should be completely lifted from his shoulders. I cannot help but bring to your attention again the thought that the American Sugar Cane League should increase

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this activity to any degree necessary in order to propagate new varieties quicker and in larger quantities.

One of the four great Federal Regional Research Laborities is located in New Orleans but has been largely engaged in research on crops produced in surplus, such as cotton, peanuts and sweet potatoes in special relation to the war effort. It is the thought of the Industrial Committee of the League that, as soon as possible now that the war is over, steps should be taken to have the facilities of this great Federal Farm Laboratory, located right in our midst, available to our industry. Louisiana State University also has some funds for research and negotiations are being carried on at this time for establishing a pilot plant for experimental work on paper pulp and alph-cellulose from bagasse. Our great university at L. S. U. should be given all encouragement and help possible to materially increase its facilities for research on sugarcane problems.

The Louisiana cane area is proud of the hardy and vigorous strides made in mechanizing its fields. It should give due thanks to those men of great genius who, over the years, have led us out of primitive conditions to a position of world leadership. A similar rebirth of creative energy in our factories would go a long way toward solving some of our most perplexing problems.

In closing, may I express my personal thanks and appreciation to these faithful workers, committee chairmen, officers, individuals and employees who have worked so well and without whom little if anything could be accomplished, and on behalf of us all, wish our incoming President much success and happiness in his work.

Fair and Reasonable Prices for 1945 Crops of Florida and Louisiana Sugar-Cane for Sugar

(*Official Release*)

Part 802—Sugar Determinations

Pursuant to section 301 (d) of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, the following determination is hereby issued:

802.20o. *Fair and reasonable prices for the* 1945 *crop of Florida sugarcane for sugar.* Fair and reasonable prices for the 1945 crop of Florida sugarcane for sugar shall not be less than those provided for in the determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1944 crop of Florida sugarcane for sugar, issued October 11, 1944, and published in the *Federal Register* on October 13, 1944.

802.22p *Fair and Reasonable prices for the* 1945 *crop of Louisiana sugarcane for sugar.* Fair and reasonable prices for the 1945 crop of Louisiana sugarcane for sugar shall not be less than those provided for in the determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1944 crop of Louisiana sugarcane for sugar, issued October 11, 1944, and published in the *Federal Register* on October 13, 1944, except that for the purpose of determining season average prices for 96° raw sugar, duty paid basis at New Orleans, Louisiana, the period beginning with October 12, 1945 (or the Friday within the first marketing week of actual trading) and ending on January 31, 1946, shall be governing.

Issued this 13th day of September, 1945.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

(Federal Register 9-18-45)

Sugar Allocated for Fourth Quarter of 1945

(*Official Release*)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently announced allocations of available U. S. supplies of sugar for the fourth quarter of the year. The supply allocated, totaling 1,222,610 tons, is 317,000 tons less than the average pre-war distribution in the fourth quarter but is 68,000 tons higher than the low point reached in 1942.

The total of 1,222,610 tons for the October 1-December 31 period has been allocated as follows: U. S. civilians' including home, institutional and industrial users, 982,000 tons; U. S. military and war services, including indirect use in confections, etc., 174,000 tons; U. S. military relief feeding, 8,000 tons; liberated areas through UNRRA and other programs, 31,000 tons; U. S. territories and other exports, 27,000 tons.

The 982,000 tons allocated to U. S. civilians, not counting some delayed marketings under the third quarter allocation, is approximately equal to the 1942 quantity for civilians, although 562,000 tons lower than the quantity made available to civilians in the fourth quarter of last year. On the basis of this allocation and estimated distribution so far this year, it now appears that the civilian per capita consumption will average about 73 pounds compared with 89 pounds last year and 96 pounds for the pre-war years 1935-39. The rate for the fourth quarter will be somewhat lower than the annual rate of 73 pounds because of the normal seasonal variation in sugar consumption and because more sugar was distributed in each of the other three quarters than is now available for the fourth quarter.

This allocation to civilians includes sugar for commercial food processors and industrial users as well

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED

The following list contains the names of the officers and members of the Executive Committee who were elected at the Annual Meeting of the American Sugar Cane League, held in New Orleans on Thursday, September 27th, 1945:

President—George L. Billeaud
First Vice-President—Murphy J. Foster
Second Vice-President—J. J. Munson
Third Vice-President—James A. Lanier
Fourth Vice-President—C. J. Bourg.
Fifth Vice-President—Marcel J. Voorhies
Treasurer—R. H. Chadwick

Executive Committee

W. F. Giles	Leon J. Landry
Edward J. Gay	David W. Pipes, Jr.
Horace Nelson	Dubourg Thibaut
Stephen C. Munson	J. P. Duhe
Louis Wilbert	E. N. Kearny
Warren Harang	George M. Murrell
H. Langdon Laws	Louis Robichaux
F. A. Graugnard, Jr.	L. A. Borne
Charles A. Farwell	Harry Trowbridge
Charles O'Brien	J. J. Shaffer, Jr.

as for the home. Approximately 6,000,000 tons of sugar will be consumed by U. S. military and civilians this year as compared with over 7,000,000 tons in 1944. Civilian supplies for the year are estimated at 5,092,000 tons compared with 6,141,000 tons last year.

Allocations for the military and war services reflect reduction in requirements resulting from the end of the war. The allocation of 174,000 tons for the fourth quarter is 126,000 tons or 40 per cent less than was distributed to the military and war services in the fourth quarter of 1944.

Selective Service Circular No. E-84

Subject: *Postponement of inductions of registrants engaged in Harvesting, Grinding and Processing of* 1945 *Sugarcane Crop.*

1. *Shortage of Skilled Manpower*: There is still a shortage of skilled manpower in the cane-growing areas of Louisiana. The Selective Service System of Louisiana should lend every assistance toward insuring the successful harvesting, grinding and processing of Louisiana's 1945 sugarcane crop. Skilled registrants so engaged should not be removed from the industry until the 1945 crop has been harvested, ground and processed.

2. *Postponement of Scheduled Inductions*: To this end, when a Local Board has determined a registrant to be a skilled employee engaged in the harvesting, grinding and processing of sugarcane, it is the order of the State Director that his induction shall be postponed until January 1, 1946, unless, of course, the service of such registrant is terminated prior thereto, either voluntary or otherwise.

3. *Skilled Employees*: By skilled employees it is meant such employees as are engaged as mechanics, crane operators, cane haulers, operators of harvesting machines and tractors and machinery in sugar refineries, etc., and those who are engaged in the maintenance thereof. The provisions of this circular are not intended to include common labor.

For the State Director:
W. D. Shaffer,
Colonel, A. G. D.
Executive Officer

September 20, 1945.

Truck Tires

Mr. H. L. Beddoe, Commercial Representative of "All State Truck Tires," with Sears, Roebuck and Co., New Orleans 3, La., Phone Raymond 9611, has advised us of the stock of truck tires which is and will be available at the Sears, Roebuck & Co. store in New Orleans. Mr. Beddoe may be reached after 6 P. M. at the New Orleans Athletic Club, Phone Raymond 2375.

On hand now:

40	8.25 x 20	10 ply
10	7.50 x 20	10 ply
45	7.00 x 20	10 ply
1	9.00 x 20	10 ply
10	6.00 x 20	6 ply
10	6.50 x 20	8 ply
40	7.00 x 20	8 ply

There will be in addition the following tires during the next ten days:

100	8.25 x 20	10 ply
75	7.50 x 20	10 ply
75	7.00 x 20	10 ply
40	9.00 x 20	10 ply
25	10.00 x 20	12 ply
20	6.00 x 20	6 ply
20	6.50 x 20	8 ply
25	7.00 x 20	8 ply

* * * *

The Firestone district office in New Orleans has secured through its management 825 truck tires 7.00 x 20-10 ply and larger, to be used exclusively for the cane harvest. These tires are now in the hands of the Firestone dealers located in the cane area.

SUMMARY OF RECENT OFFICIAL RELEASES

Virgin Island Wages

Fair and Reasonable wage rates for persons employed in the production, cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane in the *Virgin Islands* during 1945 have been fixed by the War Food Administration as follows:

Time Rates: Per Day of 8 hours, $1.60, with rates in proportion for a working day longer or shorter than 8 hours.

Piece Rates: Persons employed on a piece rate basis shall be paid at rates which will result in earnings of not less than the *time rates*.

The order allows *higher* wages than those set forth and also calls for the usual perquisites.

Virgin Island Cane Prices

The 1945 crop of *Virgin Island* sugarcane is bought from the grower on a percentage basis: that is to say, the processor pays for the cane according to the amount of sugar recovered. This begins with a rate of not less than the f. o. b. mill value of six (6) pounds of 96° degree raw sugar for each hundredweight of sugarcane when the average quantity of sugar recovered for the season represents less than 10% of the weight of such sugarcane; goes to 63% of the f. o. b. mill value of the raw sugar when the recovery is 10% or more, but less than 12%, and reaches 65% of the f. o. b. mill price when the recovery represents 12% or more of the weight of the sugarcane.

Payments are based on the New York weekly average price, less all costs involved in the marketing of the sugar, except the costs of bags and bagging, storage in company warehouses, war risk insurance, or any item of expense incurred that is reimbursed in whole or in part by the Federal Government or any Government agency.

The cane grower also receives one-half of the excess that the net proceeds derived from the sale of

Blackstrap Molasses produced in 1945 exceeds the 1941 crop net proceeds.

Normal Yield for the Virgin Islands

The *normal yield* of commercially recoverable sugar per acre in the *Virgin Islands* is calculated on the crop years of 1935, 1936 and 1939, and is the average of the sugar raw value, recovered and the average tons of cane produced per acre during the said three crop years. The average for any farm that did not produce sugarcane during 1935, 1936 and 1939 is based on the average of the farms in the same local producing area.

Abandonment and deficiency payments are determined by the Officer or Acting Officer in charge of the San Juan, Puerto Rico, office of the A.A.A. The payments are made for crop failures and deficiencies due to drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease, or insects.

Normal Yield For Puerto Rico

The normal yield in Puerto Rico is based on the crop years of 1938-39, 1939-40, and 1940-41 as follows:

The average number of hundredweights of sugar, raw value, recovered per short ton of sugarcane processed during such crop years for the extraction of sugar by the mill, or mills, where sugarcane from the farm was ground, and the average number of short tons of sugarcane per acre harvested on the farm for the extraction of sugar during the said three crop years.

The normal yield for a new farm is based on the average yield in the locality in which the new farm is located.

Abandonment and deficiency payments are determined by the Officer or Acting Officer in charge of the A.A.A. office in San Juan, and are made for crop deficiencies or failures due to drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease, or insects.

Normal Yield For Hawaii

The normal yield in Hawaii is based on the crop years of 1939, 1940 and 1941 and is computed by taking the simple average of the number of hundredweights of sugar, raw value, recovered per short ton of sugarcane processed for the extraction of sugar by the mill at which the sugarcane from the farm was ground, and the simple average, for such crop years, of the number of short tons of sugarcane per acre harvested on the farm for the extraction of sugar.

The normal yield of new farms is computed by using the normal yield of the farms in the same locality.

Abandoment and deficiency payments are determined by the Officer or Acting Officer in charge of the A. A. A. office in Honolulu and are based on damage to the crop due to drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease, or insects.

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Fertilizer

C. J. Bourg

The Chemical and Fertilizer Division of the Materials and Equipment Branch, USDA, has indicated that all Government controls affecting fertilizers will be lifted on September 30th and that, therefore, any assistance to the sugar industry will have to be on a purely voluntary basis between the distributors and the sugarcane producers.

As previously advised, the best protection that growers can establish for themselves is to order immediately for December or January delivery. This would provide the only absolutely safe insurance because deliveries in December and January would be prior to the time in the year when the fertilizer market becomes tight.

Entries from Offshore Areas through August 31, 1945

(Official Release)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that the quantity of sugar entered for consumption from all offshore areas during January-August amounted to 3,783,912 short tons, raw value. For the corresponding period last year the quantity entered totaled 3,819,189 tons. The figures are subject to change after final outturn weights and polarization data for all entries are available.

A total of 146,583 short tons of sugar, raw value, was marketed by the mainland cane area and 572,634 tons by the continental beet area during January-July as compared with 220,786 tons and 630,095 tons, respectively, during the same period of 1944.

Area	Quantity entered through Aug. 31
	(short tons 96° equivalent)
Cuba	2,621,147
Hawaii	492,164
Puerto Rico	615,258
Virgin Islands	3,907
Foreign Countries other than Cuba	51,436
Total	3,783,912

Direct-Consumption Sugar

Direct-consumption sugar is included in the foregoing quantities shown as entered through August 31.

Area	Sugar entered through Aug. 31		
	Sugar Polarizing 99.8° and above	Sugar Polarizing less than 99.8°	Total
	(short tons, 96° equivalent)		
Cuba	238,397	10,643	249,040
Puerto Rico	89,518	9,467	98,985
Total	327,915	20,110	348,025

ENTRIES FROM FULL DUTY COUNTRIES

Area	Quantity entered through July 31[1]
	(pounds)
French West Indies	102,871,577
Tons	51,436

[1] Excluding the first 20,000 pounds entered. Under the quota provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 such sugar is quota-exempt, and although these provisions are in suspension at this time, these deductions continue to be made in order to keep entry figures on a basis comparable with those of previous years.

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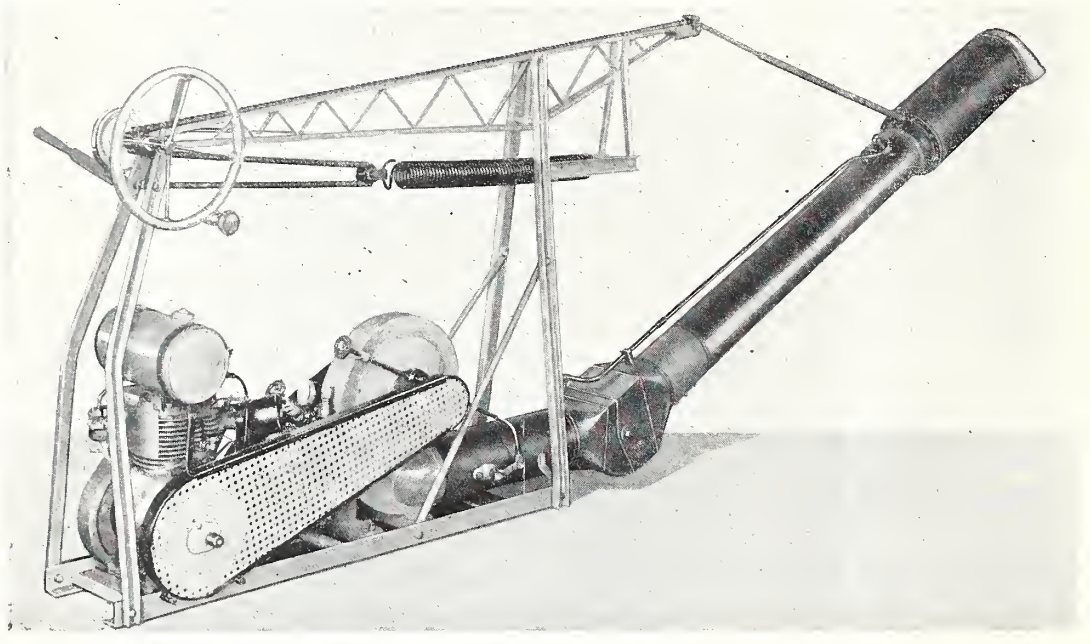

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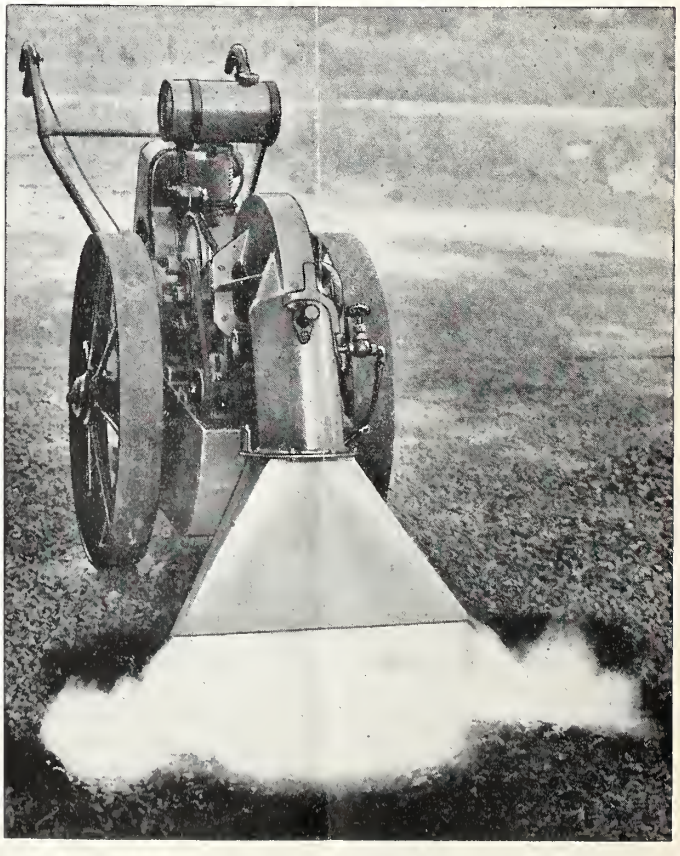
The Model "A" shown above burns a swath 5 feet wide and has a wide range of adaptability. It may be mounted on a Railroad push car to be towed by a motor car or it can be mounted on a truck, tractor or trailer car and used for burning along highways, fences, canal banks, irrigation ditches, etc.



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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against foreign Competition

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Washington Begins Reconversion Stabilization

By C. J. Bourg

The shooting war is over but an internal war is going on with the prospect that it will last for many years. There has developed a controversy within the Administration regarding policy on food prices and food subsidies. The Administration is apparently seeking, through the Department of Agriculture, to terminate subsidies but the Office of Price Administration represents the resistance to the increase in price which must necessarily substitute for subsidies being eliminated. The final result will most probably be some type of compromise which will bring about a gradual elimination of subsidies and even slower yielding to the necessity for reasonable price increases. At the same time, the Administration is advocating the increase of the minimum wage from 40¢ an hour to 65¢ an hour which will create another squeeze for the employer who is not now obtaining a fair return on his investment, and in some cases actually sustaining losses.

Sugar Costs Less Than Other Foods

It is interesting to study recent releases from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in the Department of Labor, relative to the retail costs of food and the costs of living. The average increase in the cost of all foods is reported by the Department of Labor to have been 51.6% as compared to August 15, 1939 and 44.9% as compared to January 14, 1941. The same tables show that the price of sugar at retail has increased only 28.8% as compared to August 15, 1939 and 31.4% as compared to January 14, 1941. It is quite obvious that the ceiling prices on sugar established by OPA in 1941 and 1942 should have been adjusted as costs have increased during the war years. But the control of sugar prices established on the basis of costs in 1941 and previously have been held firmly in disregard of the changes in cost of production. With the war over, we should be able to look forward to readjustment in the normal relationships among food prices, as well as between the cost and price of each such food.

The necessity for the establishment of Government safeguards against inflation is recognized and producers can be expected to take the patriotic point of view. However, the very fact that protection against inflation is for the benefit of all citizens of the U. S. carries with it the obligation on the part of responsible Government to apply the controls uniformly and in such manner as to provide equal treatment for producers, just as there should be equal protection for all consumers.

The figures above quoted from the Government Department responsible for determining costs of living in relation to retail prices reveal that the controls over sugar have been more drastically applied than on other foods. It confirms the necessity for such changes as will permit sugar producers to receive Government consideration at relatively the same level as producers of other foods, with due regard for the consumer and for the increased wages being paid to labor on the farm and in the factory.

OPA Action Awaited

The OPA has closed the period during which evidence could be submitted in support of the protests of the raw sugar producers against the ceiling price

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MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor

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The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.

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for their product. Prior to the deadline on October 5th, OPA had received complete answers to questionnaires from 24 Louisiana producers and 1 Florida producer of raw sugar. The records to the Administrator will be made on the basis of the figures and facts contained in these answers. OPA has taken cognizance of the fact that the 1945 harvesting season has now begun in Louisiana and it is of the utmost importance that sugar producers know what the market price for their product will be. The Department of Agriculture has determined that the price of sugar cane shall be based upon the market quotations on sales of raw sugar between October 12th and January 31st. At the same time the shortage of sugar has brought about a more direct control over the marketing of raw sugar in order that equality of treatment may be given refiners with respect to the amount of raw sugar available for the melt of each refiner. The Louisiana raw sugar crop will be marketed completely by January 31st under Government supervision.

WFO 131 on Sugar Distribution

Another result of the sugar shortage has been WFO 131 which sought to facilitate the ability of the distributors of refined and direct-consumption sugars to supply requirements of consumers during each quarter of 1945. The distribution quotas for the 4th quarter of 1945 have not yet been announced because there is under consideration the suspension of WFO 131 during this quarter. Such a suspension would greatly facilitate the marketing of the Louisiana direct-consumption sugar as well as refined sugar. It probably will become necessary for the Government to absorb some freight on sugars going into states like Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia because of the shortage of sugar on the eastern seaboard and the increasingly favorable reports that the beet sugar production in 1945 will be greater than at first estimated.

FLASH

Washington, D. C. Oct. 12, 1945

M. J. VOORHIES
AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE
414 WHITNEY BUILDING
NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

WFO 131.1 SUSPENDED AS TO DELIVERIES TO CIVILIANS DURING FOURTH QUARTER 1945. REFINED SUGAR DELIVERIES TO GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZED PURCHASES AND AGENCIES SUBJECT TO QUOTA BUT NO DISTRIBUTION QUOTAS ON OTHER LOUISIANA DIRECT CONSUMPTION SUGARS. NEITHER DOES ZONING APPLY TO SUCH D-C SUGAR PRODUCERS.

C. J. BOURG

Zoning

The OPA has revived zoning of sugar distribution but the restrictions apply mostly against Eastern Seaboard refined sugar being sent westward. The primary distributors of Louisiana refined and direct-consumption sugars are permitted to market in their normal territory which includes the entire Mississippi Valley. Thus Louisiana sugars may be marketed in Illinois and Missouri in addition to the nearby south-

ern states. Western cane and beet sugar will likewise be delivered into the Mississippi Valley and as far east as Ohio and West Virginia. Under the circumstances, there will actually be no restrictions on Louisiana direct-consumption sugars outside of the willingness and ability of industrial users and consumers to buy and accept delivery.

Java Hoard Discovered

The newspapers have given headlines and considerable space to a report of 1,600,000 tons of sugar having been found in Java by the Allied forces. Such a quantity of sugar could very well change the sugar picture in the U. S. and in the world, depending largely upon the condition of the sugar and of the containers, in addition to the ability to transport this tonnage to the areas of consumption. Certainly this discovery will have no physical effect upon sugar distribution in the U. S. during the 4th quarter of 1945. It does tend to raise the hopes of an earlier overcoming of the sugar shortage. As the Japs would have had no reason to encourage sugar production in Java during their occupation, the conclusion is that all or most of this sugar is probably 3 or 4 years old. The type of warehouses in which the commodity was stored and the condition of the bags or other containers will have to be ascertained before a valuation can be placed with respect to consumption relief. Jave is far removed from Europe and the U. S., which are the countries of highest consumption. Conceivably, all of the Javanese sugar will be transported to Europe, and the chief benefit to American consumers will be that the necessity for sending sugar from the U. S. to Europe in 1946 will be removed much more quickly.

Tractors

Your attention is again invited to the new priority system brought into being October 1st. We have had some requests for action to assist sugarcane growers in obtaining large-wheel hi-lug-tire tractors. Each individual in need of a tractor should file with the New Orleans Office of WPB, Application Form WPB 541-A, asking for a CC rating under Priority Regulation 28. Qualifications of the applicant are covered in Paragraph D, Section 3, of PR 28. WPB can give no priority assistance except upon individual applications, which should emphasize the emergency need due to the harvest having already begun and the need for maximum sugar production having been established officially by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Tires

At the suggestion of the League, the WPB has requested all truck tire manufacturers to deliver to distributors in the sugar parishes additional tires to meet the emergency need of the sugarcane harvest. We have assurances of at least 2000 tires being made available by Goodyear, Firestone and All State. Undoubtedly other manufacturers will furnish their prorata. Under the circumstances, all growers and haulers of sugarcane should anticipate their needs both with the OPA and with the local distributors.

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The Variety Census for 1945

By George Arceneaux, Senior Agronomist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.[1]

Data on proportionate acreages currently devoted to important varieties of sugar cane in Louisiana have been obtained in a recently completed survey conducted in cooperation with county agents of the principal sugar-producing parishes. In some instances parish figures were derived from farm records compiled and summarized by the county agents; in other cases the varietal distribution was estimated by the agents from their general knowledge of conditions in their respective parishes. Results of the survey are herein given in tabular form.

Co. 290, still the most extensively cultivated variety in Louisiana, accounts for 27.86 percent of the

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Table showing percent distribution of sugarcane acreage according to variety in the 3 principal areas of the Louisiana Sugar District.
A. 1945 Crop

Area	Variety											Percent of State** Acreage
	Co. 290	C. P. 29/320	C. P. 34/120	C. P. 29/116	C. P. 29/120	C. P. 29/103	C. P. 28/19	C. P. 28/11	C. P. 33/243	Co. 281	Other varieties	
Southeastern[1]	8.96	21.45	28.15	6.09	14.49	9.42	5.83	2.07	1.33	0.90	1.31	42.63
Southwestern[2]	62.58	2.33	4.21	20.99	1.22	6.05	0.09	*	0.69	*	1.84	36.96
Northern[3]	2.12	63.80	17.58	2.06	3.35	0.70	1.80	3.52	0.88	0.78	3.41	18.55
17 Parishes	27.86	22.25	17.14	10.94	7.39	6.50	2.91	1.56	1.00	0.54	1.91	98.14

B. Varietal increase (+) or decrease (—) in percent of represented acreage from 1942 to 1945

Variety	C. P. 34/120	C. P. 29/120	C. P. 29/116	C. P. 29/103	C. P. 33/243	C. P. 29/320	C. P. 28/11	C. P. 28/19	Co. 281	Co. 290
Increase (+) or decrease (—)	+17.04	+6.89	+2.38	+2.04	+0.50	—0.20	—3.65	—7.69	—8.63	—9.49

[1] Parishes of Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, St. Charles, St. James, St. John and Terrebonne.
[2] Parishes of Iberia, Lafayette, St. Landry, St. Martin, St. Mary and Vermilion.
[3] Parishes of Avoyelles, Iberville, Pointe Coupee and West Baton Rouge.
* Very small acreage included under "other varieties".
** Based on information supplied by Mr. W. M. Grayson of Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

acreage surveyed with an estimated total of approximately 78,000 acres for the state, the bulk of which is concentrated in southwestern parishes. As compared with 1942 the acreage presently devoted to Co. 290 has decreased by approximately 26,000 acres.

C. P. 29/320, comprising 22.25 percent of the surveyed acreage and an indicated total of 62,000 acres is the dominant variety in the northern parishes where it occupies 63.80 percent of the cane acreage. It is also a very important variety in the southeastern parishes. There has been little change in total acreage devoted to this variety since 1942.

C. P. 34/120 released for commercial culture in 1942 and now occupying approximately 48,000 acres is the leading variety in the southeastern parishes where it accounts for 28.15 percent of the cane acreage. It also ranks second to C. P. 29/320 in the northern parishes.

C. P. 29/116 comprising a total of approximately 31,000 acres is grown extensively in the southwestern parishes where it occupies approximately 21 percent of the cane acreage. It is also among the important varieties of the southeastern parishes. Since 1942 the area devoted to C. P. 29/116 has increased by nearly 7,000 acres.

C. P. 29/120 now occupies approximately 21,000 acres largely concentrated in the southeastern parishes. This represents a gain of approximately 19,000 acres since 1942.

C. P. 29/103 a variety of some importance in southeastern and southwestern parishes accounts for approximately 18,000 acres representing a gain of nearly 6,000 acres since 1942.

C. P. 28/19 one of the major varieties during the decade just past has been relegated to a place of decidedly secondary importance as indicated by an estimated total of approximately 8,000 acres now in cultivation. This represents a drop of approximately 21,000 acres since 1942. Under ordinary conditions C. P. 28/19 cannot be satisfactorily harvested with machines now in current use and is being rapidly supplanted by more erect growing types.

Co. 281, also one of the former favorites, has been practically abandoned. Acreage devoted to this variety now approaching the vanishing point has decreased by approximately 24,000 acres since 1942.

C. P. 28/11, never an extremely important variety, is also losing favor as shown by a decline from nearly 15,000 acres in 1942 to an estimated 4,300 acres in 1945.

C. P. 33/243, released in 1941, and now occupying an estimated 1 percent of the state acreage is apparently not destined to become a variety of major importance.

C. P. varieties, including those in Table 1 under "Other varieties", occupy approximately 71 percent of the acreage in 1945 compared with approximately 53 percent in 1942.

[1] Grateful acknowledgment is made of the prompt and valuable assistance received from county agents and growers who participated in the variety show.

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Mainland Normal Yield

(*Official Release*)

Determination of (1) *Normal Yield of Commercially Recoverable Sugar Per Acre and* (2) *Eligibility for Payment With Respect to Abandonment and Crop Deficiency for Farms in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area* (*Revised*)

Pursuant to the provisions of section 303 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, the following determination is hereby issued:

Normal yield of commercially recoverable sugar per acre and eligibility for payment with respect to abandonment and crop deficiency for farms in the Mainland cane sugar area — (a) *Normal yield calculation.* The normal yield of commercially recoverable sugar per acre for any farm in the Mainland cane sugar area on which sugarcane is grown and marketed (or processed by the producer) for the extraction of sugar shall be:

(1) If sugarcane for sugar was harvested on the farm in all three of the crop years 1942-43, 1943-44 and 1944-45, the weighted average number of hundredweights of commercially recoverable sugar per acre of sugarcane harvested on the farm and marketed (or processed by the producer) for the extraction of sugar in all three of such crop years (as shown by data on applications for payment under the Mainland sugarcane programs).

(2) If sugarcane for sugar was not harvested on the farm in all three of the crop years 1942-43, 1943-44 and 1944-45, the weighted average number of hundredweights of commercially recoverable sugar per acre of sugarcane harvested and marketed (or processed by the producer) for the extraction of sugar in all three of such crop years (as shown by data on applications for payment under the Mainland sugarcane programs) on farms in the vicinity from which sugarcane was so harvested and marketed in all three of such crop years.

(3) If a farm is reconstituted (by combination or subdivision), the normal yield for such reconstituted farm shall be the weighted average number of hundredweights of commercially recoverable sugar per acre obtained in the manner specified below by combining the normal yields of the farms or parts of farms before the reconstitution. The normal yield for each such part is to be identical with the normal yield for the farm of which it was a part, determined in accordance with subparagraphs (1) or (2) above, whichever is applicable.

(i) For each farm or part of a farm before the reconstitution, multiply the number of proportionate share acres or planted acreas (whichever is smaller) for the crop year immediately preceding the time of the reconstitution, as shown by data on the applicable sugarcane farm worksheets, by the normal yield of hundredweights of commercially recoverable sugar per acre therefor.

(ii) Total the number of hundredweights of sugar obtained under (i).

(iii) Divide the result obtained under (ii) by the total number of proportionate share acres or planted acres (whichever is applicable) of the reconstituted farm.

(b) *Eligibility for abandonment and deficiency payments.* The parish or County Agricultural Conservation Committee shall approve for abandonment and/or deficiency payments any farm located in a parish, county, or local producing area, as defined herein, in which actual yields of commercially recoverable sugar from the sugarcane for farms comprising 10 per cent or more of the sugarcane acreage of all farms in such parish, county, or local producing area, where 80 per cent or less of the normal yields therefor, *Provided*, That (1) such acreage abandonment or crop deficiency was directly due to drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease or insects, (2) the acres that were abandoned or the acres with respect to which there was a crop deficiency were suitable for the production of sugarcane and were cared for, up to the time of harvest or abandonment, as the case may be, in a manner which could have been expected, under average conditions to produce a normal crop of sugarcane, and (3) the other conditions for payment specified in Title III of the said act with respect to the farm have been met. Such approval on the application for payment by a member of the Parish or County Agricultural Conservation Committee on behalf of such Committee shall constitute determination that such farm is eligible for abandonment and/or deficiency payments.

(c) *Definitions.* A "local producing area" shall be all contiguous farms which are similar with respect to types of soil or with respect to topography, as determined by the Agricultural Conservation Committee for the parish or county in which the farm is located; *Provided, however,* That farms separated from other farms by any natural barrier such as mountains or large areas of land shall not be included within the same local producing area.

This determination supersedes with respect to the 1945 and subsequent crops the "Determination of Normal Yield of Commercially Recoverable Sugar Per Acre and Eligibility for Payment with Respect to Abandonment and Crop Deficiency for Farms in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area (Revised)," issued May 25, 1945.

Issued this 28th day of August 1945.

(Seal)

J. B. Hutson,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

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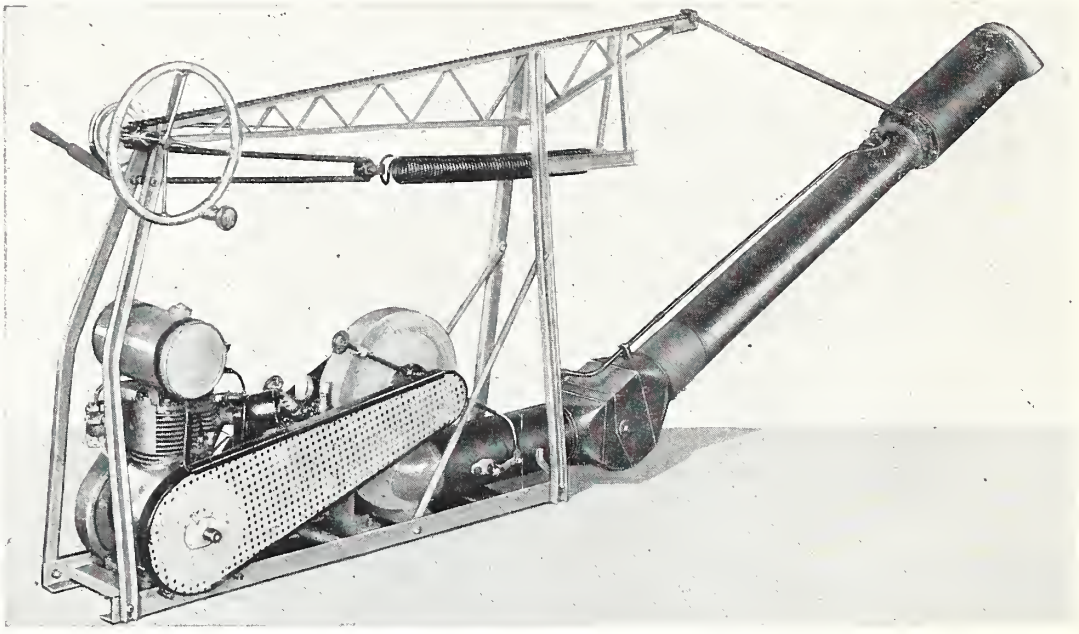

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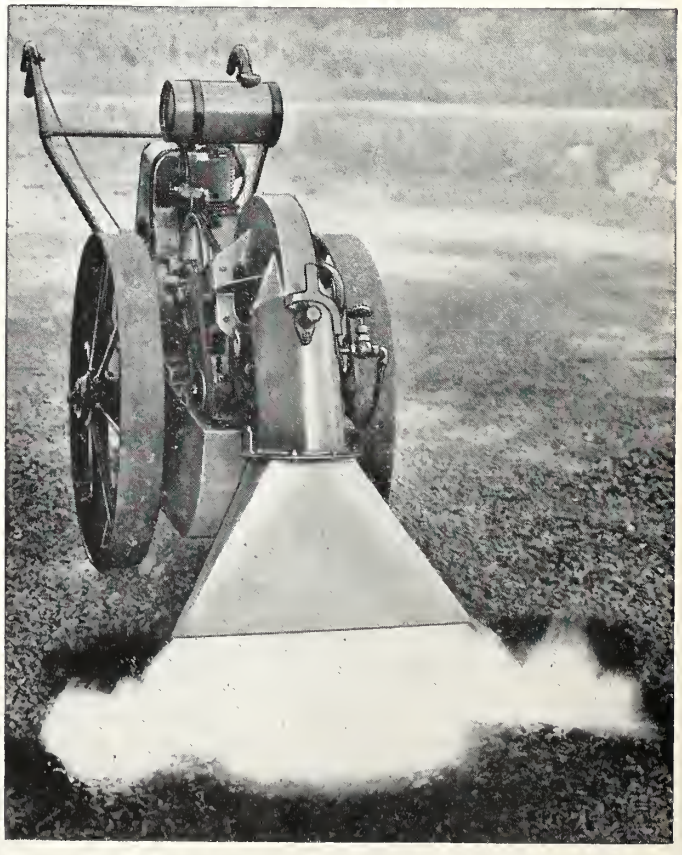

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., NOVEMBER 1, 1945 No. 3

C. C. C. Offer to Louisiana Sugarcane Growers

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
Washington 25, D. C.

October 19, 1945

CCC LETTER NO. 9 TO PROCESSORS OF LOUISIANA SUGARCANE

Subject: Offer to Processors of 1945 Crop Louisiana Sugarcane for Sugar in Connection with Payments to Producers.

For the purpose of effectuating the price assistance program heretofore announced by the War Food Administration for Louisiana sugarcane, Commodity Credit Corporation, a corporate agency of the United States (hereinafter called "Commodity"), offers to make payments to processors of 1945-crop Louisiana sugarcane for sugar upon the terms and conditions specified below:

1. For the purpose of this offer:

(a) "Standard sugarcane" shall be standard sugarcane as defined in the processor's sugarcane purchase contract or contracts, verbal or written, used in the year 1944.

(b) "Salvage sugarcane" shall be frozen sugarcane of the 1945 Louisiana crop accepted by the processor for manufacture into sugar or molasses the normal juice sucrose content of which is less than 9.5 percent and the acidity of which tests 3.0 cc's or above: *Provided,* That if such frozen sugarcane be ground for the production of molasses only, and the acidity tests 4.5 cc's or above, such sugarcane shall be classed as salvage sugarcane regardless of sucrose content: *And provided further,* That sugarcane shall not be considered as frozen even though subjected to freezing temperature unless and until there is evidence of damage to the sugarcane because of the freeze.

(c) "Season average price" means the simple average of the weekly quotations of 96° raw sugar, duty-paid basis, of the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange and the Cane Products Trade Association for the weeks from Friday, October 12, 1945, (or the Friday within the first marketing week of actual trading), to January 31, 1946: *Provided,* That if such quotations do not give full effect to orders or regulations of the Federal Government pertaining to the establishment of a price for 96° raw sugar, duty-paid basis, at New Orleans, Louisiana, the Secretary of Agriculture may substitute such prices as will give effect to any such Federal orders or regulations.

2. On or after November 15, 1945, Commodity shall, on application of the processor approved by Commodity, pay to the processor, except as provided in section 6(a), $1.14 per ton of the total estimated quantity of standard sugarcane to be delivered to the processor by all producers and produced by the processor for the extraction of sugar during the processor's 1945 grinding season. Such estimated quantity shall not exceed the quantity of standard sugarcane of the 1944 Louisiana crop processed by the processor for the extraction of sugar, and shall be based on a survey of the standing cane from which deliveries to the processor will be made

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

in which are consolidated

The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.

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and including cane grown by the processor for the extraction of sugar during the processor's 1945 grinding season.

3. (a) The processor shall be obligated to pay to the producer, in addition to the price otherwise payable by the processor, $1.53 with respect to each ton of standard sugarcane delivered to the processor by the producer in the event the season average price does not exceed 3.73 cents per pound.

(b) The amount which the processor is obligated to pay to the producer under subsection (a) of this section shall be paid as follows: $1.14 of such amount per ton of standard sugarcane, except as provided in section 6(a), shall be paid by the processor to the producer promptly after the receipt from Commodity of the payment provided for in section 2 hereof with respect to all sugarcane theretofore delivered by the producer to the processor and promptly after the delivery by the producer of sugarcane which is delivered to the processor after the receipt of such payment from Commodity. The remainder of such amount shall be paid by the processor to such producer as soon as practicable after January 31, 1946.

4. The processor shall be obligated to pay to the producer, in addition to the price otherwise payable by the processor, $1.53 with respect to each ton of salvage sugarcane delivered to the processor by the producer. Such payment shall be made to the producer as soon as practicable after January 31, 1946.

5. (a) As soon as practicable after January 31, 1946, Commodity shall, on application of the processor approved by Commodity, pay to the processor, except as provided in section 6(b), any amount by which (i) the product of the number of tons of 1945-crop Louisiana standard sugarcane (for the extraction of sugar) and salvage sugarcane (for the extraction of sugar or molasses) delivered to the processor by all producers and harvested from its own production by the processor during the processor's grinding season multiplied by $1.53 per ton of such sugarcane exceeds (ii) the amount theretofore paid under section 2 hereof.

(b) As soon as practicable after January 31, 1946, the processor shall pay to Commodity, except as provided in section 6(b), any amount by which (i) the amount theretofore paid under section 2 hereof exceeds (ii) the product of the number of tons of 1945-crop Louisiana standard sugarcane (for the extraction of sugar) and salvage sugarcane for the extraction of sugar or molasses) delivered to the processor by all producers and harvested from its own production by the processor during the processor's grinding season multiplied by $1.53 per ton of such sugarcane

6. (a) In the event the quotation of 96° raw sugar, duty-paid basis, of the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange and the Cane Products Trade Association exceeds 3.73 cents per pound on November 15, 1945, the initial advance to be made by Commodity pursuant to section 2 hereof and the initial advance to be made by the processor pursuant to section 3(b) hereof shall be reduced at the rate of $1.03 per ton of standard sugarcane for each one cent by which such quotation exceeds 3.73 cents per pound, fractional parts to be in proportion. In the event of an increase in the quotation of 96° raw sugar, duty-paid basis, of the said Exchange and the said Association after November 15, 1945, the initial advance to be made by the processor pursuant to section 3(b) hereof with

respect to all sugarcane delivered after such increase in quotation shall be reduced at the rate of $1.03 per ton of standard sugarcane for each one cent by which such quotation exceeds 3.73 cents per pound, fractional parts to be in proportion.

(b) In the event the season average price exceeds 3.73 cents per pound, Commodity's obligation to the processor under section 5(a) and the processor's obligation to the producer under section 3(a) shall be reduced and the processors' obligation under section 5(b) shall be increased at the rate of $1.03 per ton of standard sugarcane for each one cent by which the season average price exceeds 3.73 cents per pound, fractional parts to be in proportion: *Provided*, That the obligation of the processor to Commodity under section 5(b) hereof shall be limited to the amount the Processor has received from Commodity with respect to standard sugarcane.

7. Applications made by the processor for payment hereunder shall be in such form, supported by such documents, and accompanied by such certifications and profits as Commodity may prescribe.

8. The processor shall keep complete and accurate books, records, and accounts with respect to all sugarcane purchased or produced by or delivered to it and with respect to all payments made to producers by it. The processor shall furnish to Commodity whatever information and reports relating to these transactions Commodity may from time to time request. Commodity shall have the right to audit the books, records, and accounts of the processor as are pertinent to this offer at any time or as many times as it may deem appropriate. The record-keeping requirements of this offer have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

9. In the event the processor fails to pay to the producers entitled thereto any amount required to be paid hereunder, Commodity shall have the right to recover an equal amount from the processor, such right being in addition to all other rights of Commodity in the premises.

10. Any processor who desires to accept this offer shall return a signed copy thereof to Commodity.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION,
(Signed) G. G. Armstrong,
Vice-President.

ACCEPTED ....., 1945
Processor .....
By .....
Title .....

In Explanation

October 24, 1945

Mr. M. J. Voorhies, General Manager
American Sugar Cane League
414 Whitney Bank Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Marcel:

In connection with the offer to growers on the 1945 crop, the 1.53c is subject to the slight deduction due to the increase in price from 3.73c per pound to 3.75c per pound. The reason for this deduction is that the authorization of this program was signed in August 1944 and the increase in the price of raw sugar to 3.75c occurred in September 1944.

Of course, for the 1946 crop, the deductions, if any, will apply only should the price be increased above 3.75c per pound.

I have also discussed with the CCC the fact that an increase in price would make both the incentive to producers and the incentive to processors subject to a proportionate reduction. They tell me that this reduction would not be pyramided but only the processor proportion of the price would subject the processor incentive to reduction, and only the grower proportion of the price would subject the grower incentive to reduction.

Sincerely,
(Signed) C. J. Bourg.

Ration Free Sugar for Sugarcane Farmers

Office of Price Administration

(Document No. 44798)

Part 1407—*Rationing of Food and Food Products*
(2d Rev. RO 3, Amdt. 12)

Sugar

A rationale accompanying this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Section 2.7a is added to read as follows:

Sec. 2.7a *Sugarcane and sugar beet growers in* 1945 *may get sugar without giving up evidences.* (a) A consumer who produces sugarcane or sugar beets and delivers them to a primary distributor for processing into sugar may, without giving up ration evidences, acquire from the primary distributor an amount of sugar not in excess of the smaller of the following:

(1) 25 pounds for each member of his family unit and 25 pounds for each employee who works more than six months a year on the farm where the sugarcane or sugar beets were produced and for whom he regularly provides meals; or

(2) 25 pounds for each acre of sugarcane or sugar beets grown on a farm where he resides or works more than six months a year and harvested from the "1945 crop". However, if at the time of harvest, more than one consumer eligible under this section is entitled to a share of that crop, the per acre allowance for such consumer may be no greater than the proportion of 25 pounds that his share of the crop bears to the total shares of all eligible consumers. (For example, if two share-cropping tenants, both living on a farm on which sugar beets are produced from the "1945 crop" entitled to 40 per cent and 60 per cent respectively of the crop, their per acre allowance would be 10 and 15 pounds respectively.)

(b) For a consumer to be eligible to get such sugar, the following conditions must be met:

(1) The sugar must be sugar manufactured tax free under section 402 (d) of the Sugar Act of 1937;

(2) The sugarcane or sugar beets must have been produced on a farm where he resides or works more than six months a year;

(3) The sugarcane or sugar beets must have been harvested from the 1945 crop grown on that farm. (As used in this section, the "1945 crop" of sugarcane means sugarcane harvested between October 1, 1945, and September 20, 1946, inclusive, and the "1945 crop" of sugar beets means sugar beets planted for harvest in the calendar year 1945, except that

with respect to sugar beets grown in Yuma County, Arizona, in Imperial County, California, and in those parts of the Imperial and Coachella Valleys which are included in Riverside County, California, the "1945 crop" of sugar beets does not include sugar beets planted for harvest in the calendar year 1945 but includes sugar beets planted for harvest in the calendar year 1946.)

(c) A primary distributor may deliver an amount of sugar, not in excess of the amount permitted under paragraph (a) of this section, to an eligible consumer in exchange for a statement signed by him showing:

(1) His name and address and the date:

(2) Facts indicating that he is eligible under paragraph (b) of this section;

(3) The number of acres of sugarcane or sugar beets harvested from the 1945 crop grown on a farm where he resides or works more than six months a year; (if, at the time of harvest, more than one consumer, eligible under this section, is entitled to a share of that crop, the applicant must state the proportion that his share bears to the total shares of all such consumers):

(4) The number of persons in his family unit (including himself) and the number of employees who work more than six months a year on the farm where the sugarcane or sugar beets were produced and for whom he regularly provides meals;

(5) The amount, if any, he or any member of his family unit has previously obtained under this section. (This amount when added to the amount stated under (6), must not exceed the total amount which the consumer may obtain under paragraph (a));

(6) The total amount of sugar he wishes to obtain. The representations made in this statement constitute representations made to the Office of Price Administration.

d) The primary distributor shall note on the statement delivered to him under paragraph (c) the amount of sugar delivered against the statement and shall retain all such statements at his principal business office until further order by the Office of Price Administration.

(e) Sugar may be obtained under this section only for the personal use of the consumer who obtains it or for the personal use of the members of his family unit or for use in the service of meals to his employees. The consumer or the members of his family unit may not sell, transfer, or deliver such sugar to any other person.

This amendment shall become effective March 30, 1945.

Note: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 26th day of March 1945.

Chester Bowles,
Administrator.

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Mr. Bourg Addresses Senate Committee

Statement of Clarence J. Bourg, Vice-President, American Sugar Cane League, New Orleans, Louisiana, to the Committee on Education and Labor, U. S. Senate.

The American Sugar Cane League is an organization of growers and processors of sugarcane in Louisiana. The processing operations are conducted in the Fall of each year, beginning in October, and how far into January the operation continues depends each year upon the size of the crop. There are 66 processing plants where sugarcane is received, ground and made into sugar.

At the time of the original enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938, the minimum wage being paid was 25c to 30c. The industry promptly went to the 30c minimum and later by action of the Labor Industry Advisory Committee, the minimum rate was increased to 40c. This substantial increase in the minimum likewise carried with it proportionate increases in the rates paid to the many skilled and experienced workers necessary to sugar processing.

Because the processing operations are entirely seasonal and last from 75 to 120 days in each year, it has been very difficult to maintain experienced crews of workers with the proper skills. For the most part, the majority of members of the crew in a sugar plant follow other trades and work during the balance of the year, such as farmers, carpenters and plumbers. The sugar plants are all located in rural communities so that crews cannot be easily obtained or organized. These conditions made it absolutely necessary, in most instances, to have the men employed in the plants work longer hours than are normal in factories which operate throughout the year. In fact, because the season is comparatively short, most of the men employed look forward to being able to work in long shifts, for the reason that they are able to improve their income at a time of the year when outdoor work is greatly reduced.

The exemption contained in Section 7(c) of the Act with regard to maximum hours has made it possible to continue the sugarcane processing operations during the war years when labor has been so scarce. It has permitted the industry in Louisiana to average 400,000 tons of sugar production during the war years, which represents increased production. It is essential to the continuation of maximum production that the Section 7(c) exemption shall be continued. The purely seasonal exemption provided under Section 7(b)(3) would jeopardize the saving of a *large* crop, since the harvest would extend beyond 14 weeks. More important is the fact that a 56-hour limitation could not be complied with due to the scarcity of experienced

labor willing to work at a purely seasonal job, and because of the stringent control over prices and income exercised both by the USDA under the Sugar Act, and the OPA under the Price Control Act.

As proof of the inability of sugarcane processors to operate successfully under the squeeze between minimum labor rates and strict control over price and income, a survey was conducted by the Louisiana State University covering the processing operations of 1944, and out of 29 raw sugar factories surveyed 19 lost an average of $15,914.50 during the 1944 crop season. The survey established the fact that a majority of the processors lost money and the industry averaged out a loss. The experience of Louisiana processors under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, has demonstrated the complete necessity for continuing the Section 7(c) exemption. The experience has likewise demonstrated that any increase in the minimum wage rate will have to be offset by a corresponding relinquishment of Government controls over the price of sugar and over the income of producers.

In view of the surveys conducted by the Louisiana State University since 1937 covering the cost and income of sugarcane processing in Louisiana, our organization has requested a projection of the effect of increases in minimum rates as provided in S. 1349. We submit a statement and tables prepared by Dr. J. Norman Efferson, Economist of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station at Louisiana State University. The statement explains each table and graphically indicates the reason for our appearing in opposition to the proposed amendments. The cost studies show an average net loss in 1944 of $15,914.50 per mill or 12c per 100 lbs. of sugar. Tables 4, 5 and 6 indicate continuation and increase of losses should the minimum wages be increased to 65c, to 70c, and to 75c. Table 7 indicates what the loses would be per mill and per 100 lbs. of sugar for hours worked in excess of the 56-hour week should the minimum rates be increased as proposed and should the Section 7(c) exemption be eliminated.

In view of this very real situation confronting processors of sugarcane in Louisiana, the American Sugar Cane League asks that the exemption in Section 7(c) as to maximum hours and the minimum wage rates in Section 6 be continued.

Sugar Statistics for First 8 Months of 1945

(*Official Release*)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced recently that distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the United States during January-August 1945 as compared with the corresponding period of 1944 was as follows.

	1945	1944
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw sugar (Table 1)	4,366	6,302
Refiners' refined sugar (Table 2)	3,551,522	3,737,347
Beet Sugar Processors (Table 2)	647,126	749,595
Importers' direct-consumption sugar (Table 3)	341,340	360,104
Mainland cane mills' direct-consumption sugar (Table 4)	50,481	88,938
Total	4,594,835	4,942,286
Deliveries for export[1]	252,567	257,355
For U. S. Consumption and Expeditionary Forces	4,342,268	4,684,931

The distribution of sugar for local consumption in Puerto Rico during January-August, 1945, was 88,613 tons and for the Territory of Hawaii, 55,805 tons (Table 5).

Stocks of sugar on hand August 31, were as follows:

	1945	1944
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw[2]	239,769	443,202
Refiners' refined	132,473	112,964
Beet Sugar Processors	154,215	143,778
Importers' direct-consumption sugar	12,124	13,587
Mainland cane factories	3,650	4,657
Total	542,231	718,188

[1] Includes deliveries for liberated areas and lend-lease as well as for military relief, but excludes usage by U. S. Expeditionary Forces.

[2] Includes raw sugar not reported by refiners in Table 1 of August 31, 1945, 29,174 tons; 1944, 27,876 tons.

Sugar Statistical Reports
Vol. 12, No. 8 - January-August, 1945

TABLE 1

Raw Sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts, meltings, and deliveries for direct-consumption for January-August 1945

(short tons, raw value)

Source of Supply	Stocks Jan. 1, 1945	Receipts	Meltings	Deliveries for direct consumption	Lost by fire etc.	Stocks on August 31, 1945
Cuba	151,863	2,361,241	2,392,817	3,537	20	116,730
Hawaii	76,100	481,634	506,103	221		51,410
Puerto Rico	21,402	510,723	497,473	164	25	34,463
Philippines	84	0		84		0
Continental Cane	79,452	120,829	195,154	360		4,767
Virgin Islands	0	3,908	683	0		3,225
Other countries	2,247	51,352	53,599	0		0
Miscellaneous sweepings, etc.)	78	70	148	0		0
Total	331,226	3,529,757	3,645,977	4,366	45	210,595

Compiled from reports submitted by sugar refineries on Form SS-15A.

TABLE 2

Stocks, production, and deliveries of cane and beet sugar by United States refiners and Processors, January-August 1945

(short tons, raw value)

	Refiners[1]	Domestic Beet Factories
Stocks of refined, Jan. 1, 1945	63,093	747,739
Production	3,620,902	53,602
Deliveries	3,551,522	647,126[2]
Stocks of refined, August 31, 1945	132,473	154,215

Compiled from reports submitted on Forms SS-16A and SS-11C by the sugar refineries and beet sugar factories.

[1] The refineries' figures are converted to raw value by using the factor 1.076180 which is the ratio of meltings of raw sugar to refined sugar produced during the years 1943 and 1944. This factor is under further consideration.

[2] Larger than actual deliveries by a small amount representing losses in reprocessing, etc.

TABLE 3

Stocks, receipts, and deliveries of direct-consumption sugar from specified areas, January-August 1945

(short tons, raw value)

Source of Supply	Stocks on Jan. 1, 1945	Receipts	Deliveries or usage	Stocks on August 31, 1945
Cuba	7,705	246,846	252,463	2,088
Puerto Rico	0	98,913	88,877	10,036
Total	7,705	345,759	341,340	12,124

Compiled from reports and information submitted by importers and distributors of direct-consumption sugar on Form SS-15B and SS-3.

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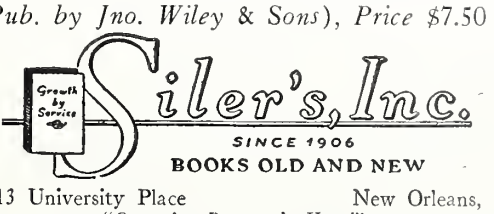

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TABLE 4

Mainland cane mills' stocks, production and deliveries, January-August 1945

(short tons, raw value)

Stocks on January 1, 1945	Production	DELIVERIES		Stocks on August 31, 1945
		For direct consumption	For further processing	
77,327	77,211	50,481	100,407	3,650

TABLE 5

Distribution of sugar for local consumption in Puerto Rico and the Territory of Hawaii, January-August 1945

(short tons, raw value)

Puerto Rico	88,613
Hawaii	55,805

De-Control of Sugar

The following paragraphs have been taken from the October 5th, 1945 Sugar Review *of Lowry & Co., Inc., 99 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.:*

With the cessation of all hostilities and increasing indications that the government will buy only one more Cuban crop, the Trade is beginning to ask how and when sugar will be decontrolled and handed back to private enterprise. Members and former users of the Sugar Exchange want to know why trading cannot soon be inaugurated for first deliveries in say March, May and July, 1947. If the government does not contract beyond 1946 then producers, it is argued, should have the benefit of "world" appraisal of future sugar values as indicated in the quotations of an organized futures exchange; plus a mechanism to hedge growing crops or contemplated expansions.

Safeguards to Surround Re-Opening of Sugar Exchange and Establishment of Free Market

Before the New York Sugar Exchange, as the symbol of free markets, is reopened for trading in sugar "futures" it is our opinion that certain conditions be fulfilled. Some of the more important considerations are:

(1) De-control should not be too sudden or premature. Even the most rabid advocates of "free enterprise" concede that some form of rationing and price control is advisable for part if not all of 1946. It would certainly do the Industry no good if all controls were prematurely removed and prices soared to some fantastic heights as were reached in 1920. The Sugar Exchange would immediately be damned as the culprit. Politicians and labor leaders would accuse it of speculating in an essential food, of withholding supplies from the market, of gambling, and all the rest of the familiar claptrap. Ill advised legislative controls of a *permanent* nature might result!

There can, however, be a twilight zone between absolute control and complete de-control; a period where prices can be tested out and seasoned on the Exchange without risk to the Exchange of being accused of gambling in foodstuffs or increasing the cost of living. For example, the government might announce early in 1946 that its price controls would cease at some specified future date, and that no more crop-purchases would be made. The Exchange would be encouraged to start trading immediately but only for deliveries in the distant months of say March, May, July and September 1947. With distribution and price controls operating still throughout 1946, the spot quotation would be maintained at the ceiling level, while the 1947 Exchange months would be free to fluctuate.

(2) Ceiling prices of raw and refined sugar should be advanced by at least 1c per pound, or preferably 1½c per pound. This would enable the Commodity Credit Corporation to eliminate, without undue withdrawal pains, all its crop-incentive programs, commencing with the 1947 crops. It would also place the total cost of sugar where it belongs, viz., on the consumer and not partly on the taxpayer as now under the huge annual incentive payments. We believe such action should be taken immediately, or certainly well within the period of scarcity when the demand will support a price level 1c or 1½c higher. The longer incentive payments are maintained the more extensively do they leaven the industry and confirm it in the unwarranted opinion that it has some vested and continuing right in such payments. Their elimination will pose a far more difficult problem when open market quotations fail to give a return to the growers equal to the returns now yielded by the artificial ceiling price plus incentives.

Not the least of the advantages of such action would be lessening of the gap that would have to be bridged by Exchange quotations between controlled prices and free prices.

An advance in price would also permit the resumption of the payment of duty on imported offshore raw sugars. Since May 1944 the Commodity Credit Corporation has been entering such sugars free of duty and reselling them to refiners at the duty-paid ceiling price. This has operated in effect as an increased appropriation for the C.C.C. which could be used as an offset against the costs of its incentive programs and absorptions elsewhere. There is some question whether the purchase of sugar crops in 1946 will constitute "an emergency purchase of war material abroad" entitled to duty-free entry under the Act of June 30, 1914 and Executive Order 9177. Without this duty profit the C.C.C. would require larger appropriations from Congress for its incentive programs. Congress, it is said, is more inclined to demand the elimination of subsidies when it can be brought about by a reasonable advance in price.

(3) In our opinion some form of distribution control will continue throughout 1946. This does not mean that home rations and industrial allotments cannot be increased from their present low levels, but it does guard against the reckless dissipation of our none too full supply. The exact form that control takes is debatable. The rigid control of coupons and ration checks is distasteful to many, but now that it is established the easy way may be to con-

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tinue it throughout 1946, notwithstanding its mathematical rigidity and unavoidable inequalities. However, if in the second half of 1946 we find that the supply situation has sufficiently eased, then all this cumbersome artificial rationing machinery might be abolished and the responsibility for a fair distribution placed on the shoulders of the refiners, the jobbers and the retailers. They know how to ration; and self-interest acts as a very efficient policeman over them. The refiners, for example, know that they are dependent not upon one or two favored firms but upon all their customers for a successful business in the future. If one customer is favored another one has to be reduced, and the man who gets the cut won't soon forget it. The same considerations influence the jobber and the retailer. Each tries to see that his supplies are spread around equitably among all his customers. Past experience, in times of shortage, has shown that these distributors, when faced with the responsibility, can do a surprisingly smooth, efficient and equitable job of rationing. It is desirable, in our judgment, to get the machinery of distribution back into the hands of the Trade at the earliest possible date, and that means just as soon as reasonable supplies are assured.

(4) To give the longest possible "seasoning" period the Exchange might well remove the trading limitation of 13 months now imposed on the Number 3 Contract and permit trading for deliveries 18 months distant.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

Of the Sugar Bulletin, published semi-monthly at New Orleans, La., for October 1, 1945, State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and parish aforesaid, personally appeared Marcel J. Voorhies, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Sugar Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, The American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Editor, Marcel J. Voorhies, New Orleans, La.; Managing Editor, none; Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., New Orleans, La.; George L. Bilieaud, Broussard, Louisiana, President; Murphy J. Foster, Franklin, Louisiana, Vice-President; R. H. Chadwick, Bayou Goula, Louisiana, Treasurer; Frank L. Barker, Lockport, Louisiana, Secretary.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are none.

MARCEL J. VOORHIES,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1945.

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(My commission expires at death.)

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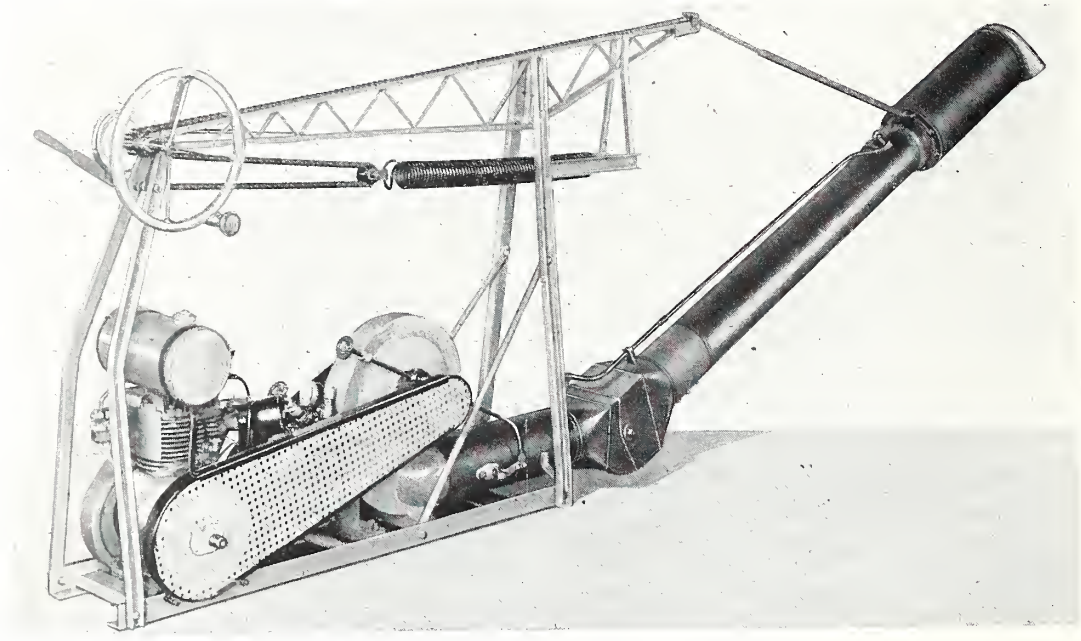

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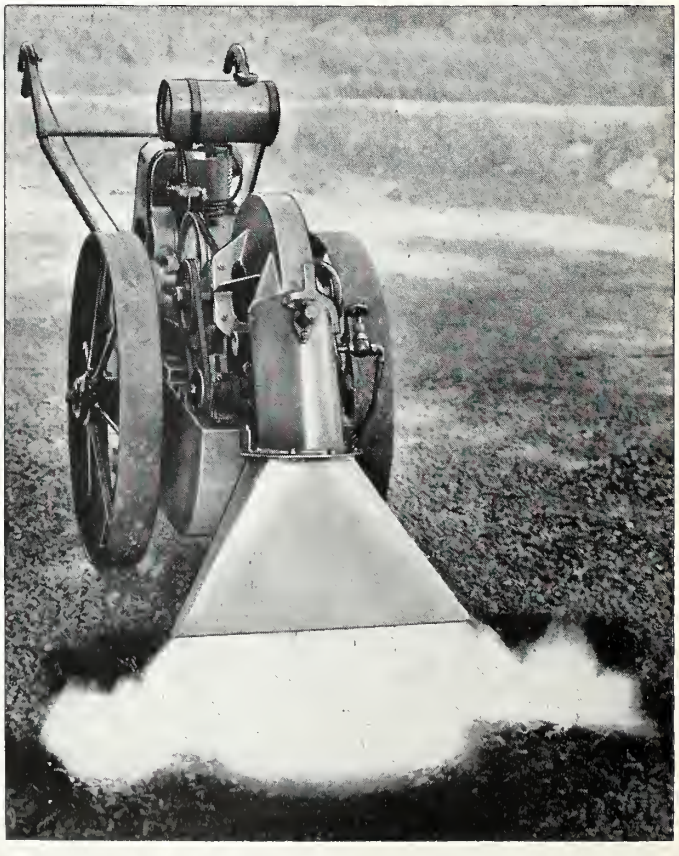

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Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., NOVEMBER 15, 1945 No. 4

Research on Sugar Plants and Mechanization

by C. J. Bourg

The House Committee on Agriculture has demonstrated a desire to be helpful towards the domestic production of sugar, and the latest gesture has been the appointment of a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Congressman Walter Granger of Utah to inquire into the Government programs of research on sugar plants and mechanization. The hearings were very well attended by a majority of the membership of the Committee on Agriculture, most of whom actively questioned the witnesses who appeared.

The principal witness was Dr. E. W. Brandes of the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, who outlined the programs which have been carried on since 1914. His recital of the work in developing seed cane varieties made a good impression on the Committee. Likewise, the story of the development of the sugar beet seed industry within the U. S., after World War I caught the country practically without seed, was an excellent example of the type of work which the scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have accomplished.

Dr. Brandes particularly stressed the need for coordination between the research work on plants and the development of mechanical equipment. He advocated that the various projects should be worked out in such a manner as to get the full benefit for the grower by adapting the plant to the equipment, and vice versa. The Committee requested Dr. Brandes to submit a list of projects which the Bureau of Plant Industry would recommend to be included in the research program of the USDA. It is our hope, based upon favorable expressions from individual members of the Committee, that these projects on sugarcane and sugar beets will be approved by the Committee on Agriculture and recommended by them to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Committee on Appropriations.

Your Washington Representative appeared before the Committee to recognize the fine contributions that have been made by the scientists of USDA to the Louisiana sugar industry and to recommend that the work be expanded. The occasion was taken to explain how the American Sugar Cane League has cooperated with the scientists in their work, as well as by furnishing buildings at the Houma Experiment Station. Mention was also made of the financial assistance given to make more complete and far-reaching the visits which scientists have made to secure new cane varieties in the South Pacific and in Asia. More recently, the League sponsored a tour of Africa to obtain varieties of sorghum cane from which sugar might be extracted. Currently, a trip is planned for a visit to Formosa to determine whether the Japanese have developed any worthwhile varieties of sugarcane there.

When your Washington Representative was asked why appropriations on research have been reduced, the discussion centered around Government policies. It was pointed out that for the purposes of the controls sought under the Sugar Act, one section of the Department of Agriculture was intent upon reducing production of sugar in the U. S. while the other section of the same Department by scientific research was helping to improve the efficiency of the industry

THE
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MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor

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in which are consolidated

The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.

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to produce more sugar. This led to the statement that the economists of the USDA had as their purpose to control the industry while the scientists of the USDA have as their purpose to help the industry.

Raw Sugar Price

It has now been announced by Judge John C. Collet, Stabilization Administrator, that all war-time food subsidies are to be ended by June 30, 1946. The announcement states that the schedule of removal has been agreed to by Price Administrator Chester Bowles and Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson.

Such a decision clearly placed the raw sugar processor of Louisiana in a squeeze between Government regulations and control. Our Senators and Congressmen are bending every effort to avoid the victimizing of our raw sugar producers, in view of the set of facts hereinafter enumerated.

One. The OPA has not changed the level of the raw sugar price ceiling since June 1942. The OPA has claimed before Congressional Committees that their policy is to permit producers to maintain at least a current profit equal to the profits of a selected base period. Louisiana raw sugar producers have submitted to OPA a complete set of figures showing actual losses among a majority of such producers on the 1944 crop. The 1944 average for all raw sugar producers in Louisiana is definitely below the level of profits in the base period.

Two. Under USDA regulations, raw sugar producers are required to market their entire 1945 crop prior to January 31, 1946. The USDA requires that the payment for sugarcane shall be based on the average price of raw sugar from October 12 through January 31; consequently, the price of raw sugar during this marketing period determines whether these raw sugar producers can avoid another loss.

Three. The harvesting of sugarcane has now proceeded a full month and the deadline set by OPA for furnishing information on costs was established October 5. The OPA has not yet announced a decision.

Four. The USDA has announced an offer of 3.675¢ for the entire 1946 Cuban crop. This purchase will be f.o.b. Cuban port so that the total cost to the U. S. Government will include 75¢ for tariff and 35¢ for freight, or a total of 4.775¢ per lb. of raw sugar. The OPA ceiling on raw sugar is 3.75¢ per lb.

Thus, Louisiana processors are held down to a price of 3.75¢ while Cuban producers receive a price equivalent of 4.775¢ per lb. To offset this, the USDA has offered raw sugar producers 15¢ per 100 lbs. Thus, not only is the foreign producer receiving considerably more than the domestic raw sugar producer, but the OPA so far has been unwilling to adjust the price or to recommend an incentive which would avoid a continuation of the losses incurred on the 1944 crop.

Five It has been suggested in correspondence by the Stabilization Administrator and by the Director of Economic Stabilization that the prospects on the 1945 crop are better for 1945 than they were for 1944. No one can guarantee the results because the crop is still subject to the freezing hazards which could reduce sugar content and production substantially. Besides there is no apparent authority which permits the OPA to presume future profits when the measure which the Administrator himself has stated it is his policy to apply, is a comparison of costs and in-

come between a base period and the most actual cost and income figures, which in Louisiana's case are the 1944 figures.

Six. Action by the Government has already been taken to increase the price of butter, peanuts, copper and petroleum. Relief having given these producers, it is difficult to understand why domestic sugar producers cannot be accorded the same consideration.

Unless prompt action is taken to increase the price of raw sugar immediately or to offer raw sugar producers a support program which will insure them the benefit of the price increase to be made available to foreign producers, our Louisiana producers cannot escape becoming the victims of the procrastination and the conflicts in the application of Government policies.

Mr. Bourg Addresses Labor Committee

Statement Of Clarence J. Bourg, Vice President, American Sugar Cane League, New Orleans, Louisiana To The Committee On Labor, U. S. House Of Representatives.

It is our understanding that the current hearings are not confined to the provisions of any particular Bill but are intended to cover the proposals contained in the several Bills which have been referred to the Committee on Labor, the purposes of which are to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The interest of the American Sugar Cane League is in connection with the effect of the proposed changes upon the processors of sugarcane in Louisiana. Ours is a purely seasonal industry and the factories are operated during a limited period beginning in October of each year and extending into the month of January. As the size of the crop may vary each year, so does the actual length of the seasonal operations of the 66 processing plants engaged in converting sugarcane into sugar and by-products.

At the time of the original enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938, the minimum wage being paid was 25¢ to 30¢. The industry promptly went to the 30¢ minimum and later by action of the Labor Industry Advisory Committee, the minimum rate was increased to 40¢. This substantial increase in the minimum likewise carried with it proportionate increases in the rates paid to the many skilled and experienced workers necessary to sugar processing.

Because the processing operations are entirely seasonal and last from 75 to 120 days in each year, it has been very difficult to maintain experienced crews of workers with the proper skills. For the most part, the majority of members of the crew in in a sugar plant follow other trades and work during the balance of the year, such as farmers, carpenters and plumbers. The sugar plants are all located in rural communities so that crews cannot be easily obtained or organized. These conditions made it absolutely necessary, in most instances, to have the men employed in the plants work longer hours than are normal in factories which operate throughout the year. In fact, because the season is comparatively short, most of the men employed look forward to being able to work on long shifts, for the reason that they are able to improve their income at a time of the year when outdoor work is greatly reduced.

The exemption contained in Section 7(c) of the Act with regard to maximum hours has made it possible to continue the sugarcane processing operations during the war years when labor has been so scarce. It has permitted the industry in Louisiana to average 400,000 tons of sugar production during the war years, which represents increased production. It is essential to the continuation of maximum production that the Section 7(c) exemption shall be continued. The purely seasonal exemption provided under Section 7(b) (3) would jeopardize the saving of a *large* crop, since the harvest would extend beyond 14 weeks. More important is the fact that a 56-hour limitation could not be complied with due to the scarcity of experienced labor willing to work at a purely seasonal job, and because of the stringent control over prices and income exercised both by the USDA under the Sugar Act, and the OPA under the Price Control Act.

As proof of the inability of sugarcane processors to operate successfully under the squeeze between minimum labor rates and strict control over price and income, a survey was conducted by the Louisiana State University covering the processing operations of 1944, and out of 29 raw sugar factories surveyed 19 lost an average of $15,914.00 during the 1944 crop season. The survey established the fact that a majority of the processors under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 have demonstrated the complete necessity for continuing the Section 7(c) exemption. The experience has likewise demonstrated that any increase in the minimum wage rate will have to be offset by a corresponding relinquishment of Government controls over the price of sugar and over the income of producers.

In view of the surveys conducted by the Louisiana State University since 1937 covering the cost and income of sugarcane processing in Louisiana, our organization requested a projection of the effect of proposed increases in minimum rates. We submit a statement and tables prepared by Dr. J. Norman Efferson, Economist of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station at Louisiana State University. The statement explains each table and graphically indicates the reasons for our appearing in opposition to the proposed amendments. The cost studies show an average net loss in 1944 of $15,914.00 per mill or 12¢ per 100 lbs. of sugar. Tables 4, 5 and 6 indicate continuation and increase of losses should the minimum wages be increased to 65¢, to 70¢, and to 75¢. Table 7 indicates what the losses would be per mill and per 100 lbs. of sugar for hours worked in excess of the 56-hour week should the minimum rates be increased as proposed and should the Section 7(c) exemption be eliminated.

We protest and oppose the delegation of power by Congress to so-called industry committees which would permit the establishment of classifications within any industry or which would authorize the Administrator, acting upon the recommendations of such an industry committee, to establish classifications within any industry or to establish different minimum wage standards than those provided for by law specifically in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The American Sugar Cane League, for the reasons discussed above, urges that changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act should not be made until Government policies have been determined and put into effect with regard to post-war price and income adjustments within each industry. We ask that the exemptions as to maximum hours contained in Section 7(c) be continued and that the minimum wage rates in Sec-

tion 6 be not changed until the aforesaid price and income adjustments are made by the Federal Government.

We submit the plea that Congress do not grant unfettered delegations of power to the Administrator or to industry committees which would have the effect of a threat of constant uncertainty and arbitrary action by which the processors in our industry could be denied uniform application of the law or equal protection under the law.

Clarification of Louisiana Cane Juices and Related Problems[1]

R. T. Balch

(*Bureau of Agricultural Chemical Research, U.S.D.A.*)

I greatly appreciate the invitation of the Louisiana Sugar Cane Technologists Association to present a paper at this meeting on the clarification of Louisiana cane juices and related problems. Although no investigational work on cane juice clarification has been conducted in recent years by the Agricultural Chemical Research Division, it is planned to resume research on this subject at an early date. I shall, therefore, without attempting to outline possible improvements in clarification procedures, present briefly some of our views of the factors involved, in clarification, in the belief that such a discussion will result in suggestions on your part which will prove of aid to us in the formulation of a specific plan of the research.

As you know, the subject of clarification is as old as the sugar industry and has received the attention of a great number of investigators. But in spite of all the accumulated information and knowledge the clarification methods in present use are still not entirely satisfactory. This is, perhaps, not so very strange after all when one considers the numerous factors which affect the behavior of cane juices and other factory products.

Most responsible for the adverse behavior of cane juices are the chemical and physical properties of the juices due to their nonsugar constituents, and it is obvious why this is true, for, if there were no nonsugars, there would be no clarification or related problems. Thus the secret of improving clarification practices would need to depend upon the ability to develope new techniques which will eliminate the nonsugar constituents that are most detrimental in sugar factory operations. But it will be necessary first to gain better knowledge regarding the individual constituents of the nonsugar fraction of cane juices and other products, that is, to learn their identity, the quantities in which they are present, and their individual and collective effect upon the properties of cane juices, sirups, massecuites, and molasses.

The problem is a complex one; particularly so in Louisiana where probably an unusual number of conditions exist that influence the composition of the nonsugar fraction of cane juices. Of these, there are three principal considerations: the number of different varieties grown; the variations in soils and agronomic practices; and the trend to mechanical harvesting. For the size of the industry, the cane varieties being grown commercially are relatively numerous; and these varieties are being supplemented and replaced from year to year with new ones. Unfortunately little or nothing is known regarding the composition or character of the nonsugars of any of these newer varieties nor of the workability of their juices. There are wide variations in the nonsugar constituents resulting from soil differences and differences in fertilizer treatments, weather, and agronomic practices. Finally the effect of grinding trashy cane, necessitated by the change from hand to mechanical harvesting of the cane crop, doubtless has an important but yet unknown effect on the composition of the nonsugar fraction of factor products. It is certain that the trash introduces nonsugars into the process which vary in composition with the type of trash involved - dry or green leaves, cane tops, etc. - and that the composition is often quite different from that of the nonsugars derived from clean cane stalks.

While we know the identity and properties of many of the nonsugar constituents of normal cane juices, there are doubtless many other constituents which have not been properly investigated; and some of these may reasonably affect the workability of sugar factory products quite adversely if they are not removed in the clarification process. Thus, in general, we know that factory cane juices contain such nonsugars as mineral matter (ash), a number of coloring matters which include plant pigments and decomposition products, free and combines aconitic and amino acids, cane wax, cane fats, several other constituents associated with the fatty matter, proteins, starch, pentosans, and so-called "gums" and cane tissues. From a physical viewpoint, these nonsugars represent all degrees of dispersion from true solution to coarse suspension with many existing as colloids.

We know, too, that many physical actions are involved in the process of clarifying cane juices. Some of the nonsugars are removed by the action of ordinary precipitation and coagulation principles while others depend upon the principles of absorption, occlusion and neutralization of their electrical charges for removal, resulting from the combined use of one or more clarifying agents and heat. After it has been determined which nonsugars have to be removed, and can be removed, from cane juices to improve their workability, it should be possible to increase the efficiency of some physical action involved in clarification to bring about the desired effect. This scientific approach seems to have been too long neglected, although it is believed to be the most logical one to employ in clarification studies.

Summarizing the situation, it appears that the most urgent problems regarding clarification confronting us are: (1) an evaluation of the newly released and of the most promising of the unreleased varieties of sugarcane from the standpoint of standard clarification methods; (2) an evaluation of the effects of trash from the standpoints of clarification and of recovery of sugar, and (3) the necessity to develop more efficient methods of clarification.

It would be beneficial, indeed, if before an investigation of these problems is undertaken, some suggestions, criticisms, or opinions might be received from a group of experienced technologists in the field. Any comments, therefore, which occur to you at this time would be most welcome and greatly appreciated.

Footnote—Presented at Annual Meeting of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists at Houma, La., October 3rd 1945.

[1] Agricultural Chemical Research Contribution No. 170.

AFTER THE HARVEST . . . WHAT?*

Back in America's infancy, in 1621, Governor Bradford proclaimed a day of thanksgiving and prayer after the New England colonists brought in their first harvest. Gradually, over the years, it became a national custom to set aside one day of thanksgiving annually after the harvest. *After the harvest!*

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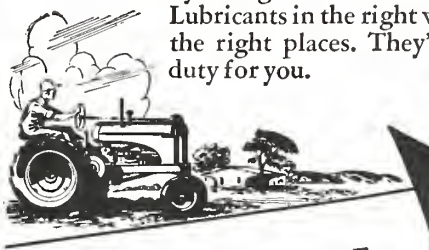

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Reports of the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists

The annual meeting of the Society was held at the Houma Experiment Station on October 3, 1945, with 50 members and guests in attendance. The afternoon session was devoted to presentation of papers by the Agricultural and Manufacturing Sections, a visit to the Houma station farm and laboratories, and to a weed control experiment using 2-4-D on a plantation near Houma.

The program of the Agricultural Section consisted of papers or informal talks by J. W. Ingram on sugarcane insect control problems; I. E. Stokes on sugarcane varieties for sirup production in Mississippi; E. C. Simon on weed control; and George Arceneaux on the commercial cane variety census in Louisiana for 1945. On the Manufacturing Section program were R. T. Balch, who read a paper on clarification problems, which was followed by informal discussion by E. K. Ventre of recent work done at L. S. U.; and M. V. Yarbrough, who gave a paper on effects of milling cane trash. Dr. Arceneaux's paper was published in The Sugar Bulletin for October 15, 1945. The other papers, or summaries of them, have been filed with the Secretary and will either be published or mimeographed.

Those present at the meeting were much interested in the inspection of a new cane loader, designed and built by R. M. Ramp, agricultural engineer at the Houma station. The loader, which is mounted on a tractor, is designed to pick up the cane following the harvester and to load it into wagons by means of a continuous conveyor. It will be operated by one man. Mr. Ramp expects to have it ready for experimental field trials early in the harvesting season.

At a brief business session, the membership adopted a constitutional amendment providing for changing the name of the Association to the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists. This was done because of the increasing membership outside of Louisiana and in recognition of the fact that the interests and aims of our organization are synonymous with those of the entire domestic sugarcane industry.

A new feature of this year's annual meeting was an evening banquet, which it is hoped will become an annual event. (The cost was borne by the Society's treasury). An excellent meal served at tables which had been attractively decorated by the wives of the retiring executive committee provided a means of social contact not hitherto enjoyed by the membership. Dr. Joel Fletcher, President of Southwestern Louisiana Institute, gave a thought-provoking address on education problems in Louisiana.

Awarding of two honorary memberships in the Society to Dr. E. W. Brandes and Mr. Elliott Jones was announced by the retiring President, Dr. Arceneaux. Unfortunately, neither honoree was able to be present. Following this, the new officers of the Society were installed by Past President F. Evans Farwell, as follows: A. J. Isacks, Houma, President; A. J. Keller, Donaldsonville, 1st Vice-President; John M. Caffery, Franklin, 2nd Vice-President; E. V. Abbott, Houma, Secretary-Treasurer; E. C. Simon,

Baton Rouge, Chairman Agricultural Section; J. C. Etheredge, New Iberia, Chairman Manufacturing Section; and W. A. Rolston, Houma, Chairman Management Section.

* * *

This report is being sent to all who have been members of the Louisiana Technologists Association during any of the past several years. Because of war-time restrictions on travel and demands on the time of both officers and members, the Association has not been as active during the war as it would have been otherwise, and as a result some have lost interest and have not kept up their membership. For this reason, the Executive Committee voted to reinstate former members by payment of dues for only the current year. Some have already taken advantage of this concession, and it is hoped that others will do so. Dues for 1946 are now payable and should be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer, Box 470, Houma, La.

(Signed) E. V. ABBOTT
Secretary-Treasurer

RATION FREE SUGAR FOR SUGAR CANE FARMERS

In the November 1 issue of the SUGAR BULLETIN on page 19 we reproduced Amendment 12-2 Rev. RO 3 which outlines the procedure to be followed for a sugar cane farmer to secure ration free sugar from the processor to whom he sells his sugar cane.

When the application for sugar is made it must be accompanied by an affidavit on "Form 2—Sugar Treasury Department Internal Revenue Service."

The sugar cane farmers are to secure these affidavit forms (Form 2—Sugar) direct from the Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service, Custom House, New Orleans, La.

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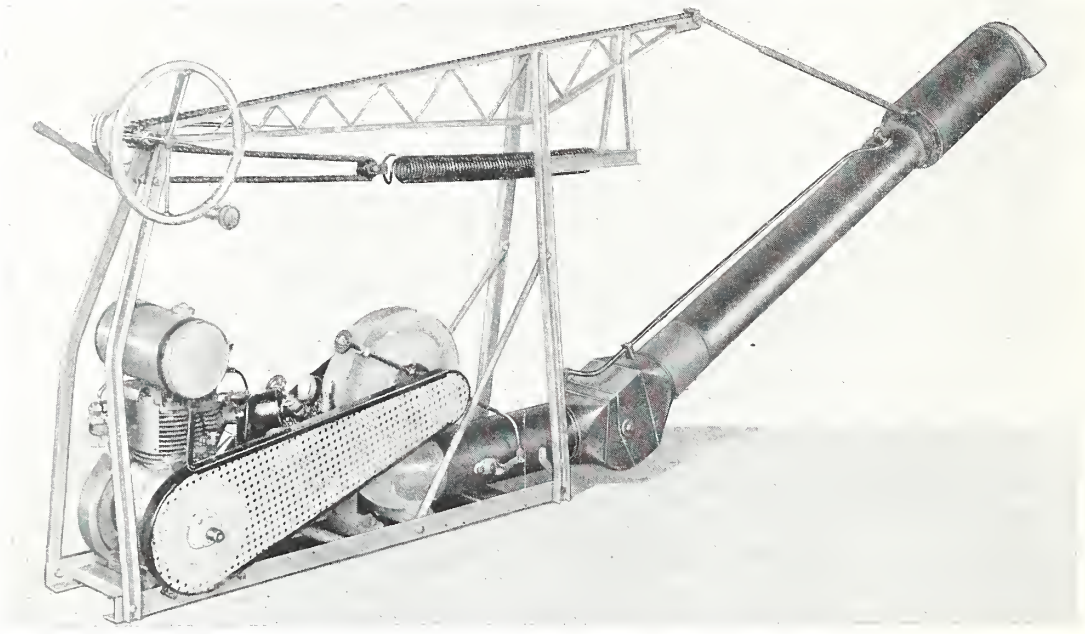

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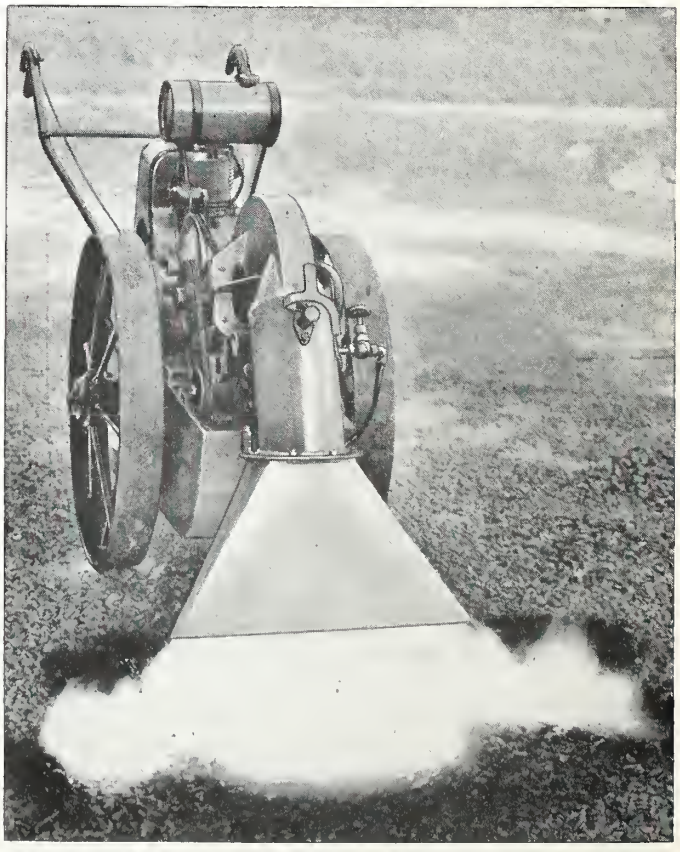

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Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., DECEMBER 1, 1945 No. 5

Effects of Milling Cane Trash

Presented At Louisiana Sugarcane Technology Meeting—Houma, La., Oct. 3, 1945, *by M. V. Yarbrough.*

When assigned this subject my first thought was that someone wanted, for once, to get me in a spot where I could find but little to say. If we consider only the effects on factory operations the subject can be thoroughly covered in one short sentence. "The effects are numerous and all bad." The fact that so much human energy has been expanded in removing trash from cane through the years in all cane producing countries is probably the most conclusive evidence that the effects of milling it are serious.

Let us now consider the overall effects of the cane trash problem on the future of the Louisiana Sugarcane Industry. To be realistic, we must attribute a new meaning to the word, "trash." "Cane trash" consists of everything in the cane supply to be milled except the clean cane stalk from the bottom joint to the top "ripe" joint. At one time "trash" consisted almost entirely of cane leaves. Today "trash" may at times be composed of cane leaves, cane tops, the upper unripe stalk joints, field weeds and grass, portions of the cane stubble or root system, field mud, in fact most anything except the proverbial "kitchen stove."

This condition has been created in part by labor shortages during the war and partly by the development of mechanical harvesting and loading equipment to reduce the labor requirement and attendant cost of hand harvesting operations. Cane "trash" in the future will continue to consist of the complicated heterogenous mixture mentioned. Even should labor supply become ample for the small cane grower who does not own mechanical harvesting equipment, it cannot be expected that trash-free cane will be harvested. The laborer will not be inclined to clean the cane he cuts. His employer will not be inclined to, nor see the necessity to, insist upon clean cane cutting. Such insistance on the part of the cane-grower -employer would meet resistance from his cane cutter employee and also increase the cost of the operation. The small cane-grower will see no reason to do either of these things because his neighbor, the larger cane-grower who harvests his cane mechanically, will continue to deliver cane containing varying amounts of trash of varying degrees of mixture of various foreign matters.

In short, we must face the fact that after all these years, during which enormous amounts of hand labor have been expended in all cane-producing areas of the world to clean sugarcane, a war has created a combination of circumstances in Louisiana which has resulted in a big step toward elimination of this vast expenditure of man-power. Despite the trash problem which attends this step, it will all add up to progress if the Industry will but meet the challenge and concentrate major efforts toward reduction and ultimate complete solution of the trash problem which has been created.

There are those among us who talk long and loud about securing clean cane again for the factories as soon as "labor" becomes available. We must face the fact that we are only howling in the dark. We are not even about to secure a hand-cleaned cane supply.

However there is a challenge and an opportunity - in fact - an absolute necessity that we recognize and convert to the advantage of the Industry the present trash situation which it required a War to create. It is possible, and we must, develop cane-trash remov-

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MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor

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al equipment that will eventually provide a cleaner cane stalk for our sugar mills proper than we ever secured during the long period of hand cleaning. There remains but one solution to our trash problem - mechanical cleaning.

Before seeking the solution a problem must be composed. The first step in composing our trash removal problem is the determination of how much and what is to be removed. Hundreds of tests to determine percentage of cane leaves proper contained in cane ultimately delivered to our factory yard indicate that such tests only confuse the problem. Accordingly we have conducted a series of tests to try and gain an idea of "how much" and "what" must be eliminated from a crop of sugarcane as it stands mature in the field in order to have left only clean mill cane with the proper top, or unripe, joints removed.

Basis of these determinations was as follows:

1. From six to eight entire and consecutive stools of cane inside a representative row of cane are cut on a dry day in the afternoon at ground level to constitute a sample, all of which is weighed.
2. Stalks are topped in the top ripe joints, tops cut off are weighed, including "top leaves."
3. Remainder of the stalk is stripped and clean "mill cane" is thereby secured and weighed.
4. Weight of "leaves" attached to "mill cane" portion of stalk is determined by weight differences.

Average results of a series of such tests conducted early in the season before a freeze are as follows for various varieties of cane, in which "total cane" means the entire cane plant above the ground level:

Variety	*Top % Total Cane*	*Clean Mill Cane % Total Cane*	*Leaves % Clean Mill Cane*
290	33.11	62.02	7.87
116	34.84	60.48	7.79
24-120	33.99	61.46	7.41
33-310	37.02	57.01	10.49
29-120	39.47	53.88	12.31
103	34.31	57.86	13.54
2819	34.58	56.80	15.18

Dry or wet growing seasons do not seem to make any great difference in the above relationships existing for mature cane which has attained average or normal growth. There is a very close varietal relationship in the characteristics determined above. The figures shown are averages but the variation from minimum to maximum results above average is small for each variety of cane.

Results of our own determinations thus far lead us to believe it reasonably accurate to state that:

1. Thirty-five percent of the cane crop, by weight, consists of unripe top joints and leaves attached thereto.
2. From fifty-four to sixty-two percent of the cane crop consists of "clean mill cane." This percentage is very definitely determined by varietal characteristics of the cane plant.
3. Leaves still attached to the "clean mill cane" portion of the stalk at the time of maturity (and before a freeze) weigh from eight to fifteen percent as much as the "clean mill cane" portion of the stalk itself. This amounts to from five to nine percent of the entire cane crop.

Thus we find that from 40 to 45% of the entire cane crop must be discarded in order to have left only clean mill cane. In the course of a 5 million ton cane crop for the mill, our lands have produced nearly 9 million tons of crop, with possibly 3 million tons of top joints and top leaves discarded and nearly a million tons of leaves from the millable portions of the stalks likewise discarded.

It seems that we might, with properly planned research, find valuable uses for at least a part of this tremendous volume of plant material. At least the volume involved warrants study of the matter, particularly when we consider that at present our problem consists of removal of this matter and its segregation from the cane milled. It must be borne in mind also that the unripe top joints contain considerable quantities of sugar solids.

Until some valuable use can be developed for the top joints and leaves, it seems wise to contemplate their removal in the field, although their segregation from the rest of the stalk after removal is far from complete with present harvesting and loading machinery.

It seems that, our initial problem, is to devise means of removing leaves and field mud from cane which has been cut top and bottom. In view of the relatively small amount of leaves and in the interest of simultaneous removal of field mud picked up in the field loading operation, it appears that we should concentrate primarily upon development of means at the factory itself to remove the leaves and mud.

This problem should be readily solved if seriously undertaken. Considerable progress has already been made in Louisiana toward two different solutions - one a mechanical separation of leaves and the other a separation of leaves by fire.

It is interesting, in connection with mechanical separation of leaves, to recall the fact that over 30 years ago an entirely satisfactory mechanical process was developed for large - scale sorghum stalks deleafing. The process not only removes every vestige of leaf and leaf-sheath from the stalks but it also actually leaves the stalks entirely free from field dirt and dust and perfectly dry. Even dried field mud is completely removed by the dryscouring effects of the process. This process has been continually used for years in one sorghum plant at a capacity of 500 to 600 tons per 24 hours. Only about 40 Horsepower per hour is required for each 100 tons of sorghum cane capacity per 24 hours. This process completely obviates the necessity for knifing the cane.

Primarily this successful sorghum process, like one Louisiana sugarcane process being developed, consists of cutting stalks and leaves into short lengths with a heavy guillotine-type knife operating across a cane carrier, clear through the mat of cane on the carrier. The carrier motion is forward by "jumps" synchronized with the up and down motion of the knife. In the sorghum process the carrier motion is adjustable so that the stalks and leaves, lying lengthwise on the carrier, may be cut in lengths of from about two up to nine inches, as desired.

The cut stalks and leaves are then elevated and discharged continuously into a "shaker tower." This vertical box has steel rod - grill type horizontal baffles attached to the walls of the box. Between these stationary and shaking. The shaking baffles agitate baffles which shake horizontally at high frequency and short travel. An upward current of air is maintained in the tower by means of a suction fan. The cut stalks and leaves fall through rod baffle after rod baffle through the tower - alternating baffles are stationary and shaking. The shaking baffles agitate the mass, loosening leaves, shucks and dirt, the stationary baffles arrest the movement of the mass aiding in separation of loosened trash. The leaves and dirt are pulled upward through the tower and discharged through a cyclone separator by the suction fan. The cut stalks finally fall to and are discharged from the bottom of the tower and are elevated into a storage bin above the crusher from which they are fed to the crusher as required.

The trash problem in sugarcane production is not new. It is as old as sugarcane itself. The old solution of the problem, hand cleaning, is not only old, it is completely dead in Louisiana and cannot and should not be revived. A new solution can and must be found. Trash in its broadest concept, including cane leaves, mud, dirt, grass and weeds will continue to be delivered to our Louisiana factories. It is imerative that we develop means to remove this conglomerate trash from the cane supply before we mill the cane. The sorghum industry solved the problem many years ago when labor was both cheap and plentiful. They did it in order to secure a more perfectly cleaned stalk than was possible by hand, short of polishing with steel brush. They did it in order to secure clean syrup of good color and brilliance - free of earthy sediment without filtration - and free from strong flavor imparted by earth, leaf and sheath parts. Today we have, as an inducement to the attempt, not only all of the advantages of a perfectly clean cane stalk for milling but, of far greater importance, the alternative of either removing the trash mechanically or trying to mill it. One, we have every reason to believe is readily possible, the other we know, as have generations before us, to be impossible except at intolerably great losses of mill capacity and sugar recovery and with severe increase in wear and tear on milling equipment and a serious reduction in bagasse burning and steam producing capacity in the furnaces and boilers.

A New Weed on the Spread in Louisiana

By George Arceneaux, Senior Agronomist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

Colocasia esculenta var. *aquatilis* Hasskarl, or wild taro, is now spreading at an alarming rate along water courses of southern Louisiana and is believed to have potentialities of a serious weed pest. Typical of the rate of spread has been the extension of an initial infestation occupying a few square feet as first observed by the writer in 1942 to a nearly continuous growth for a distance of approximately 1 1/2 miles along both banks of Bayou Black on the outskirts of Houma. The fact that this enroachment is occurring over an area now heavily infested with alligator weed leaves little doubt as to the vigor and competitive ability of the intruding plant.

Colocasia thrives in a moist, fertile environment; therefore banks of our streams and canals present an ideal habitat for its growth. It will also grow vigorously on relatively high ground. If not checked it may develop into a serious weed pest on banks of

drainage ditches in sugarcane fields and in the ditches proper where its stout petioles and large leaf blades would present a serious impediment to drainage. It may also prove an important weed over cultivated areas on which sugarcane and other crops are grown.

Owners of farms threatened by this new weed pest should give serious attention to eradication measures before extensive spread has occurred over agricultural areas. Under such conditions a much higher per-acre cost of eradication can be justified than at later stages. Sugarcane growers of southern Louisiana now fighting Johnson grass and alligator weed on a field scale need not be reminded that, in the control of a weed it is certainly true that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Control of Sugarcane Insects in Louisiana, and the Use of DDT on the Sugarcane Plantation

(*Talk given by J. W. Ingram, Entomologist, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, before the annual meeting of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists held at Houma on October 3, 1945, as summarized by the Secretary.*)

Sugarcane beetle. Up to the early 1930's this was one of the most serious sugarcane pests in Louisiana. As early as the 1870's and 1880's growers appealed to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for help, and in the early 1930's it was causing more damage than the cane borer in some sections. Research showed that the beetles bred in sod areas, flew at night, and were attracted to lights. Light trapping proved very helpful in control. It was found also that vigorous cane varieties recovered from the attack so that they were less seriously damaged than weaker varieties. These control measures, plus unfavorable weather conditions for the beetle, have reduced the insect to the point where it is no longer a problem, and if it should reappear, they should prevent it from becoming serious.

Wireworms are very serious in some areas where they may be responsible for stand failures. Experiments have shown that they can be controlled by summer planting.

Vectors of sugarcane mosaic. Two new vectors of mosaic and one of chlorotic streak were discovered in cooperative work with the pathologists of the Bureau of Plant Industry. It is hoped that work on the control of these insects may be conducted in the future.

West Indian sugarcane mite. This insect was found at the Houma station in 1935 and was eradicated. No further infestations in the United States have been found outside of southern Florida.

The West Indian sugarcane fulgorid was first found in Louisiana in 1944. It shows no indication of becoming an important pest.

The sugarcane borer is the principal sugarcane pest. Although dusting with cryolite leaves much to be desired in control, it should prevent the borer from becoming as destructive as it was in the 1920's. Trash left in the field, together with shoots of summer-planted cane, is the most important means of overwintering. Their destruction is important in control. Control by the introduction of parasites has been valuable in Florida but not in Louisiana. Use of resistant varieties is also important in control. Ten varieties have been recommended to the sugarcane breeder for use in breeding. The varieties now grown commercially in Louisiana are not as severely damaged by the borer as D-74, Purple or the P.O.J. canes. DDT is ineffective in borer control, and may, in fact, increase the infestation because of its effect on borer parasites and predators.

Possible uses of DDT on a sugarcane plantation, based on research by the U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine and State Experiment Stations, were listed as follows:

	Percent DDT	
Insect	*Spray*	*Dust*
Soybean caterpillar		3
Grass webworm		5 to 10
Flies	5	
Mosquitoes	5	
Roaches	5	
Fleas	5	10
Fleas (on dogs)		5 to 10
Ants		5
Dog ticks	5	10
Bedbugs	5	10
Termites	5	
Seeds		3
Cabbage caterpillars		2

Growers were cautioned not to use DDT on plants when the leaves which will be marketed or used as food are exposed to the application. Further information on the poisoning hazards of residues are needed before DDT can be recommended for use on grain, hay or grazing crops to be used as food for livestock.

An Analysis of the Parity Price Problem

A reprint from the November 1945 issue of the Louisiana Rural Economist.

by J. Norman Efferson

Realistic thinking leads us to the conclusion that some sort of parity formula will be used as the basis of agricultural price policy for many years. After much use, the parity price and parity income concept is well intrenched in Congressional minds and in the thinking of farmers and farm leaders. It may seem desirable to many to disregard completely the basic idea and establish price control by "forward prices," as suggested by some prominent economists, or to "let supply and demand, without controls, simply take its course," as suggested by others; the fact remains, however, that neither of these two courses is likely to be established. It is rather difficult to visualize the Congress suddenly eradicating all evidence of parity in agricultural price policy.

On this assumption, useful planning in connection with agricultural price policy should be based on suggesting changes in the present parity formula so that it may be made more flexible and valuable to farmers and to the welfare of all other parts of our economic society or in suggesting more desirable parity formulas. Many alternative parity formulas have been suggested by competent analysts. All of these new ideas, however, have the serious handicap that in order to put them into practice it would be necessary to revise completely present laws, to acquire much new statistical information that is not now readily available, and to install an intensive educational program before adoption.

In the immediate period of adjustment, revisions in the present parity laws, although admittedly difficult, could be made more conveniently than the installation of any completely new idea. Moreover, it is most likely that revisions will be made rather than any complete change or the discarding of the parity concept. On this basis, this paper presents (1) an analysis of the outstanding weak points of the present parity formula, (2) a series of specific recommendations for adjusting the formula to eliminate these weak points, and (3) a suggested application of the revised parity formula. Each of the suggested changes in the parity formula may be considered separately from the others. This is advantageous in that if any one point is subject to serious question, it can be discarded and still not retard the general program of adjustment.

What Is Wrong With Parity?

The parity concept was developed as a means of establishing equality of farm incomes in relation to other parts of our economic structure and providing adequate standards of living for farm families. The goal was, and is, a sound and desirable one, but the means adopted and the methods used to attain the objective did not accomplish the purpose. From 1933 to 1942, the major use of the parity concept and the resulting legal parity formulas was a basis for distributing funds appropriated by the Congress to the producers of certain selected farm products. Since 1942, the main use of the present parity formula has been to hold farm prices down. Although this has been desirable in some cases, in many others it has resulted in restricting production and in diverting men and materials from essential to non-essential phases of agricultural production or into other less important non-agricultural channels at a time when these essential agricultural products were needed in greater volume than at any other time on our history.

The most valuable product obtained by agriculture and by the nation as a whole from the numerous parity laws has been the education of the masses to the many complex problems in farming and to the necessity of maintaining a stable agriculture. This accidental by-product may prove to be so important that it will finally off-set all of the mistakes that have been made.

The outstanding weak points of the parity price formula as an indicator of the equality of farm prices in relation to farm costs and to the income of non-farm workers are as follows:

1. The omission of farm labor expenses from the index of costs of items farmers use in production. Farm labor costs vary widely by type-of-farming area, size of farm, amount of family labor available, degree of mechanization, and many other factors. Cost for labor on farms in the United States as a whole, however, are usually the most important cash expense and make up about one-fourth of total production costs.

2. Parity prices are set in terms of a relationship between farm prices and costs which existed in 1910-14, or more than thirty years ago. The relative supply and demand for different farm products, the methods of production, and the methods of processing and marketing have changed greatly since the base period; as a result, this period is out of line with current conditions.

3. The index of costs of articles which farmers buy is based on national averages and is weighted by average expenditures for each item for the nation as a whole. Because of the wide differences in methods necessary to produce the many different farm products, these national averages do not indicate the great variation in costs by regions or in the proportionate expenses for each cost item. Even though the general index of prices paid by farmers may be relatively accurate as a national average, it is not accurate for any given region or commodity.

4. Parity prices alone do not assure farmers parity income. Farm income is the net result of price times volume of production. Periods of restricted production could, and have, resulted in low incomes, relative to 1910-14 parity income, even with fairly high farm prices. The "parity income concept," defined by the Congress in 1938 to be the income determined by multiplying a normal year's production times the parity price, would eliminate this objection if means were found to distribute this resulting parity income back to the producers of all farm products in equal proportions.

5. In the index of prices paid, farm family living expenses are given a weight of 52 percent and farm production costs 48 percent. This relative weighting is subject to serious question because it overvalues the proportion of total farm expenditures that are used for family living and understates the costs for producing farm products on most farms. Living costs, mostly items purchased at retail, vary little from time to time. Production costs, mostly raw materials and labor, fluctuate widely from year to year. Thus the combined index of prices paid does not reflect the rapid changes that occur in farm costs.

6. In times of shortages caused by war or other factors, the index of prices paid includes many items not obtainable at ceiling prices. Farm machinery is included in the index at the ceiling prices established for new machinery and equipment, while most of these items are not now available at any price. Many farmers are buying used and re-built equipment of poor quality at higher prices than new machinery is listed in the index. In a similar manner, the index does not indicate the quality deterioration that has occurred in many items or the increased or added service charges which are now applied when farm supplies are purchased.

What Should Be done About Parity?

The desirable changes in the present parity formula, in order to make it a more useful tool in administering agricultural price policy, are as follows:

1. The addition of the costs for hired labor to the index of prices paid by farmers for items used in

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production. Over a long period of time, this would result in a higher index of prices paid in periods of industrial prosperity and a lower index in depression periods. Recently, some suggestions have been made that the cost of all farm labor, including both hired and unpaid family labor, be added to the index. Since the basis of the parity concept is to provide farmers a rate of earnings for their labor equivalent to other segments of society, the inclusion of unpaid family labor other than the farm operator seems to be justified.

2. The change of the base period from 1910-14, to a more recent and realistic period, such as 1935-39. Many new farm products have been developed since 1910-14, processing methods have changed, important changes in the relative supply and demand for different farm products have occurred, and other similar variations have caused the farm product of 1945 to be entirely different from the product of the same name produced in 1910. Such a change would cause a decrease in the present parity prices for some products and an increase for others.

3. The national index of prices paid by farmers should be discarded and replaced with a series of regional, commodity, or type-of-farming index numbers. This would place the index of costs of farming on a more sound basis as increases or decreases occurring in the production of each specific commodity would be compared to the base price of that product in place of the present system of one national average cost and group of weights for all commodities. The statistical data for this change are available and the various commodity or area index numbers could be computed with a minimum of effort. This change would involve a different system of weights for each commodity or area but sufficient cost studies on all important agricultural products have been made in the past twenty years to provide a firm foundation for establishing these percentage weights.

4. To bring parity prices closer to parity income, the present laws should be revised to provide a "disaster clause" similar to the one now in use under the Price Control Act, which would function to provide additional payments to farmers in years of crop failure so as to finance production costs for the following year. This provision should define "disaster" as a loss of at least 50 per cent of normal yields and should not bring farm incomes up to parity but to somewhat less than parity in order to discourage farmers from creating artificial disasters.

5. The index of prices paid should be revised to present a more realistic picture of the relation of farm production costs to farm living costs, by commodities or type-of-farming areas. Sufficient satistical data are available and could be assembled to establish a series, of weights, by commodities or areas, which would indicate the actual relationship of production costs to living costs to replace the rigid and questionable system now in use. This change would cause the index of costs and the parity price to vary widely both up and down from year to year in line with actual changes that occur in the total farm expenses.

6. Specific provisions should be made for periodic changes in the commodities and services included in the index of prices paid and for the weights used in establishing the final index. A requirement establishing an analysis and adjustment of the index every five years (each census period,) or more often during emergency periods, would keep the index on a useful basis when conditions change.

Where Does Parity Fit in Agricultural Price Policy?

A revised parity formula, including the majority of the suggested changes listed heretofore, would provide a flexible, useful method for measuring fairly accurately changes in true farm income in relation to current prices. It should not be used as a means of holding farm prices at artificial levels, restricting production, increasing costs to consumers, and retarding farm adjustments and production efficiency, but should be used as a means of maintaining a stable agriculture for the nation as a whole and of providing farm people with a greater degree of security than they have had in the past forty years.

This could be done by using such an adjusted parity formula as a yardstick on which could be based a system of relative security for farm people. One method of establishing such a program is as follows:

Provide for direct payments to the producers of a given product when the price of the product goes below a certain percent of parity, for instance, 90 percent. This payment should not be in the form of a support price maintained by the government but should be a direct payment to the farmer in the form of "unemployment compensation" and should make up the difference between the average price received for the product and the 90 per cent of parity price. All commodities would be sold at the free market price, with the farmer presenting evidence that he received less than 90 percent of the current parity price before receiving his compensation. Some limits as to the total amount paid to an individual should be established, based on the number in the farm family as well as the volume of production.

Under this type of price policy, all farm products would move at all time at the competitive price in the open market; when supplies are great, prices will decline and surplus products will move into consumption; when supplies are small, prices will rise and the current supply will be used wisely. The 90 percent of parity provision for the farmer would not be high enough to stimulate the production of any product beyond longtime demands if an accurate parity was established along the lines suggested. If the price continued low over a long period of time, the inefficient producer would, as in pre-A. A. A. days, drop out of production and supply would be adjusted to demand.

As technological developments occur in agriculture, the provision in the suggested parity formula requiring an adjustment of the input factors in the formula, by commodities or areas, at least every five years

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would permit the parity price to be adjusted downward thus giving society the benefits of increased efficiency without a drain on the public treasury.

Agricultural price policy developed to this end is to the interests of consumers who want abundant, cheap food, and also to farmers who do not want controlled production and high prices for a small volume of production, or "forward prices" with numerous governmental market controls and wide fluctuations from year to year because of the impossibility of forecasting accurately future production, but do want freedom of opportunity, the chance to move into or out of farming, to produce what their individual and collective judgment determines is the most profitable enterprises on their farms, and to have some guarantee from society that they will be protected from factors beyond their control.

Preliminary Sugar Statistics for First 9 Months of 1945

(Official Release)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced recently that distribution of sugar by the primary distributors in the United States in September and during January-September, 1945, compiled from weekly data submitted by distributors, as compared with final figures for the corresponding period of 1944, was as follows:

	1945[1]		1944	
	September	Jan.-Sept.	September	Jan.-Sept.
	(short tons, raw value)			
Refiners	333,685	3,889,573	511,105	4,254,75[4]
Beet Processors	82,550	729,676	109,599	859,194
Importers	66,864	408,204	37,735	397,839
Mainland Cane Mills	196	50,677	2,956	91,894
Total	483,295	5,078,130	661,395	5,603,681
Deliveries for export[2]	18,779	271,346	8,671	266,026
For U. S. consumption & Expeditionary Forces	464,516	4,806,784	652,724	5,337,655

Stocks reported by the distributors as of September 29, 1945, as compared with final September 30, 1944 stocks were as follows:

	1945[1]	1944
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners Raws[3]	233,858	287,673
Refiners Refined	137,616	85,122
Beet Processors	124,723	83,761
Importers	12,074	5,545
Mainland Cane Mills	[4]	1,700
Total		463,801

[1] Preliminary.
[2] Includes deliveries for liberated areas and lend-lease as well as for military relief, but excludes usage by U. S. Expeditionary Forces.
[3] Includes 31,293 tons of sugar in Continental U. S. but not reported by refiners as in stocks on September 30, 1944 and a comparable item for 1945.
[4] Data not yet available.

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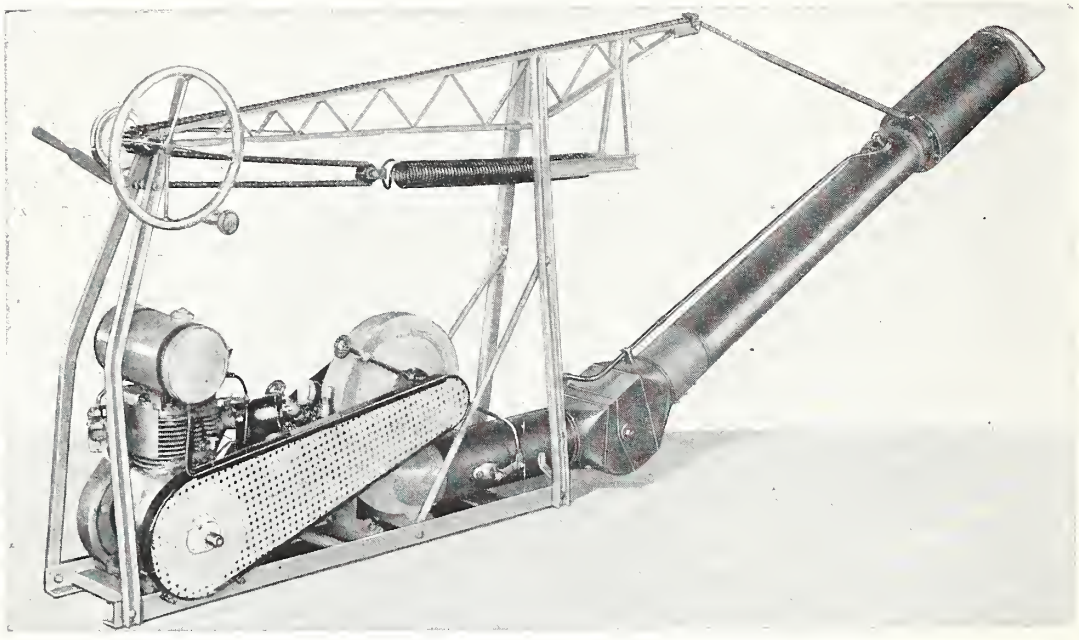
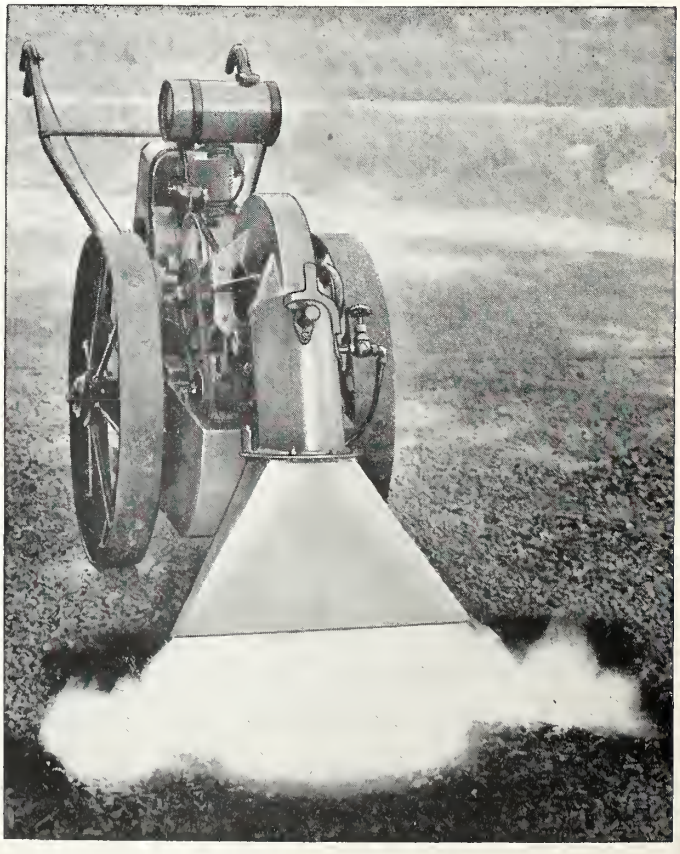


MODEL "A" WOOLERY JUNIOR WEED BURNER UNIT

The Model "A" shown above burns a swath 5 feet wide and has a wide range of adaptability. It may be mounted on a Railroad push car to be towed by a motor car or it can be mounted on a truck, tractor or trailer car and used for burning along highways, fences, canal banks, irrigation ditches, etc.



The Model "D" is a self-propelled unit built on an angle steel frame and mounted on a two-wheel chassis with either steel or rubber tires. It is especially adapted for flame cultivation between crop rows on sugarcane and pineapple plantations. Shields are provided on each side of burner hood and are adjustable. They can be swung in and out, raised and lowered, so as to give positive control of flame to prevent injury to crop plant. The entire space up to six feet between crop rows can be flamed by making one trip.

Its use is not restricted to weed burning alone, as it provides an efficient means for dusting cotton crops, spraying fruit orchards, potatoes or any other crops that come within this category.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., DECEMBER 15, 1945 No. 6

Future Outlook Brightened

The Louisiana sugar industry was treated to a refreshing innovation in its relations with the United States Department of Agriculture, when Earl B. Wilson, Director of the Sugar Branch, met with representative growers and processors in an open meeting at Thibodaux on November 29th. Mr. Wilson came to Louisiana pursuant to his expressed wish to consult with the industry regarding Federal policies affecting sugar. His forthright declaration that as Director of the Sugar Branch he desired to learn more details about the problems of the industry and to receive recommendations looking to improvements in the national sugar program, were particularly wholesome in effect and sincerely appreciated by all growers and processors who attended. He made the most favorable impression when he frankly admitted that mistakes had been made, some of which he had already sought to correct. He explained how Government procedure requires that his recommendations in matters of price and economic stabilization be approved and acted upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and by the Government officials who have temporarily been given higher authority during the continuing war emergency. He declared that Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson is likewise anxious to correct the mistakes which have been made and to make plans for the future to avoid repetition.

It has been very unfortunate that the involvements of Government procedure have created unecessary hardships for an industry which has responded so well to the appeals of the Department of Agriculture for greater production of sugar. Our war average of better than 400,000 tons of sugar produced during the crop seasons of 1942, 1943 and 1944 has good prospects of being increased by the production of 1945. Broadly speaking, the raw sugar producer has been a needless victim of a lack of thoroughness in the determination of policies on price ceilings or subsidies supposed to adjust increases in costs of production in lieu of an advance in price ceiling. Under the circumstances it may not be possible to accept as wholeheartedly as otherwise the constructive gesture of the Director of the Sugar Branch in coming to Louisiana and in speaking so manfully and frankly Consequently, from the standpoint of current problems, only prompt remedial action could make our encouragement complete. With regard to future Government policies, as advocated and as administered by officials of the Department of Agriculture whose attitude and purposes we trust are reflected by the visit and the statements of Mr. Wilson, there is greater encouragement and a definitely increased measure of hope.

So we are grateful that the first personal contact in Louisiana with the new Director of the Sugar Branch has been reassuring and we are pleased to express publicly our willingness to cooperate with him towards a progressive improvement in the industry relations with the United States Department of Agriculture and towards a realization of a sugar program that will be beneficial under improved and proper administration to the full extent intended by Congress in creating and extending the provisions of the Sugar Act.

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Revised Price Schedule 60 on Direct-Consumption Sugar

(*Official Release*)

(Document No. 51091)

Part 1334—Sugar

MPR 60

DIRECT-CONSUMPTION SUGARS

Revised Price Schedule 60 is redesignated Maximum Price Regulation 60 and is revised and amended to read as follows:

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this regulation, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Such specifications and standards as are used in this Regulation were, prior to such use, in general use in the trade or industry affected.

Sec.

1. Maximum prices for direct-consumption sugars established with prohibition of sales in violation.
2. Maximum prices for direct-consumption sugars.
3. Sales at wholesale and retail.
4. Less than maximum prices.
5. Evasion.
6. Records and reports.
7. Enforcement.
8. Licensing.
9. Petitions for amendment.
10. Definitions.
11. Provision with respect to direct-consumption sugar to be purchased or sold by Defense Supplies Corporation, Commodity Credit Corporation or the designees of either of them.
12. Applicability.
13. Adjustable pricing.
14. Taxes.
15. Export sales.

Authority: § 1334.51 issued under 56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; Pub. Law 108, 79th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328; 8 F.R. 4681. E.O. 9599, 10 F.R. 10155.

Section 1 *Maximum prices for direct consumption sugars established with prohibition of sales in violation.* On and after March 31, 1942, or the effective date thereof as to any amendment to this regulation, regardless of any contract or other obligation:

(a) No primary distributor shall sell, offer to sell, attempt to sell, deliver, transfer or import direct-consumption sugar at prices higher than the maximum prices established in this regulation.

(b) No person shall buy, offer to buy, attempt to buy or receive from a primary distributor in the course of trade or business direct-consumption sugars at prices higher than the maximum prices established in this regulation.

(c) Maximum prices are established in this regulation on the gross basis specifying prices as to grades and points of delivery. They include all commissions and other charges for such grades at such points. When by including amounts received from or reimbursed by the Commodity Credit Corporation or the Defense Supplies Corporation a specified maximum price is exceeded, the acceptance of or payment of such amounts in excess is not a violation of this regulation. The maximum prices specified in this regulation shall be reduced by any discounts customarily allowed for cash or prompt payment by the seller on sales of such sugars.

Sec. 2. *Maximum prices for direct-consumption sugars.* (a) (1) The maximum basis prices for the following direct-consumption sugars per one hundred pounds, f. o. b. United States seaboard cane sugar refinery nearest freightwise to the point of delivery, shall be as follows:

(i) For sales of fine granulated cane sugar refined in Continental United States, $5.50.

(ii) For sales of fine granulated beet sugar processed in Continental United States, $5.40.

(iii) For sales of fine granulated cane sugar from off-shore areas, domestic or foreign, duty paid, $5.45.

(iv) For sales of turbinado, washed-white or similar sugar from offshore areas, domestic or foreign, for direct consumption, $5.25.

(v) For sales of direct-consumption sugars other than those provided for above, in this section, processed from United States mainland sugar cane including but not limited to turbinado, plantation white and highwashed sugars, $5.40.

(2) The respective maximum basis prices established in paragraph (a) (1) of this section shall each be adjusted for grade and package differentials in accordance with the seller's differential therefor published or in effect on December 1, 1941.

(i) Maximum prices for a primary distributor of direct-consumption sugar for grades and packages not provided for in the above paragraph (a) (1) shall be as follows:

(a) Maximum prices on sales to any Procurement Agency of the United States Government where the grade sold to such procurement agency is identical with one previously produced by the selling primary distributor, but where the packaging is different, shall be determined by the provisions of Supplementary Order 106 issued by the Office of Price Administration. Where the grade is not identical with one previously produced by the selling primary distributor, the maximum price shall be determined per 100 pounds net for such new grade and package by adding to his maximum basis price per 100 pounds net, packed in basis bag, granulated sugar, the difference in direct cost between manufacturing and packaging the new item and manufacturing and packaging the 100 pounds net, packed in basis bag granulated sugar. Each maximum price determined under the foregoing provisions shall be reported, with a detailed explanation of costs, to the Sugar Section, Food Price Division, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., within 30 days after the first delivery.

(b) Maximum prices on sales of a new grade or new package for civilian consumption, which is identical in grade, net weight and packaging material with that of any other primary distributor, shall be determined by adjusting the selling primary distributor's maximum base price by the use of the same differential properly established on that date by the primary distributor with such differential located nearest freightwise to him.

If the new grade or package to be sold for civilian consumption is not so identical with that produced by another primary distributor he shall obtain a maximum price for it by application to the Sugar Section, Food Price Division, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., in which he shall give full data, with a description of grade and package, detailed production and selling cost differences f. o. b. refinery between the new grade and package and the basis bag per 100 pounds at the date of application, and corresponding figures for his most nearly like grades and packages figured currently and as of December 1, 1941, together with a request for a specific differential. On the basis of this information, the Price Administrator may issue an order establishing a differential for the new grade or package proportionately in line with previously existing differentials. After filing the application and pending authorization, sales may be made (*i*) on open billing or (*ii*) on proforma collection price based on the requested differential with an agreement for refund to the purchaser of such sum as this price may exceed the maximum price when duly established or (*iii*) on the basis of differential at which sales have heretofore been made prior to the effective date of that amendment.

(3) *Maximum delivered prices.* (i) Except as specifically provided in subdivisions (ii) and (iii) of this subparagraph (3), the maximum delivered price for each of the sugars for which maximum basis prices are established in paragraph (a) (1) of this section shall be determined as follows:

(*a*) Add to the maximum basis price specified, which is per one hundred pounds f. o. b. United States seaboard cane sugar refinery nearest freight wise to the point of delivery (as adjusted for grade and package differentials), the transportation charges for the kind of transportation actually used which would be collectible on a shipment of identical quanity from the refinery from which the lowest established transportation rate to the point of delivery applies: *Provided, however,* That the charges so added shall not exceed those collectible for such a shipment if made entirely by rail; and *Provided,* Where deliveries are ex consignment, transportation charges added shall be on the basis of all-rail rates for the identical quantity but not to exceed the rail carload rate applicable to the lowest carload minimum weight.

(b) The point of delivery is the siding or dock or buyer's receiving platform in the vicinity of the buyer's warehouse or place of business where the sugar is to be used or resold.

(c) Where the buyer actually takes delivery f. o. b. seller's refinery or at some point other than the buyer's point of delivery, the total of the price paid to the seller, plus the cost of transportation paid by the buyer shall not exceed the maximum delivered price at the buyer's point of delivery, as determined by the provisions of this subdivision.

(d) In calculations under the provisions of this subdivision, the "kind of transportation" for sugars from offshore areas shall be that kind actually used after arrival at the point of entry in continental United States.

(ii) Where the buyer's warehouse or place of business at or from which the sugar is to be used or resold is within a refinery city metropolitan area and the transportation to such place is performed by means of a motor vehicle, owned, controlled or hired by the seller, the maximum delivered price for each of the sugars provided for in paragraph (a) (1) of this section shall be determined by adding to the applicable maximum basis price as specified in said paragraph (as adjusted for grades and packages) a delivery charge per one hundred pounds based on the cartage rates employed by the seller on December 1, 1941.

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(iii) Where the transportation to the buyer's warehouse or place of business at or from which the sugar is to be used or resold is performed by means of a motor vehicle, owned, controlled or hired by the buyer, the point of delivery shall be the place at which the sugar is loaded on such vehicle. Where such point of delivery is within a refinery city metropolitan area, the maximum delivered price at such place for each of the sugars provided for in paragraph (a) (1) of this section shall be the applicable maximum basis price as specified in said subparagraph (as adjusted for grades and packages). Where such point of delivery is outside a refinery city metropolitan area, the maximum delivered price shall be calculated and determined under subdivision (i) of this subparagraph (3) using, however, the point of delivery specified in this subdivision (iii). Where the transportation is to be performed by means of a motor vehicle owned, controlled or hired by the buyer, no sale of sugar shall be made unless the seller shall have offered to sell and deliver the sugar at a price not in excess of the price as calculated and determined in subdivision (i) of this subparagrah (3) and the buyer shall have refused such offer. All such sales shall be invoiced, and the invoices shall state as separate items the shipping point of the sugar, the location of buyer's warehouse or place of business at or from which the sugars are to be directly used or resold, the price charged, the amount of transportation charges as calculated and determined in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph (3) and the fact that the seller offered to deliver at or at less than said maximum delivered price as calculated and determined in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph (3) and the buyer rejected said offer.

(b) (1) The maximum price for direct-consumption raw cane sugar of 96 degrees polarization, of domestic or foreign orgin, shall be $4.60 per on hundred pounds United States mainland shipping point, including all taxes and duty.

(2) The maximum price specified in paragraph (b) (1) of this section shall be adjusted by making allowances per pound for each degree of polarization above or below 96 degrees (fractions of a degree in proportion) in accordance with the method customarily used prior to the effective date of Price Schedule 60.

(c) Sales to the Commodity Credit Corporation for the account of Lend-Lease and to the United States Army or Navy procurement agencies by refineries located on the Atlantic Seaboard and in the State of Louisiana and Texas shall be exempted from the provisions of paragraph (a) (3). On such sales the maximum f. o. b. basis price at seller's refinery may be collected regardless of the amount of further transportation costs paid by the buyer or the point to which the sugar may be moved.

(d) *Notification to wholesalers and retailers of authorized change in maximum price.* With the first delivery of direct-consumption sugar after the effective date of any provision in this regulation establishing a new maximum price, the primary distributor shall supply each purchaser with a written statement showing that price and for each wholesaler and retailer who purchases from him the statement shall be as follows:

.....

(Insert date)

Notice To Wholesalers And Retailers

Our OPA ceiling price for direct-consumption sugar (describe item by variety, grade, brand, if any, container type and size) has been established by the Office of Price Administration. We are authorized to inform you that if you are a wholesaler or retailer pricing this item under Maximum Price Regulations Nos. 421, 422 or 423, you must refigure your ceiling price for this item on the first delivery of it to you from your customary type of supplier with this notification on or after (insert effective date of the applicable amendment). You must refigure your ceiling price following the rules in section 6 of Maximum Price Regulations Nos. 421, 422 or 423, whichever is applicable to you.

For a period of 60 days after the primary distributor has established his maximum price under this section, and with his first shipment after the 60-day period to each purchaser who has not made a purchase within that time, the seller shall include the notice set forth above in each case or carton containing the item, or securely attach it to the case or carton, or insert it on or attach it to the invoice covering the shipment.

Sec. 3 *Sales at wholesale and retail.* Sales at wholesale and retail which are governed by Maximum Price Regulations 421, 422 and 423, as amended, are excepted from the operation of this regulation. Maximum prices on sales at retail by primary distributors to sugar cane and sugar beet farmers shall be the same as those specified in this regulation for other sales by primary distributors less the amount of the Federal excise tax.

Sec. 4. *Less than maximum prices.* Lower prices than those established in this regulation may be charged, demanded, paid or offered.

Sec. 5. *Evasion.* The price limitations established by this regulation shall not be evaded whether by direct or indirect methods in connection with a purchase, sale, delivery, or transfer of direct-consumption sugars alone or in conjunction with any other commodity or material, or by the way of any commission, service, transportation, or other charge, or by a tying-agreement, or other trade understanding, or by making the discounts given or other terms and conditions of sale more onerous to the purchaser than those available or in effect on December 1, 1941, for purchasers from primary distributors.

Sec. 6 *Records and reports.* Every seller who makes sales of direct-consumption sugars after the effective date of this regulation shall make and preserve for examination by the Office of Price Administration for so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect, a record of all sales made showing the quantity sold, terms of sale, price and name and address of the purchaser, as well as all records of the same kind as he has customarily kept, relating to the prices which he charged for any of such items sold after the effective date of this regulation.

Sec. 7. *Enforcement.* Persons violating any provisions of this regulation are subject to the criminal penalties, civil enforcement actions, license suspension proceedings and suits for treble damages provided for by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended.

Sec. 8. *Licensing.* The provisions of Licensing Order No. 1, licensing all persons who make sales

under price control, are applicable to all sellers subject to this regulation or schedule. A seller's license may be suspended for violations of the license or of one or more applicable price schedules or regulations. A person whose license is suspended may not, during the period of suspension, make any sale for which his license has been suspended.

Sec. 9. *Petitions for amendment.* Any person seeking an amendment of any provision of this regulation may file a petition for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Revised Procedural Regulation No. 1.

Sec. 10. *Definitions.* When used in this regulation the term:

(a) "Person" includes an individual, corporation, partnership, association, or any other organized group of persons, or legal successor or representative of any of the foregoing, and includes the United States or any agency thereof, or any other government, or any agency of any of the foregoing.

(b) "Direct - consumption sugars" means any grade, or type of saccharine product derived from sugar beets or sugar cane, which is not to be, and which shall not be, further refined or otherwise improved in quality; except sugar in liquid form which contains nonsugar solids (excluding any foreign substance that may have been added) equal to more than 6 per centum of the total soluble solids, and except also syrup of cane juice produced from sugar cane grown in continental United States.

(c) "Primary distributor" means any person who manufactures direct-consumption sugars or the agent of any such persons, or any person who delivers to the continental United States from offshore areas or any person who takes such delivery or the agent of any such person who makes or takes such delivery. The term "agent" shall be deemed to include a broker, factor, commission merchant, or a person who takes title but actually performs functions commonly performed by agents, brokers, factors, or commission merchants.

(d) "At wholesale" means a sale other than a sale by a primary distributor or a sale at retail.

(e) "Sale at retail" means a sale to the ultimate consumer; *Provided,* No manufacturer, processor, purchaser for resale, or commercial user shall be deemed to be an ultimate consumer.

Sec. 11. *Provision with respect to direct-consumption sugar to be purchased or sold by Defense Supplies Corporation, Commodity Credit Corporation or the designees of either of them.* (a) The maximum prices established by Section 1 shall be applicable for purchases and sales of direct-consumption sugar by Defense Supplies Corporation, Commodity Credit Corporation, the designee or designees of either of them or other United States Governmental agency duly authorized to perform functions in connection with sugar exercised by either of them except:

(1) In cases of purchases by any of the above-specified where such maximum prices are below the sellers' cost for such sugars, application may be made and the Administrator may grant maximum prices for the sale and purchase thereof in excess of the maximum prices set out in said section.

(2) In cases where the seller was not subject to the provisions of section 1 prior to March 31, 1942, the differentials for grades and packages, and the

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cartage rates of his nearest freightwise primary distributor shall be used.

(3) Application may be made and approval granted by the Administrator for sales by any of the above specified parties and the purchase from any of them at maximum prices in excess of the maximum prices established by said section, and

(4) The above-specified parties may enter into valid contracts providing for payment of a price to be adjusted not to exceed the maximum price established by the Office of Price Administration effective at the time of shipment.

(b) All maximum prices with conditions and rights of designation established for purchases and sales of the Defense Supplies Corporation are hereby established for the Commodity Credit Corporation and shall henceforth apply to other United States governmental agencies duly authorized to perform functions in connection with sugar exercised by either of them.

Sec. 12. *Applicability.* The provisions of this regulation shall not apply to sales and deliveries of direct-consumption sugars to or in the territories and possessions of the United States.

Sec. 13. *Adjustable pricing.* Any person may agree to sell at a price which can be increased up to the maximum price in effect at the time of delivery. No person may deliver or agree to deliver at prices to be adjusted upward after delivery in accordance with action taken by the Office of Price Administration except upon authorization by the Office of Price Administration. Such authorization may be given when a request for a change in the applicable maximum price is pending, but only if the authorization is necessary to promote distribution or production and if it will not interfere with the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended. This authorization may be given by the Administrator or by any official of the Office of Price Administration to whom the authority to grant such authorization has been delegated, by order, except that it may be given by letter or telegram when the contemplated revision will be the granting of an individual application for adjustment.

Sec. 14. *Taxes.* Any tax upon or incident to the sale, delivery, processing or use of direct-consumption sugars imposed after July10, 1943 by any statute of the United States or statute or ordinance of any State or subdivision thereof shall be treated in determining the seller's maximum price for direct-consumption sugar and in preparing the records of such seller with respect thereto as follows: If the statute or ordinance imposing such tax or increase in tax does not prohibit the seller from stating and collecting the tax or increase separately from the purchase price, and the seller does separately collect and state it, the seller may receive in addition to the otherwise maximum price, the amount of such tax or increase in tax actually paid by him or an amount equal to the amount of such tax on direct-consumption sugars paid by any prior vendor and separately stated and collected from the seller by the vendor from whom he purchased.

Sec. 15. *Export sales.* The maximum price at which a person can export direct-consumption sugars shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Second Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation issued by the Office of Price Administration.

Effective date. This regulation shall become effective December 11, 1945.

Note: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this regulation have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 6th day of December 1945.

Chester Bowles,
Administrator.

Approved: November 28, 1945.

J. B. Hutson,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

Statement of the Considerations Involved in the Issuance of Maximum Price Regulation 60

Price Schedule 60 was originally issued by the Price Administrator to be effective December 22, 1941 under authority vested in him by Executive Order 8734. After enactment of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, this Price Schedule was collated and republished in the Federal Register as Revised Price Schedule 60. Fourteen amendments have been annexed since that republication.

The Price Administrator again has determined it appropriate to collate the pricing provisions contained in this Schedule. In so doing, certain obsolete provisions are eliminated, the phraseology now generally used with respect to records and reports has been inserted, clarifying expressions have been used and the Schedule has been redesignated Maximum Price Regulation 60. None of these actions cause any changes in maximum prices.

No changes in the business practices, cost practices and methods, means and aids to distribution heretofore established in the industry affected by this regulation are brought about by this action and no terms or specifications, standards, classifications and differentiations are used in the accompanying regulation which were not, prior to its issuance, in general use by the industry. The accompanying regulation is found by the Price Administrator to be generally fair and equitable and to effectuate the purposes of the Emergency Price Control and Stabilization Acts of 1942 as amended, the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944, as amended, and Executive Orders 9250, 9328 and 9599.

Issued this 6th day of December 1945.

Chester Bowles,
Administrator.

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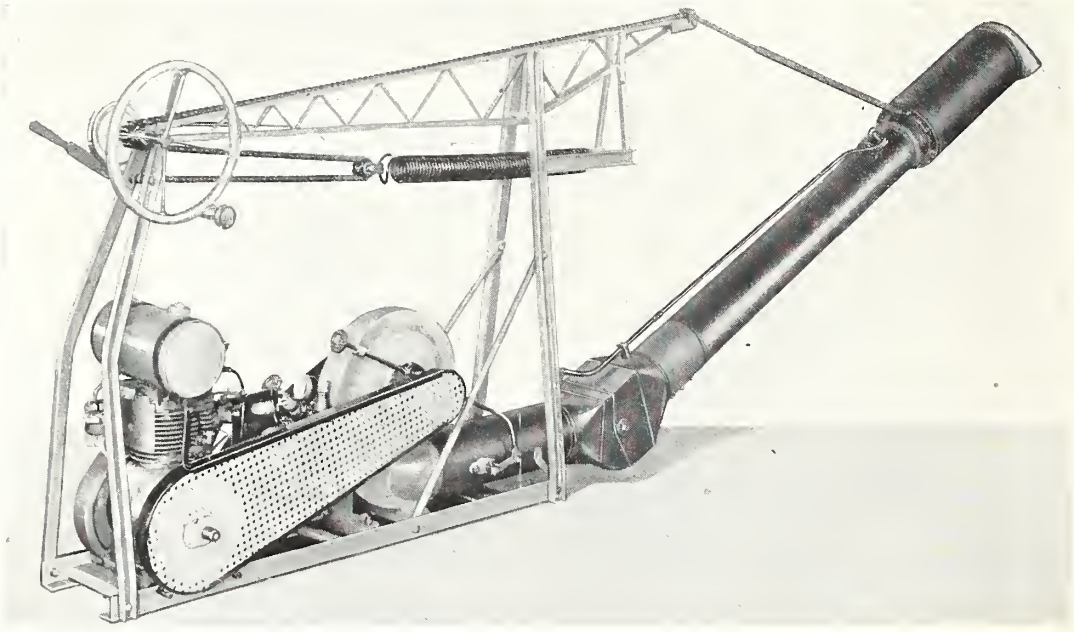

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., JANUARY 1, 1946 No. 7

A Report to the Members of the American Sugar Cane League

The members of any organization naturally ask, "What do I get out of my membership?" The answer of the American Sugar Cane League to the sugar cane grower is:

At the time we mailed your annual membership card in recent years we have included a letter outlining some of the activities of the League. This information is intended to keep each member advised of some of the major efforts being exerted for the advancement of the Louisiana sugar industry.

The American Sugar Cane League is your organization, devoted entirely to the welfare of the sugar cane growers and sugar producers who compose the Louisiana sugar industry. A successful Louisiana sugar industry is fundamentally based on sugar cane varieties which will resist our disease and insect hazards, reasonably withstand our freezes and produce a crop which at a reasonable price will maintain and progressively improve our standard of living.

Some years ago the League induced the United States Department of Agriculture to establish a sugar experiment station at Houma, Louisiana. The League bought and presented to the United States Department of Agriculture, free of charge, the land on which the station stands. To get the work at the station started with the minimum delay the League erected, with its own funds, three small buildings, built to Federal specifications. The League later provided the funds for the construction of a large brick building, the plans of which were drawn by the architects of the United States Department of Agriculture. The United States Department of Agriculture was finally induced to erect and equip what is now the main building at the Houma Station.

Last year the League was successful in having Congress provide a special appropriation to construct and equip a modern farm machinery shop and laboratory at the Houma Station to be devoted to the development and improvement of labor equipment for the sugar industry.

In the efforts to produce better crops of sugar cane the League has cooperated with the United States Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana State University Agricultural Experiment Station to bring about the development of new seed cane varieties which are distributed by the League in cooperation with the two experiment stations. Since the inception of this work the following varieties of sugar cane have been released for commercial planting:

P.O.J. 234, 213, 36, 36M	released in 1926
C. P. 807, Co. 281	" " 1930
Co. 290	" " 1933
C. P. 28-11, C. P. 28-19	" " 1934
C. P. 29-320	" " 1935
C. P. 29-116	" " 1936
C. P. 29-103, C. P. 29-120	" " 1939
C. P. 33-243	" " 1941
C. P. 34-120	" " 1942
C. P. 33-310, C. P. 33-425	" " 1943
C. P. 36-105	" " 1945

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of the American Sugar Cane League in cooperation with the two experiment stations, established a series of secondary increase stations throughout the sugar belt. To properly supervise this work the League employs a field man who devotes all of his time assisting in the planning and the management of these secondary seed plots, including the rogueing as well as making sure that the varieties are not mixed. In this work we receive the close cooperation of the technicians of both experiment stations.

The League has also cooperated with the United States Department of Agriculture by assisting in financing expeditions under Dr. E. W. Brandes in search of freeze resisting sugar cane varieties in Turkestan in Asia, for expeditions in search of sugar producing sorgo varieties in Africa and South America, and is presently formulating plans to assist in financing a similar expedition to Formosa.

Prices—The chief concern of every cane grower is the income he derives from his crop. The OPA has kept a very low ceiling on the price of raw sugar and it has been necessary for the farmer to get for his cane more money than his normal share of the raw sugar price. The League has been battling since the Sugar Act was passed in 1937 to get more money for the grower. The Sugar Act first provided for conditional payments at 60¢ per 100 lbs., and in December, 1941, the League took the leadership in having Congress increase the base rate from 60¢ to 80¢ per 100 lbs. As the war progressed, the OPA kept the price of raw sugar down, so the League started fighting for incentive payments to growers. As a result of our constant efforts, and with the help of our Senators and Congressmen, we were able to obtain incentive payments from CCC of 33¢ per ton on the 1943 crop of 85¢ per ton on the 1944 crop; of $1.53 per ton on the 1945 crop; and we have obtained a commitment of $2.04 per ton on the 1946 crop. So our grower members have benefited by many millions of dollars from the activities of the League, as shown by the following table of income on cane in the past several years:

From Processor on Sugar and Molasses	1942	1943 (Estimated)	1944 (Estimated)	1945 (Estimated)	1946 (Estimated)
Sugar Act Payment	$4.40	$4.60	$4.30	$4.18	$4.18
CCC Incentive	1.40	1.38	1.30	1.30	1.30
.....		.33	.85	1.53	2.04
	$5.80	$6.31	$6.45	$7.01	$7.52

Labor—Anyone will admit that labor has been the biggest problem for Louisiana growers during the war. Without organized help through the League, it would have been impossible for the Louisiana industry to average 400,000 tons of sugar during the war years. The finest job was done in getting war prisoners to work in the cane fields. This not only helped the growers who used the war prisoners but it gave general relief by reducing competition among growers for local labor. Another definite contribution was made by the League assisting the machine shops and manufacturers to obtain priorities and materials to build cane harvesters which last year saved 40 per cent of the crop and this year may save 50 per cent of the crop, thus replacing thousands of hands.

Tires—The hauling of sugar cane to the mill is as necessary as cutting the cane. The terrific shortage

of tires and rubber during the war presented difficulties which seemed impossible to overcome. But each year the League started early to arrange for the allotment of tires and rubber for use on trucks and tractors in the cane fields so that a maximum number of tires could be had. With every farmer in the United States and every hauler of farm crops pleading for and using political pressure to obtain tires, the results obtained by the League have been short of miraculous. Even with the war ended, it has taken a real campaign in 1945 to keep the trucks and tractors rolling.

Fertilizer—Perhaps the most remarkable job has been getting fertilizer to cane growers in war-time. The shortage of fertilizer was so great that drastic quotas were placed on distributors and allotments made for crops in each section of the country. After a series of conferences, WPB decided that those farmers who would accept early delivery of fertilizer (as early as December) would be given a more generous supply because they were helping to avoid very serious problems of storage and transportation. The League appealed to the processors and planters who had warehouses to place their orders well in advance and to accept early delivery for themselves and their grower neighbors. Each year the great majority of cane growers have received a satisfactory supply. In fact, Louisiana cane growers have actually applied a larger proportion of fertilizer during the war than any other farm group.

The League is assisted in its every day work by the cooperative help of well over 100 substantial members of the Louisiana sugar industry who serve on the 19 standing committees of the League.

In view of almost complete Government control over the production and processing of cane, the marketing of sugar, the wages, hours and conditions of employment of labor, as well as other matters involving your operations, the Louisiana Sugar Industry, both growers and processors, today has many legal problems and legal complexities. To assist you in these problems, the League has an attorney in its employ who devotes an appreciable portion of his time to work with this organization, through its General Manager, executive, labor and other major committees.

Necessarily, this recital covers only the major efforts of the League, which are in addition to the constant daily service rendered to our members by the League's offices at New Orleans and Washington.

Sugar Stocks in Java

(*Official Release*)

The War Department has notified Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson that United States army authorities in the Pacific area have confirmed the existence of sugar stocks in Java. About two months ago an estimate of 1,600,000 short tons was reported for Java supplies. Current estimates from Army sources place the amount of sugar now in bags in Java at about 1,000,000 metric tons. An additional 400,000 metric tons are reported by Dutch authorities to be in bins. This total is equivalent to 1,600,000 short tons, as earlier reported.

Secretary Anderson warned that, due to internal difficulties in Java, it is impossible to forecast when the sugar will be available for export.

It is reported that production in Java has declined steadily during the war years, with only 500,000 tons produced in 1944.

Florida Wage Rates

(*Official Release*)

Determination of Fair and Reasonable Wage Rates for Persons Employed in the Harvesting of Sugarcane in Florida During the Period September 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946, and in the Production and Cultivation of Sugarcane in Florida During the Period January 1, 1946, to June 30, 1946.

Pursuant to section 301 (b) of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, the following determination is hereby issued:

Fair and reasonable wage rates for harvesting of sugarcane in Florida during the period September 1, 1945, *to June* 30, 1946, *and for production and cultivation of sugarcane in Florida during the period January* 1, 1946, *to June* 30, 1946. The requirements of section 301 (b) of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, shall be deemed to have been met with respect to the harvesting of sugarcane in Florida during the period September 1, 1945, to June 30, 1946, and the production and cultivation of sugarcane in Florida during the period January 1, 1946, to June 30, 1946, if all persons employed on the farm during such periods in the harvesting and production and cultivation of sugarcane shall have been paid in full for all such work and shall have been paid wages in cash therefor at rates as follows:

(a) The wage rates agreed upon between the producer and the laborer but in no case less than the rate prescribed under paragraphs (b) and (c) hereof.

(b) *On a time basis.*

	Cents per hour
(1) All work except as otherwise specified:	
Adult males	35.0
Adult females	30.0
(2) Tractor drivers and operators of mechanical harvesting or loading equipment	45.0
(3) Workers between 14 and 16 years of age (maximum employment per day of such workers is 8 hours)	30.0

(c) *Piece rates.* (1) Cutting sugarcane (excluding loading).

Type of cane	*Rate per ton*
Green Sugarcane:	
Small barrel	$1.01
Medium barrel	.85
Large barrel	.74
Burnt Sugarcane:	
Small barrel	.78
Medium barrel	.67
Large barrel	.56

(2) The piece rate for any operation not specified above shall be that agreed upon between the producer and the laborer: *Provided, however,* That the earnings for the time involved shall not be less than the applicable time rate specified in paragraph (b) hereof: and *Provided further,* That such mini-

mum earnings shall not apply to prisoners of war but they shall be paid at the same piece rates as other laborers.

(d) *General provisions.* (1) In addition to the foregoing, the producer shall furnish to the laborer without charge the customary perquisites, such as a habitable house, a suitable garden plot with facilities for its cultivation, pasturage for livestock, medical attention, and other customary incidentals.

(2) The producer shall not, through any subterfuge or device whatsoever, reduce the wage rates to laborers below those determined herein.

Issued this 9th day of October, 1945.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
(Seal) *Secretary of Agriculture.*

The Elimination of Green Cane Tops in Heap Rows--The Pavy System

By - F. Evans Farwell

Late in the fall of 1944 Mr. Paul Pavy, Jr., manager of Waterford Plantation, worked out a system of mechanical harvesting that eliminated loose green cane tops in the heap rows.

Equipment needed:

One harvesting machine which straddles the row it is cutting and lays the cane parallel to and on top of that row.

At least one Thomson harvester equipped with piler.

Two out of every six rows must be crossed by hand; however, with other systems some hand crossing is necessary.

Fig. 1 Harvester straddles row #3, laying cane parallel to row and throwing tops to left. The harvester returns over row #4, laying cane on the row and throwing tops to left. Next this harvester cuts row #9, returning on row #10.

Fig. 2. The cane must then be thrown by hand across the middle between rows #3 and #4.

Fig. 3. Harvester equipped with Thomson piler enters over row #2 and returns over row #5. Tops are thrown left and cane is put across middle between rows #3 and #4.

Fig. 4. Harvester equipped with Thomson piler enters over row #1 and returns over row #6. Tops are thrown left and cane is put across middle between rows #3 and #4.

The cane is then ready to be burned, dragged into piles and mechanically loaded. With this method the mechanical loader can load more tons of cane per acre of travel and scrapping is less of a problem.

Three machines can be advantageously combined:

No. 1 Machine completing the work shown in Fig. #1.

No. 2 Machine completing the work shown in Fig. #3.

No. 3 Machine completing the work shown in Fig. #4.

Under these conditions it is not necessary to change the setting of the Thomson piler to accomplish the work shown in Fig. #4.

Where the number of rows are not in multiples of six, one or two four-row heaps can be made as is shown in Fig. #3. Odd rows can be cut by hand or harvester and the cane thrown by hand onto heap rows.

Some harvesting machines are faster than others so several combinations and variations can be worked out.

Fig. 1.

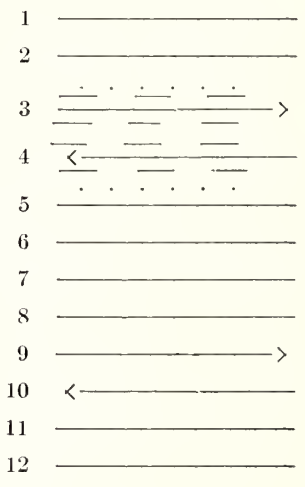


Fig. 2.

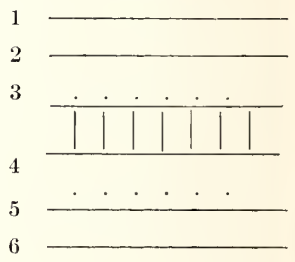


Fig. 3.

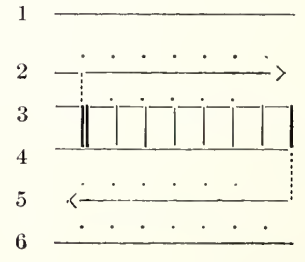
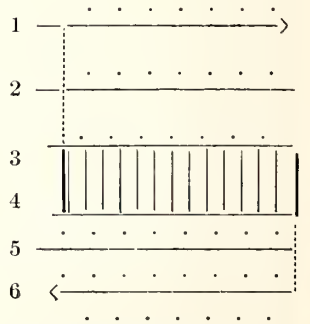


Fig. 4.



Dots represent tops
Short lines represent cane
Dashed lines represent travel of cane through Thomson Piler.

Increase in Sugar Price Denied

The following letter relative to the price of sugar was received by the Washington Representatives of the American Sugar Cane League on December 20, 1945

Mr. Clarence J. Bourg
Vice President, American Sugar Cane League
Union Trust Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bourg:

We are pleased to bring to your attention the considerations and final disposition of the Iberia Sugar Cooperative, Inc. et al. protest which alleges that OPA's ceiling price of $3.75 per hundred pounds of raw sugar is not generally fair and equitable.

In this connection, we would like to summarize briefly the standards used in reaching a decision in cases of this kind. As you no doubt realize, OPA cannot grant price increases except when such increases are required by the law. The Emergency Price Control Act, as amended, specifies that maximum prices as established by this Agency must be generally fair and equitable. This requirement is the basis for the earnings standard and the product standard. The latter is an additional standard designed for multi-product firms and since sugar processors are single line firms, it is not of interest in this case. Under the earnings standard, this Office is required to establish maximum prices which will reflect, to an industry as a whole, a rate of earnings on net worth

equal to the average of a representative peace-time period, usually 1936-1939. Maximum prices may be generally fair and equitable at the time they are established, but may become inadequate due to changes in cost conditions. For this reason the Agency makes repeated tests of the earnings positions of the various industries.

In the case of the Iberia Sugar Cooperative, Inc., et al. protest, thirty-one raw sugar processors in Louisiana protested against OPA's ceiling price of $3.75 per hundred pounds of raw sugar. In order to determine the validity of the contention made by the protestants in this case, financial questionnaires were submitted to the thirty-one firms involved in this protest. Only nineteen of the thirty-one companies submitted data adequate for the application of the earnings standard, which is our criterion for determining the need of relief of a single line industry.

In order to cover the complete raw sugar processing from mainland cane, the single processor in Florida was included in our full analysis. Since, however, the inclusion does not change these figures substantially, these data have been excluded from consideration here to protect the confidentiality of its data.

The data submitted by the nineteen Louisiana companies indicate that their 1944 rate of earnings on net worth was substantially below the average rate for the period 1936-1939. During the base period, the average rate of earnings on net worth was 13.54 per cent as compared with a rate of 5.67 per cent in 1944.

The 1944 Louisiana sugar cane crop is generally recognized as being below average in respect to both yield of cane per acre and raw sugar per ton of cane.

With regard to raw sugar yield, the 1944 Louisiana cane crop was 153 pounds per ton of cane as against a ten-year average of 163.55 pounds. A normal crop of cane in 1945 would have provided an average of about 7% better yield per ton of cane. However, according to the latest estimates of the Department of Agriculture, the 1945 yield will be 157.5 pounds or 3.28% in excess of the 1944 yield.

With respect to anticipated increases in cane acreage to be harvested, the Department of Agriculture estimates that there will be approximately 7,000 more acres harvested in Louisiana in 1945 than in 1944, and that the estimated tons of cane per acre has increased 23.30 per cent.

Therefore the 1944 cost and income figures were adjusted to take into consideration the higher yields of cane per acre and of sugar per ton of cane and the increased acreage as estimated by the Department of Agriculture for the 1945 crop.

In order to determine the probable effect of the changes in the amount of cane available and raw sugar yield, several assumptions had to be made. It was assumed that the direct cost of processing will vary almost directly with the amount of raw sugar produced. Also, all firms will qualify for the compensatory payments at the maximum rate of 15¢ per ton of cane to cover increases in direct production costs since 1941. This assumption is based on comparative data in a study by Alexander and Efferson at Louisiana State University.

Inasmuch as it has been announced that incentive payments will be increased from 85¢ to $1.60 per ton, the additional revenue resulting from this change has been taken into consideration. This affects only those processors who grow a portion of the cane which they process.

Taking into consideration these changes in the 1945 sugar cane crop and the above estimates and assumptions, the projection of 1945 earnings indicate that the return on net worth for the Louisiana raw sugar processors for the current year will be considerably in excess of the base period rate of return.

Therefore we do not believe that an increase in the price of raw sugar is required by law or any further relief for the Louisiana raw sugar processors is justified.

Sincerely
(s) Chester Bowles
Administrator

No Advance in Syrup Ceiling

(*Official Release*)

Ceiling prices at the producer and producer-packer levels for commercial cane syrup will not be increased, the Office of Price Administration recently announced.

This decision, based on a recent study of costs and profits of five commercial cane syrup mills, followed a recommendation of the Louisiana Cane Syrup and Molasses Industry Advisory Committee that the ceiling prices of commercial cane syrup be increased five cents a gallon at all levels.

The costs and profits study covered nearly three-quarters of the production of commercial cane syrup from the 1944 crop, which was below normal, OPA said. Even for that sub-normal year, the agency said, current ceiling prices exceeded the total costs of the company with the next to highest cost of operation and together, the four lower cost companies accounted for 81.8 per cent of the production of the five companies combined.

The study revealed that had there been a normal yield of raw sugar per ton of cane in 1944, the higher syrup yield for most companies with present ceiling prices would have been sufficient to offset the 72 cents a ton increase in incentive payments syrup factories will make to cane growers this year.

However, according to estimates of the Department of Agriculture, the yield of raw sugar of this year's cane crop is considerably above normal. Disregarding the effect on costs of the indicated larger crop, the higher syrup yield alone should be sufficient to insure that all five mills can produce syrup at a profit at present ceiling prices.

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United States Department of Agriculture 1946 Production Goals

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has recommended national farm production goals for 1946 which call for a total acreage of over 356 million acres not as large as the 1945 goals but approximately 5-1/2 million acres more than the indicated acreage actually planted for 1945 crops.

"The end of the war has not brought an end to the almost unlimited need for American food," Secretary Anderson said in recommending the goals to States. "The 1946 goals indicate a pattern of production which provides continued high output of those commodities for which wartime demand is continuing and shifts toward peacetime levels for others. Recognition is given to the need for restoring a better balance between soil-depleting and soil-conserving crops.

"We still have our own people to feed, including the military forces. This has been a factor in estimating total requirements. For all major commodities the recommended goals would provide a civilian per capita consumption higher than during war years.

"At the same time, we are not forgetting our allies who now face hunger because war destroyed or damaged their normal food production.

"In suggesting continued high production during this first postwar year, I cannot fail to pay tribute to the marvelous production efforts of farmers during the war. Production of a third more food than in the average prewar year played a big part in winning the war."

The largest percentage increase in goal acreages is suggested for sugar beets—31 percent over last year's. An 8-percent boost is recommended for continental sugarcane acreage.

Goals for feed grains, including corn, barley, oats, and grain sorghums, are all at or slightly above 1945 indications. Because food crops had first claim on cropland during the war, production of enough feed for all the livestock and livestock products which could have been used was not possible. Carryover stocks of feed grains at the end of the current feeding year will be below prewar levels.

Besides adding to feed supplies, oats and barley constitute most desirable nurse crops for grasses and legumes, of which increased seedings are desired in postwar years.

While immediate requirements for soybeans for oil may continue high, the recommended goal calls for 10 percent downward adjustment, recognizing the need to shift toward a better balance between intertilled crops, small grains, legumes, and grasses, and the prospects of additional supplies from world sources by 1947 when the 1946 domestic crop will be largely crushed. The flaxseed goal is recommended at approximately 1945 levels. This domestic supply, together with expected imports, should provide for increased use of drying oils.

Recommended production of 120.5 billion pounds of milk is the same as last year's goal but slightly less than the all-time record of 123 billion pounds expected to be set in 1945 when favorable pasture conditions and high rates of feeding resulted in record production per cow.

The recommended goal for eggs produced in 1946 is 85 percent of the number produced in 1945, but is still 20 percent over the 1937-41 average. The difference is accounted for by the reduction in military and lend-lease requirements. The recommended goal for chickens raised in 1946 is 83 percent of the number raised in 1945 and would provide for maintenance of flock sizes at the end of 1946 at the same level as recommended for January 1, 1946. This would provide a per capita consumption of eggs 10 percent above the 1937-41 average.

Final goals have already been set for wheat, rye, dry peas, winter vegetables, cover crop seeds, and flaxseed for the early-producing States. Goals previously submitted for State consideration, but not yet approved as final, include early commercial potatoes and spring pigs. Recommendations on the goal for the 1946 fall pig crop will be deferred until next spring. A 1945 fall pig crop of 35 million pigs is indicated.

During December, the suggested goals were considered at State meetings of representatives of Department of Agriculture agencies making up the State USDA Council, and representatives of the State Agricultural College, farm organizations, and other interested groups. Final goals will be announced shortly, after reports on local conditions and recommendations are received from States.

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A Report of the Secretary of War Regarding the Deportation of Prisoners of War

Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson announced on November 30th that enemy prisoners-of-war will be withdrawn from all labor in the United States, and by the end of April will be shipped out of the country.

The prisoners, who have been doing an average of more than 10 million man-days of work per month for industry, agriculture and the Army and Navy, will be entirely out of private contract work, including agriculture, by the end of February and will be withdrawn from military work by the end of March. No prisoners-of-war will be available for work in connection with the 1946 farm crop.

In addition to sick and wounded prisoners, who have been shipped out of the country a total of 59,000 able bodied prisoners - 35,000 of them Germans and the remaining 24,000 Italians - already are in the "pipe-line" for return to Europe.

During remaining months, prisoners will be prepared for overseas shipment according to the following schedule:

	Italians	Germans
December	9,000	60,000
January	11,500	70,000
February	4,800	70,000
March		83,000
April		43,000

Mr. Patterson said that he made this statement after conferring with members of Congress and representatives of agriculture interests, who asked for a War Department statement of policy in order that farmers might plan for their 1946 farm operations.

Congressman Henry Larcade represented the Louisiana Congressional Delegation in the conference with the Secretary of War.

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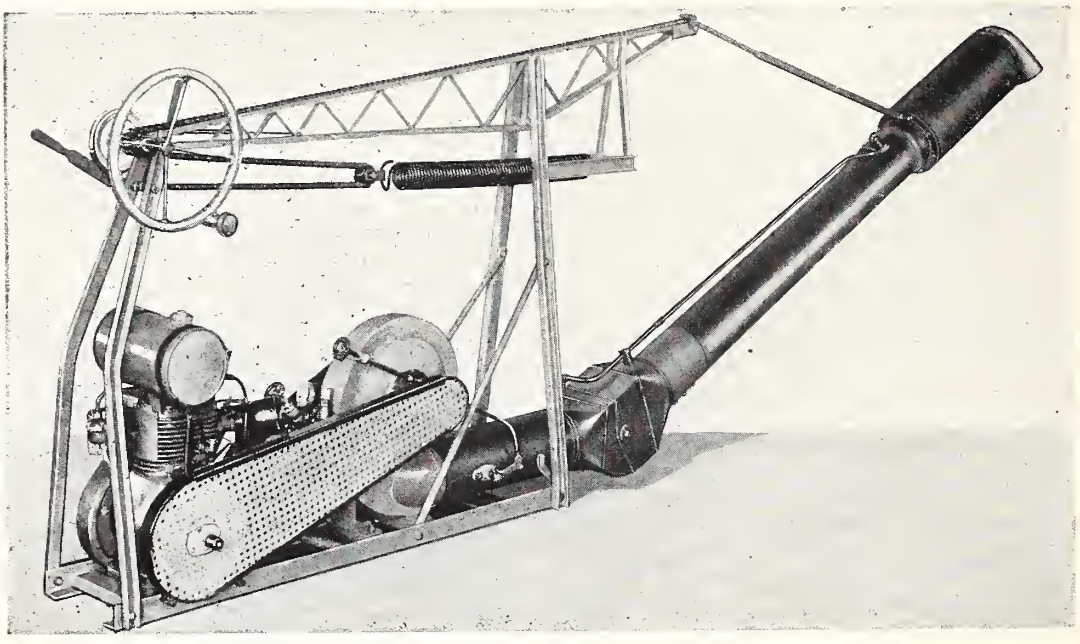
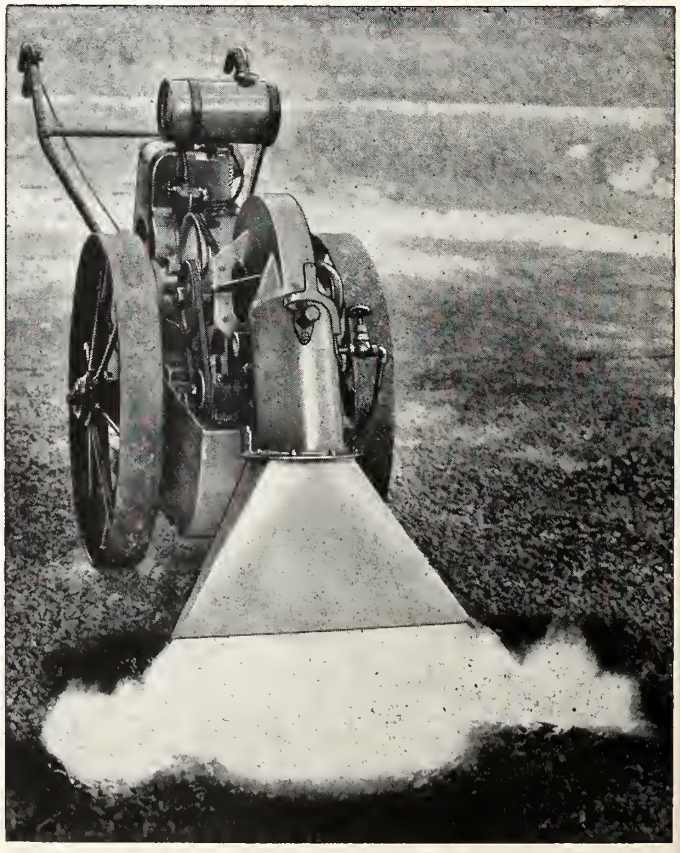


MODEL "A" WOOLERY JUNIOR WEED BURNER UNIT

The Model "A" shown above burns a swath 5 feet wide and has a wide range of adaptability. It may be mounted on a Railroad push car to be towed by a motor car or it can be mounted on a truck, tractor or trailer car and used for burning along highways, fences, canal banks, irrigation ditches, etc.



The Model "D" is a self-propelled unit built on an angle steel frame and mounted on a two-wheel chassis with either steel or rubber tires. It is especially adapted for flame cultivation between crop rows on sugarcane and pineapple plantations. Shields are provided on each side of burner hood and are adjustable. They can be swung in and out, raised and lowered, so as to give positive control of flame to prevent injury to crop plant. The entire space up to six feet between crop rows can be flamed by making one trip.

Its use is not restricted to weed burning alone, as it provides an efficient means for dusting cotton crops, spraying fruit orchards, potatoes or any other crops that come within this category.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against foreign Competition

Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., JANUARY 15, 1946 No. 8

Progress Calls For Improvement

by C. J. Bourg

The experience, information and observation of your Washington Representative lead directly to the conclusion that the most desirable progress, from every standpoint, would be for the Louisiana sugar industry to increase the efficiency of its operations.

In recent years, we have witnessed the tremendous progress made with respect to harvesting equipment for sugarcane. A few days ago, the Louisiana State University announced that a new method of cane juice purification is being evolved. Only recently there was publicity about the recovery of aconitic acid from sugarcane or molasses which had definite commercial possibilities. The Board at LSU authorized, last Fall, the expenditure of $50,000 for the establishment of a completely equipped pilot plant to test the uses of farm waste, including among other things, the use of bagasse in the manufacture of paper and pulp. Considerable progress has already been made along these lines, and with the installation of the new equipment, it should be possible very soon to determine the commercial potentialities of various processes. Of course, there are several private enterprises who have already gone right ahead, even during the war years, to develop new uses for bagasse.

All of these lend encouragement to the possibility that the income of the Louisiana sugar industry will increase gradually to whatever extent the experiments may prove commercially profitable.

Going back a few years, we were the subject of some rather unkindly statements by persons highly placed in the American government. At the time, the public received a rather shocking idea that the continuation of our industry was uneconomic nationally, because of the lack of efficiency. We were said to be an "unnecessarily expensive" industry. Time has given us the opportunity to justify our existence, and even to encourage our expansion. When we consider that we have been able to survive during a period when the price of raw sugar was artificially depressed to the lowest price level in American history, we have reason to feel very much encouraged about the future. An inefficient industry would have passed out of the picture. But what we choose to call "the efficiency of our industry" is something which requires constant attention and equally constant improvement.

Just following the production of a large crop under rather difficult circumstances, it is appropriate and very wise that we should pause to consider the progress which has been made in all of our operations and to determine how we may add to that progressive improvement this year and over a period of long-range planning. To put ourselves in the proper frame of mind, it must be remembered that the Louisiana sugar industry has to be considered as a whole. The average performance in the Louisiana area is what Washington considers. Therefore, it becomes the concern of all persons engaged in the industry as to whether any group or any individual is failing to keep in step with the progress being made.

Hawaii lays claim to a high degree of efficiency and they have achieved their enviable place in the sugar world by a spirit of cooperation and unity of action. There is no reason why Louisiana should not cooperate to the same degree and achieve the same excellent results—possibly better.

There is an individualism that is traditional with the Louisiana planter. In the face of Government controls

THE
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and policies, this tradition has been forced to yield. Now, with the passing of time and facing the facts, there is at least some doubt whether independence of thought and action should not make way for a greater spirit of industry consciousness for the common good. With a frankness engendered by the conviction that the objective is entirely worthy and offers definitely favorable possibilities, it is suggested that the League should investigate all operations being carried out in individual fields and factories, with a view to making recommendations broadly as to what improvements could be made on an industry basis. Eventually we should evolve a program that would put Louisiana as a sugar area on a level of mechanization, labor-saving devices, replacements for obsolete equipment, reduction of costs, and research, higher than most areas and as high as any.

That's something to think about during the dull days before the time comes for Spring cultivation.

Sugar Distribution

(*Official Release*)

The following communication has been released by Mr. Edward G. Pickett, Chief Sugar Branch Food Rationing Division, War Food Administration.

The proper distribution of the available sugar supply is of paramount importance. Unless retailers and wholesalers take adequate precautions to protect their allowable inventories there is the possibility of serious maladjustment in the orderly distribution of sugar supplies which are lower than present demands.

The sugar rationing regulations provide for certain adjustments which may be made in allowable inventories to compensate for losses, thefts, etc. Realizing that all retailers and wholesalers have not availed themselves of these adjustments as they occurred, a special adjustment has been provided. During the period from January 1, 1946 through February 16, 1946 a retailer or wholesaler whose inventory of sugar and ration evidence is less than his permanent allowable inventory may apply to his OPA District Office for an adjustment.

The application must state:

1. That it will be a hardship for him to operate with the sugar and sugar ration evidence he now has, and
2. That his application is the first under this adjustment.

No applications will be considered if postmarked later than February 16, 1946.

The application must have attached to it a report of his inventory position. If the applicant is a wholesaler or has four or more retail establishments registered together, he is not required to file an inventory report other than that which he will file on OPA Form R-346 (or R-346 Revised) reporting his inventory position as of December 31, 1945. Any other retailer may obtain a copy of OPA Form R-346 (or R-346 Revised) from his District Office and report on that form his inventory position as of December 31, 1945 or January 31, 1946.

We call to your attention these facts:

1. Special application must be made for this adjustment. Regular report of inventory on OPA Form R-346 (or R-346 Revised) by wholesalers and by four or more retail establishments registered together is *not* an automatic application for adjustment.

2. Other retailers must use OPA Form R-346.(or R-346 Revised) for reporting inventory position as part of their application for adjustment. (The heading and instructions may confuse such retailers unless they understand the form is being used for a special purpose in this adjustment.)

Although a notice of this adjustment has been mailed direct to all retailers and wholesalers, we shall appreciate your giving additional publicity to this allowable inventory adjustment.

Remember the deadline for applications—February 16, 1946.

Timely Recommendations For Sugarcane Cultivation

(Extension Cir. No. 151-L.S.U.)

Cultivation—Early Work

When we begin to cultivate our crops, the first operation consists in wrapping the middles. This can be done at the will of the planter. It should be done deeply and thoroughly because we are rapidly approaching the time when no more plowing should be allowed. But the off-bar furrow should not be run until the cane has clearly shown that it is approaching the stage when we can expect it to come up to a stand. This is particularly true in the case of stubble canes. It is true because in running the off-bar furrow the greater portions of the old root system is pruned. Experiments have shown conclusively that this old root system functions in feeding the young cane until it has established its own root system, and for that reason, as much of it as is possible should be left intact as late in the season as is practicable. In many instances, even before wrapping the middles of stubble, it is well to sink the old middles deeply. After a wet harvest when the wagon wheels have driven quantities of cane flags into the ground, this is a particularly good practice because the plow brings these old tops into contact with air and hastens their decomposition. The use of the plant cane scraper or the stubble shaver is optional. These are two implements capable of doing good work and of saving much money when properly used. Neither of them should be used as a habit. On the other hand, they should be employed judiciously and intelligently. If the plant cane scraper is used after much of the cane has come up, the scraper will undoubtedly break many of the young canes back to the mother stalk. And while germination will come again from such broken canes, it will be delayed and often is delayed until after so much soil has been brought back to the drill that these weaklings never see daylight. The stubble shaver should never be used until after a thorough examination to determine the condition of the eyes on the root stock. If examination shows the eyes on the lower end of the root stock to be good, then there is no danger of losing a stand by shaving stubble. On the other hand if the winter has been such as to cause the lower end of the root stock to die, shaving of the upper eyes may destroy from 1/3 to 1/2 of the good eyes remaining, and may result in gappy stands.

The sled type shaver is not well suited to the new varieties of cane which we are now growing. It tends to split the stubbles and even pull them out of the ground. The opposing disc and the newly developed single disc, when kept in good mechanical condition, and particularly when power driven, makes a clean cut with but little damage. In using a mechanical scraper on plant cane this operation has to be planned or by covering the seed cane to a depth of four inches. Where seed cane is covered only two inches, it would hardly be possible to run the scraper without doing serious damage to the seed cane. After running the mechanical scraper, all fields should be examined to see that no portion of them has been left with the cane too deeply covered. In fact, it is a good practice to run a hoe gang behind a scraper to cover exposed seed cane as well as remove extra soil where the seed cane has been left covered to too great a depth. *Not more than two inches of soil should be left after this operation.* Much of the unsatisfactory stands, in the case of C. P. 28-19, C. P. 29-320 and Co. 281, are due to improper removal of excess soil in the early spring.

Salvage Sugarcane

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch
University Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

1945 *Sugar Mill Letter No. 3*
To Louisiana Sugar Mills

January 10, 1946

This letter is for the purpose of clarifying the subject of payments for "salvage sugarcane" in accordance with the provisions of CCC Letter No. 9, dated October 19, 1945.

We have been advised by Mr. James H. Marshall, Chief, Commodity Credit Section, Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, that in order to assist producers and processors in salvaging all 1945 crop sugarcane the full amount payable under Paragraph 4, CCC Letter No. 9, would be paid on all sugarcane processed, whether the final product was classified as "sugar", "syrup", or "molasses."

Mr. Marshall further stated that authorization to purchase syrup or molasses would be issued by his office on request by letter or telegram, when such request stated the number of gallons to be sold, and that the sugarcane was frozen and unfit for the production of sugar. If such "syrup" is to be packaged and marketed by the mill the mill should request authorization, if by the buyer, the buyer would make such request.

In the event "salvage cane" is unfit for the production of sugar and is processed into "syrup" or "molasses", no conditional payment will be made under the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937.

(Signed) L. A. Mullin
State Director

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Sugar Allotment to Industrial Users for First Quarter of 1946 Announced

Allotments to industrial users of sugar generally will be continued at the same levels for the first quarter of 1946 as during the fourth quarter of this year. The only exception is for Class 18 products which include jams, jellies, fruit butters and marmalades.

An adjustment provision applicable to some producers of these products is now being prepared. The adjustment procedure, together with the percentage of base use of sugar that will be granted to producers of products in Class 18 for the first quarter of 1946 will be announcced soon.

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Reply to M-1, 415 Whitney Bldg.

New Orleans 12, La.

Sugar allotments for institutional users for the January-February period will be computed on the basis of the same per-meal allowances as at present. There will also be no change in the rate of refreshment allotments.

At the same time OPA announced that Sugar Stamp 39 became validated for consumer purchase of five pounds of sugar on January 1, 1946, and will expire April 30, 1946. Sugar Stamp 38 expired December 31, 1945.

The civilian sugar allocation for the first quarter of 1946 recently announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is not sufficient to permit increasing rations to various types of users.

Overall carryover stocks of sugar, particularly those in the Caribbean area, have been drawn upon heavily during 1945. Because sugar stocks have been reduced to a minimum, current needs now must be supplied from new sugar crops that are coming in. Shipments of the new crops of Caribbean sugar are not expected in substantial volume until around March 1, 1946, according to the Department of Agriculture. Thus, only about one-half of the allocations made for the three months of January, February and March will be available during the first two months to supply the east coast which normally depends on these off-shore sources for sugar.

This situation, during the part of the quarter when demand for sugar by both industrial users and consumers is heaviest will cause a temporarily tight supply, especially on the east coast.

The allotments-percentages of their base period use that industrial users generally will continue to receive during the first quarter of 1946 are:

(1) For most industrial users.....50 per cent.
(2) For bakers and baking mixes and cereals .....60 per cent.
(3) For manufacturers of pharmaceuticals .....110 per cent.

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Preliminary Sugar Statistics for the First 11 Months of 1945

(*Official Release*)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that distribution of sugar by the primary distributors in the United States in November and during January-November, 1945, compiled from weekly data submitted by distributors, as compared with final figures for the corresponding period of 1944, was as follows:

	1945[1]		1944	
	November	Jan.-Nov.	November	Jan.-Nov.
	(short tons, raw value)			
Refiners	289,910	4,482,739	421,304	5,162,780
Beet Processors	109,079	970,494	97,475	1,067,050
Importers	12,090	451,957	45,801	486,172
Mainland cane mills	12,507	75,258	34,920	137,606
Total	423,586	5,980,448	599,500	6,853,608
Deliveries for export[2]	8,202	282,575	12,545	287,235
For U.S. Consumption & Expeditionary Forces	415,384	5,697,873	586,955	6,566,373

Stocks reported by the distributors as of December 1, 1945, as compared with final November 30, 1944 stocks were as follows:

	1945[1]	1944
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners Raws[3]	241,302	249,185
Refiners Refined	131,414	89,816
Beet Processors	738,521	671,764
Importers	6,410	3,850
Mainland cane mills	[4]	41,706
Total		1,056,321

[1] Preliminary.
[2] Includes deliveries for liberated areas and lend-lease as well as for military relief, but excludes usage by U. S. Expeditionary Forces.
[3] Includes 28,787 tons of sugar in Continental U. S. but not reported by refiners as in stocks on November 30, 1944 and a comparable item for 1945.
[4] Data not yet available.

Sugar Allowances for Canning and Bottling Citrus Juices Increased

Sugar allowances for canning and bottling citrus juices have been increased from 80 percent of the average number of pounds of sugar used per gallon of citrus juice in 1941 to 90 percent of that amount. The action, effective December 11, 1945 also permits a provisional sugar allowance for canning and bottling citrus segments based upon the amount of canned citrus segments produced by the industrial user. A provisional allowance, is an amount of sugar allotted to industrial users for each unit of specialized products put up rather than an allowance based on the total amount used in 1941.

The sugar allowance for citrus juices is being increased because late tree blooming conditions in

Florida have resulted in the fruits having less natural sugar than usual so that the juices require the addition of more sugar for canning. The former allowance would be insufficient to put up juices of "late bloom" fruits, the Department of Agriculture said.

Previously, the packing of citrus segments other than grapefruit was prohibited by the Department of Agriculture. With the recent removal of this restriction, OPA will grant a provisional allowance of sugar for canning all citrus segments.

George A. Dice Replace James E. Kelley as Food Rationing Director

George A. Dice, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa., has succeeded James E. Kelley as director of food rationing for the Office of Price Administration. Mr. Kelley's resignation became effective December 5, 1945.

Mr. Dice, who has been associate director of the Food Rationing Division for more than a year, came to OPA in March 1942 as head of the Sugar Supply Equalization Section. Later he served as chief of the sugar branch of the Food Rationing Division. A career man in government, Mr. Dice originally transferred to OPA from the sugar branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture where he had been an agricultural economist for several years.

In announcing the appointment, Mr. Leon A. Bosch, Deputy Administrator for Rationing, said: "George Dice's experience in the sugar program eminently qualifies him for his new position. He is thoroughly familiar with the problems of industrial users and is especially well-suited to handle the unsually difficult task that sugar rationing presents at this time."

Mr. Kelley, a former New England food chain store executive, is resigning to return to private business. His home is West Hartford, Connecticut.

Farm Income

(*Excerpt from Committee on Agriculture Report No. 1185 to the House of Representatives, 79th Congress, 1st Session*)

The BAE estimate of gross farm income for 1944 totaled $23,446,000,000. Some papers presented it to the public as though the farmers had actually received that amount net, and no doubt there are today millions of people who think that the farmers have $23,446,000,000 in their pockets.

That is a long, long way from the truth. You can no more judge a farmer's income or profits by his gross operations than you can judge a merchant's profits by his gross sales. An analysis of the gross-income figure will show a very different picture from that indicated. First, here is how the gross income is made up, as announced by BAE.

Cash farm income, value of products consumed on farms, and gross farm income, 1944

Cash receipts from farm marketings	$ 19,790,000,000
Government payments	804,000,000
Total cash income	20,594,000,000
Value of products retained for home consumption	2,040,000,000
Rental value of dwellings	812,000,000
Gross farm income	23,446,000,000
Adjustment for changes in inventory	—415,000,000
Gross farm income, including adjustments for change in inventory	[23,031,000,000

In the first place, it will be observed that the total cash receipts were only $20,594,000,000.

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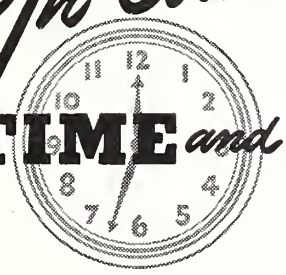

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Then, as the following analysis will show, after deducting the costs of production, after allowing a wage of $935 per year (the same average wage allowed for the hired workers) to the 5,140,000 full-time farm operators and the 1,250,000 family workers, and a return of only 3 percent on the value of unencumbered farm property, there is a net cash return of only $2,812,150,000. For the 25,190,000 people on the farms of the Nation this means only $111 per annum each. From this $2,812,150,000 some provision must be paid for the farm wife, the hardest worker of all, for clothing for the children, schoolbooks, lights for the house, doctors, dentists, undertakers, etc., etc. Here are the figures:

Amount of cash left in hands of the farmers

Total cash receipts from farm marketings		$ 20,594,000,000
Expenses of production:		
Feed purchased	$ 2,078,000,000	
Livestock purchased	647,000,000	
Fertilizer and lime	476,000,000	
Cost of operating motor vehicles	831,000,000	
Miscellaneous operating expenses, including horses and mules, seed, insecticides, containers, electricity for production, twine, ginning, operating gas and steam engines, irrigation, grazing, insurance, dairy supplies, blacksmith and miscellaneous hardware supplies, miscellaneous greenhouse and nursery expenses, veterinary bills and medicine, sugar tolls, and total short-term interest	1,218,000,000	
Total operating expenses		5,250,000,000
Buildings		743,000,000
Motor Vehicles		460,000,000
Machinery and equipment		421,000,000
Hired labor (cash wages)		1,760,000,000
Taxes	460,000,000	
Farm mortgage interest		255,000,000
Land rent		1,100,000,000
Total production expenses		10,449,000,000
Excess, receipts over production expenses		10,145,000,000
Government payments to nonfarmers; that is, owners not living on or operating farm		89,000,000
Balance		10,056,000,000
Allowance for 3 percent on $42,307,000,000 value of unencumbered farm property	$ 1,269,200,000	
Allowance to 5,140,000 full-time farm operators for work on the farm, care of stock, repairs of machinery, milking cows, planting, cultivating and harvesting crops, and general management of farm, at $935 per year, same rate as paid hired workers	4,805,000,000	
Allowance to 1,250,000 family farm workers (only one-fourth person per farm) at $935 per year, same rate as paid hired workers	1,168,750,000	
		7,243,850,000
Net cash returns for all purposes for the 25,190,000 people on the farm, including something for the farm wife, hardest worker of all, and including clothing for children, schoolbooks, lights for the house, gas for the family car, paying the preacher, doctors, dentists, undertakers, etc., etc., or the grand amount of $111 per year per person		2,812,150,000

(All figures for expense of production supplied by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

This $2,812,150,000 is a long way from the published gross income figure of $23,446,000,000, which latter amount is what millions of people think is the farmer's pocket money.

The Other Fellow

In this connection it is interesting to note—

1. The Department of Commerce has reported the total national income for 1944 at $160,700,000,000;

2. The Department of Labor reports that there were 38,000,000 employees in nonagricultural establishments in January 1945, not including personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons;

3. The Department of Commerce reports that, of the total national income, the sum of $111,000,000,000 was for wages and salaries, excluding farm wages.

Does the farmer even start to begin to receive his fair portion of the national income? Figure it out yourself and draw your own conclusions. Such a situation hardly requires comment.

Entries of Sugar from Off-Shore Areas Through November 30, 1945

(Official Release)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced recently the quantity of sugar entered for consumption from all offshore areas during January-November amounted to 4,676,521 short tons, raw value. For the corresponding period last year the quantity entered totaled 5,070,299 tons. The figures are subject to change after final outturn weights and polarization data for all entries are available.

A total of 188,072 short tons of sugar, raw value, was marketed by the mainland cane area and 861,415 tons by the continental beet area during January-October as compared with 259,345 tons and 969,575 tons, respectively, during the same period of 1944.

Area	Quantity entered through November 30
	(short tons—96° equivalent)
Cuba	3,039,559
Hawaii	688,666
Puerto Rico	856,952
Virgin Islands	3,907
Foreign Countries other than Cuba	87,437
Total	4,676,521

Direct-Consumption Sugar

Direct-consumption sugar is included in the foregoing quantities shown as entered through November 30.

Area	Quantity entered through November 30		
	Sugar Polarizing 99.8° and above	Sugar Polarizing less than 99.8°	Total
	(short tons, 96° equivalent)		
Cuba	327,900	10,173	338,073
Puerto Rico	98,581	10,595	109,176
Total	426,481	20,768	447,249

Entries From Full-Duty Countries

Area	Quantity entered through November 30[1]
	(pounds)
French West Indies	102,620,029
Peru	72,253,947
Total	174,873,976
Tons	87,437

[1] Excluding the first 20,000 pounds entered from each area. Under the quota provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 such sugar is quota-exempt, and although these provisions are in suspension at this time, these deductions continue to be made in order to keep entry figures on a basis comparable with those of previous years.

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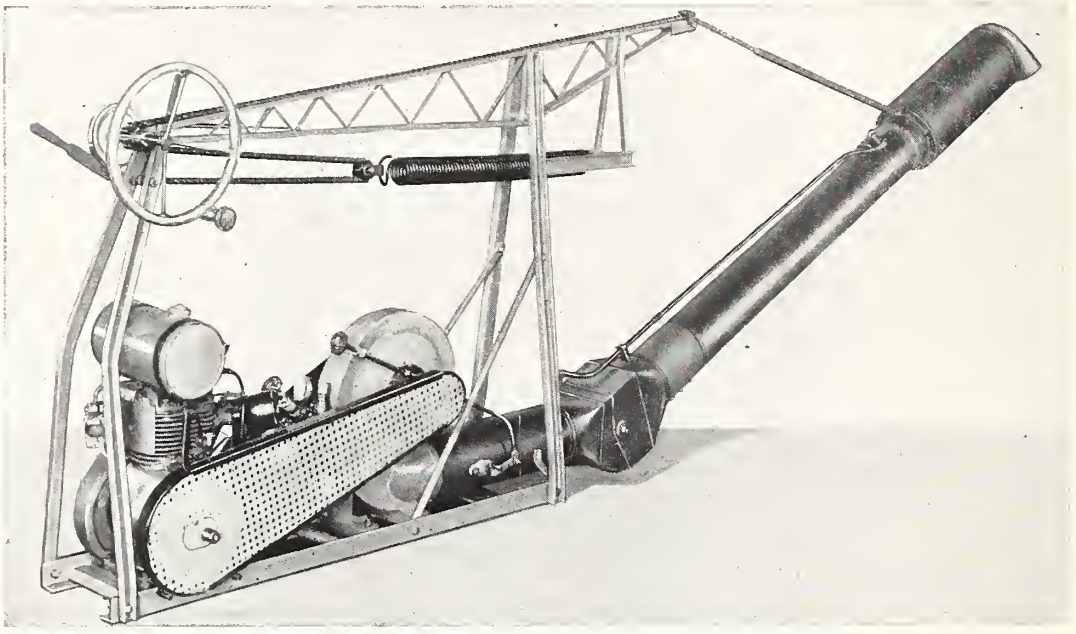

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2-4-D as a Means of Controlling Weeds on Sugarcane Lands

By George Arceneaux, Senior Agronomist, Leo P. Hebert, Assistant Agronomist, and Louis C. Mayeux, Jr., Assistant Agronomist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

Results obtained by Hamner and Tukey[1], Marth and Mitchell[2], and others have indicated that 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid commonly referred to as 2-4-D, may prove useful in the control of certain types of weeds on farm lands. This report summarizing results of tests during 1945 pertains to the use of this chemical in the control of certain weeds of importance on sugarcane lands of Louisiana.

2-4-D as a Selective Herbicide in Growing Cane

In general, plants of the grass family are not seriously affected by 2-4-D. This suggested the possibility of using the chemical for controlling susceptible weeds among growing cane in lieu of hoeing or other conventional methods of control. Table 1 summarizes results of an experiment in which spraying with 2-4-D solution was compared with flaming and hand hoeing as a means of controlling alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*) in sugarcane. In one series of plots serving as checks, suppression of the weed after the customary "shaving" operation was limited to inter-line cultivation by means of tractor plows, discs and other power-drawn implements.

The 2-4-D solution employed in this experiment was made up by dissolving a commercial compound containing 70% dichlorophenoxyacetic acid in water obtained from a nearby stream. For the first application made on April 25, 1/2 pound of the compound was used per 100 gallons of water. For the second and third applications made on May 14 and June 20, respectively, one pound of the compound per 100 gallons of water was used. The solution was sprayed at the rate of approximately 100 gallons per acre by means of a hand operated "barrel type" sprayer mounted on a mule drawn wagon. The solution was sprayed uniformly over the entire area involved in the treatment, no attempt being made to avoid spraying the cane leaves.

Flame treatments were applied under the supervision of local plantation overseers by means of a tractor drawn "flame cultivator" of a type in extensive use in Louisiana and the operation as performed is believed to be reasonably typical. Plots receiving this treatment were flamed 3 times between May 21 and June 15 at intervals of approximately 12 days between applications.

Hoeing was likewise done under supervision of plantation overseers and an attempt was made to duplicate the operation as commonly performed under plantation conditions. Plots of this series were hoed 3 times between April 20 and June 15.

Test 1 (table 1) was conducted on an area consisting of Yazoo very fine sandy loam showing a moderately heavy and fairly uniform initial infestation of alligator weed. Yield measurements were

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made on plots of 1/20 acre replicated 3 times. Test 2 (table 1) conducted on Sharkey clay involved a much heavier initial infestation of the weed. Duplicate plots of 1/20 acres were employed for yield measurements.

Discussion of Results

Cropping situations presented under conditions of the two tests correspond roughly to the two extremes as ordinarily encountered in the cultivation of areas infested with alligator weed. In the case of test 1, C. P. 34/120 a variety of good vigor and shading capacity growing on well drained soil was competing with a moderately heavy infestation of the weed. Under such conditions, cultivation to place the crop plant at an advantage over the weed did not present nearly as difficult a problem as was the case with test 2, where C. P. 29/120, a vigorous variety but one of poor shading capacity, was competing with an extremely heavy infestation of the weed under conditions of poor drainage - the latter tending to further complicate the problem of establishing dominance of crop-growth over weed-growth.

In test 1, each of the 3 control methods under investigation gave highly satisfactory results as shown by differences in yield of cane per acre ranging from approximately 5 to 7 tons above comparable yields from check plots. In each case the weed infestation was brought under very satisfactory control thus permitting relatively effective shading and suppression of weed growth by the cane plants at a comparatively early date. In this connection it is considered significant that sprouts regenerated by alligator weed plants following the 2-4-D treatment were spindly and lacked the vigor characterizing the weed under normal conditions. Such plants were, as a rule, effectively suppressed by crop competition and remained greatly stunted throughout the growing season. In contrast, weed plants which escaped the flame-or hoe-treatments made much more nearly normal growth in competition with the cane. In check plots, the weed was satisfactorily controlled in the middles by the implement cultivation, but made extensive and rank growth among the cane plants on the ridges and especially in the occasional gaps.

The positive significance of observed differences of approximately two tons of cane per acre in favor of hoeing as compared with flaming and with 2-4-D treatment (test 1, table 1) cannot be clearly established from a statistical analysis of the yield data. It should be mentioned however that the foliage of the cane on 2-4-D treated plots turned a perceptibly paler green color following the application of the first treatment. This condition persisted until after the termination of the course of treatment. On the other hand, initial cultivation of plots of this series was purposely delayed to permit development of sufficient foliage by the weed for effective application of the spray treatment, hence the change in color of the sugarcane foliage could have been caused by this concomitant factor.

It could be mentioned also that it is not considered possible to avoid occasional damage to some of the cane plants from the flame treatment, the degree of injury depending on the care of the operator and other factors.

Furthermore, hoeing itself cannot ordinarily be performed without incidental damage from bruising or from outright cutting back of some of the shoots.

TABLE 1—Effect of different methods of weed control on yields of cane and sugar. Tests harvested November 19, 1945

Weed Control Method (a)	Test 1 (b)			Test 2 (c)			Average of 2 Tests		
	Yield of cane per acre	Indicated yield of 96° sugar		Yield of cane per acre	Indicated yield of 96° sugar		Yield of cane per acre	Indicated yield of 96° sugar	
		Per ton of cane	Per acre		Per ton of cane	Per acre		Per ton of cane	Per acre
	(tons)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(tons)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(tons)	(pounds)	(pounds)
2-4-D	30.10	199.1	5993	18.85	208.3	3926	24.47	202.66	4959
Hoeing	32.25	200.8	6476	14.95	209.6	3134	23.60	203.60	4805
Flaming	30.33	193.7	5875	13.03	196.9	2566	21.68	194.65	4220
Check	25.17	197.8	4979	9.51	218.4	2077	17.34	203.46	3528

(a) See text for description of individual treatments.
(b) C. P. 34/120 plant cane on Yazoo very fine sandy loam; moderately heavy initial infestation of alligator weed. Site Presquille Plantation.
(c) C. P. 29/120 plant cane on Sharkey clay; extremely heavy initial infestation of alligator weed. Site Ranch Plantation.

In fact almost any cultivation operation might properly be defined as an attempt to inflict *more* damage on weed plants than on crop plants. Occasionally it goes the other way.

Under conditions prevailing in test 2, the 2-4-D treatment proved by far the most effective of the 3 methods of weed control. The stunting effect of the treatment on the weed growth was such that the latter offered relatively little competition during the period of crop growth. The observed yield of 18.85 tons of cane per acre from this treatment exceeding that from hoeing by 3. 90 tons, that from flaming by 5. 82 tons and that from the check plots by 9.34 tons is believed to represent a close approach to the then prevailing productive capacity of the soil with the weed factor removed. In striking contrast, the weed thrived throughout the growing season on comparable plots in spite of flaming or hoeing. Neither of the latter treatments could permit the cane plants to establish satisfactory dominance over the weed growth at any time.

In the average of the two tests the 2-4-D treatment gave the highest yields of cane and sugar per acre. Observed differences in this regard were: 0.87 tons of cane and 154 pounds of sugar in comparison with hoeing; 2.79 tons of cane and 739 pounds of sugar in comparison with flaming; and 7.13 tons of cane and 1431 pounds of sugar in comparison with checks.

It will be noted that, in contrast with closely similar average yields of sugar per ton of cane obtained with the 2-4-D treatment, hoeing, and checks, flaming gave in each test the lowest indicated yield of sugar per ton of cane. It is not possible to ascribe a high order of significance to this observation from an analysis of the data at hand, but the point would seem to merit further investigation.

Residual Weed Infestation

The residual weed infestation as related to each of the treatments tested was determined from measured excavations made at random over each plot of the experiment during the period January 5-9, 1946. The quantity of surviving underground tissues (roots and stems) was measured and the concentration of solutes in sap extracted from representative samples was determined by means of a hand refractometer.

That the extent of persisting infestation may be greatly affected by measures employed to control the weed in growing cane is plainly shown by data given in table 2, summarizing results of above mentioned observations. As previously stated, each of the 3 methods tried proved highly effective in the control of alligator weed in test 1. Under these conditions the residual infestation was, in each case, strikingly lower than observed on check plots. In test 2, on the other hand, only the 2-4-D treatment gave satisfactory control of the weed. In this case the residual infestation observed on 2-4-D treated plots was approximately 24 percent of that on the checks, while the residual infestation on flamed and hoed plots was about 70 percent and 97 percent, respectively.

TABLE 2—Effect of different methods of controlling alligator weed in growing cane on residual infestation.

Weed control Treatment [1]	Surviving underground tissue (pounds per acre) as measured on January 5-9, 1946			Percentage of solutes in sap of surviving tissue. (Brix by hand refractometer)		
	Test 1	Test 2	Average	Test 1	Test 2	Average
2-4-D	316	3479	1897	7.5	8.9	8.20
Flaming	378	10203	5290	9.3	12.4	10.85
Hoeing	304	14187	7245	12.9	12.9	12.90
Check	2022	14647	8334	12.8	14.6	13.70

[1] See text for details of individual treatments.

It is interesting to note that in cases where control measures resulted in practical suppression of weed growth the concentration of solutes in the sap of surviving underground storage organs was, on the whole, measurably lower than where more extensive weed growth occurred, and that the lowest concentration in each case was found on plots having received the 2-4-D treatment. This factor may in turn affect the rate of survival during the remainder of the winter as well as the competitive capacity of the weed during the growth period of 1946.

Control of Other Weeds in Growing Cane

No systematic attempt has been made to measure the effect of 2-4-D on all weeds of economic importance in the sugarcane district of Louisiana but incidental observations indicate that this type of control may be found widely useful in the control of many of our important weeds. Bird's eye (*Caperonia castaneafolia*) and all of our common species of morning glory (tie vine) have proved extremely sensitive. Johnson grass on the other hand and other weeds of the grass family showed little or no effect.

It is felt that spraying for late-season control of tie vine should be well worth considering. Because of the shortage of labor during recent years the customary hand weeding for tie vine control after "lay by" has been greatly curtailed. The result has been a rather alarming spread of the weed. The importance of tie vine as a source of trouble in connection with machine harvesting is widely recognized. That it may be likewise important as a source of sugar loss is indicated by a comparison of juice analyses obtained under conditions described below. Two samples were taken on December 6, 1945

from a field of C. P. 34/120 plant cane on Southdown Plantation, the first, from a stool topped by a dense growth of tie vine and the second from a nearby stool free of the weed growth. The following are results of the juice analyses:

Growth Condition	Juice analysis			Indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane
	Brix	Percent Sucrose	Purity	
Extensive tie vine cover over cane	13.58	9.14	67.30	109.6
No tie vine growth	15.83	12.28	77.57	162.0

It is easy to understand why sugarcane plants under conditions of dense shading cannot accumulate sugar at a normal rate. The importance of giving some attention to such a source of sugar loss needs no further emphasis.

Effect on Sugarcane Under Controlled Conditions

In an attempt to measure possible injury to the cane plant by the chemical an experiment was conducted at the Houma Station on plant cane plots of C. P. 29/103, 29/120 and 34/120 in which 2-4-D in various concentrations was applied to sugarcane foliage. A 1:5 mixture of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid and a synthetic waxy material[3] was used in water solutions of different concentrations ranging from 3 ounces to 3 pounds of 2-4-D per 100 gallons of water. Applications were made on April 28, May 18 and June 23. Comparable plots left untreated served as controls. All plots were kept free from weeds by frequent hoeing, hence the direct effect of the chemical on development of the cane plant could be more satisfactorily isolated and compared with the controls.

No measurable effects were observed from sprayings repeated 3 times with concentrations as high as 1½ pounds of 2-4-D per 100 gallons of water. At the rate of 100 gallons of the solution per acre this represents, in the aggregate, 4½ pounds of the active ingredient per acre, or approximately twice the quantity found adequate for satisfactory control of alligator weed in experiments previously discussed.

On the other hand some damage was indicated from 3 sprayings at a concentration of 3 pounds of 2-4-D per 100 gallons of water. This treatment gave an average reduction of 9 percent in yield of cane per acre, with a corresponding decrease in rate of stalk elongation during the growing season.

Practical Means of Applying the Spray

Our experience so far indicates that the application of 2-4-D for controlling weeds in sugarcane will present no unusual problem. In a field-scale trial conducted in cooperation with Mr. Robert Morrison on Clovelly Farms very satisfactory results were obtained from the use of a power sprayer of a type in extensive farm use. This sprayer which is powered by the propelling tractor gives an effective coverage over a strip 5 rows in width. For use in connection with a cooperative field-scale experiment now under way Mr. S. C. Munson, Manager of Albania Plantation, designed and constructed a spray unit which proved highly satisfactory for field-scale use. The latter consists essentially of a small pressure pump operated by an air-cooled gasoline motor and discharging into a pressure chamber of appropriate size to maintain satisfactorily uniform pressure. A battery of nozzles appropriately spaced covers a strip 3 rows in width. The assembly including a 1000-gallon supply tank is mounted on a tractor-drawn farm wagon.

Control of Alligator Weed on Non-Crop Areas

Tests of 2-4-D as a means of controlling alligator weed on ditch banks, in ditches and on fallow areas are being conducted at the U. S. Sugar Plant Field Station near Houma. Results now available are incomplete but the following generalizations may be made from observations to date:

1. After being sprayed with 2-4-D solution of appropriate concentration alligator weed plants usually show severe wilting and ordinarily die down to the ground surface. This is commonly followed by the dying out of some of the underground organs. New growth from the affected plant is slow and the weed in such a condition offers little competition to other plants. Consistently good results were obtained from a solution containing 12 ounces of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid to 100 gallons of water. Weaker solutions occasionally proved effective but not consistently so. The pure chemical is insoluble in water and as such has to be used in connection with a dispersing agent such as carbowax. However water soluble compounds of high 2-4-D content are now on the market.
2. Complete eradication or even major decimation cannot, as a rule, be expected from a single application. Given time, plants will ordinarily recover from a single application and apparently resume their normal condition. From repeated spraying at appropriate intervals, progressive destruction of the underground system may be expected. From 3 to 5 weeks should elapse between applications of the spray. (The plant takes up the poison through its leaves and there should be enough foliage to pick up a good dose.)
3. In exceptional instances almost complete eradication has been obtained from a single spraying as illustrated by the following case: A plot on the Houma Station showing an extremely heavy initial infestation of alligator weed was planted to oats in the fall of 1944. Following cutting of the oats crop in late April the weed made extremely rapid growth and on May 26 when still in an extremely succulent condition the weed growth was sprayed with 2-4-D at a concentration of 12 ounces per 100 gallons of water. Following this single application widespread rotting of underground organs occurred resulting in almost complete eradication. It should be mentioned in this connection that, as has been pointed out by other investigators, high temperature and high level of vegetative activity are factors which tend to intensify the effect of 2-4-D. In this experiment the spring cover crop had the effect of delaying the initial growth of the weed until temperatures were relatively high, a circumstance which may have tended to greatly increase the vulnerability of the weed to the effect of 2-4-D.

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Summary and Conclusions

In experiments during 1945 spraying with 2-4-D as a means of controlling alligator weed in growing sugarcane was tested in comparison with hand weeding, flaming, and no weeding except implement cultivation. All plots of the experiment received the customary implement cultivation. Average yields of cane from the 2-4-D treated plots were slightly higher than yields from plots given 3 hoeings in the course of the growing season and nearly 3 tons of cane and more than 700 pounds of sugar higher than comparable yields from plots given the customary flame cultivation. In addition plots of the 2-4-D series showed the lowest residual weed infestation.

The advantage of 2-4-D over other methods tested was especially conspicious in results of an experiment on poorly drained Sharkey clay soil heavily infested with alligator weed. The harm suffered by the weed from destruction of shoots and stunting of growth was such that cane plants achieved complete dominance over the weed and effectively crowded it out. Under the same conditions neither hoeing nor flaming suppressed the weed sufficiently to permit highly effective competition by sugarcane plants.

On well drained Yazoo very fine sandy loam soil, showing a much lower initial infestation of alligator weed, results obtained from the use of 2-4-D did not differ significantly from results obtained from hoeing or flaming.

The evidence indicates that 2-4-D is not without some effect on the cane plant itself. It seems to be a matter of relative tolerance rather than sensitivity on the one hand and absolute immunity on the other. Therefore in a practical extension of these findings to agricultural operations it is considered important to limit the dosage to a minimum required for satisfactory weed control.

Among other weeds which commonly infest growing cane, various species of morning glory (tie vine) and bird's eye (*Caperonia castaneafolia*), have proved relatively sensitive. Johnson grass, on the other hand, and other plants of the grass family have shown little or no effect from the treatment.

In experiments with alligator weed on ditch banks, ditch bottoms and fallow areas applications of 2-4-D timed at appropriate intervals resulted in progressive decimation of underground storage organs thus indicating that eventual eradication may be expected from such a treatment. Sprouts that grew following this treatment developed slowly and were readily crowded out by other plants. Given time however a plant so affected apparently regains normal vigor.

Acknowledgement: The authors are indebted to Mr. C. L. Denley of South Coast Corporation for extensive assistance in connection with incidental field operations. Also to Dr. Fred Zur Burg of the Chemical Engineering Department, Southwestern Louisiana Institute and to the Dow Chemical Company for supplying some of the chemicals used in spray solutions.

[1] Hamner, C. L. and Tukey, H. B. Selective herbicidal action of midsummer and fall applications of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid. Bot. Gaz. 106, No. 2, pp. 232-245, illus. 1944.

[2] Marth, P. C., and Mitchell, J. W. 2,4 Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid as a differential herbicide. Bot. Gaz. 106, No. 2, pp. 224-232, illus. 1944.

[3] A commercial polyethylene glycol sold under the trade name of Carbowax 1500.

Dr. T. E. Holloway Retires

Dr. T. E. Holloway, whose agreeable manner of speaking, companionable smile and loyalty to what he believes is right have won the friendship and respect of so many of us during the 35 years he has labored in Federal Experimental work here in Louisiana, has retired, voluntarily, under a recent Federal law which permits such retirements when the employee reaches Dr. Holloway's age and has to his credit a certain number of years of service. He came here from Dallas, Texas, and we understand he will henceforth live in New Orleans.

Dr. Holloway filled the position of entomologist in charge of sugarcane insect investigations at the Audubon Park Sugar Experiment Station in 1911 and later he was transferred to Crowley, La., where he became entomologist in charge of rice insects. He became prominent in connection with the sugarcane industry of this State in 1918 when the Louisiana sugar planters raised a fund of several thousand dollars and sent Dr. Holloway and five or six assistants to Cuba to collect specimens of an insect called the Cuban fly, to fight the cane borer. The Louisiana winters proved too severe for this fly. Parasites to kill the insect pests of sugarcane thenceforward absorbed the major part of Dr. Holloway's researches and in recent years he has been stationed at Houma, La. He has been conspicuous as an advocate of the non-burning of the cane trash in the Louisiana sugarcane fields. In the nineteen twenties when damage from the borer was very alarming, this issue was widely debated. The complete destruction of the trash by fire had been recommended by Dr. W. C. Stubbs as a means of retarding the germination of borers and this Dr. Holloway opposed, claiming that the process of burning the trash destroyed valuable parasites of the cane borers and that more cane borers themselves were destroyed by plowing the trash under without burning it.

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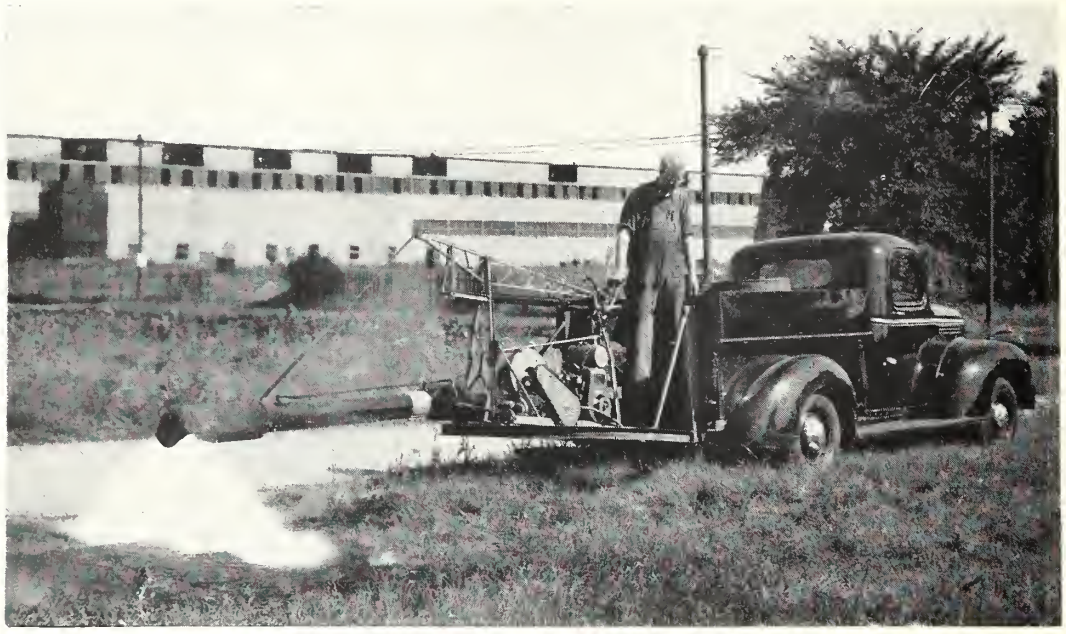

The above picture shows the Model "A" mounted on circular track which, in turn, is bolted to truck body floor for straight-away burning. When so mounted the burner unit can be swung through an arc of 180 degrees by the operator. The lower picture with the same mounting shows the burner set at an angle with a special burner head adapted for ditch and ditch bank burning.

The Model "A" has an oil burning capacity of 60 g.p.h. and produces a dense, high velocity, intensely hot flame which sears green vegetation quickly. Under average conditions the first trip can be made at about 8 m.p.h. and the second trip, which should be made from 2 to 10 days later after the sun has dried the vegetation, the speed may be much faster—10 to 15 m.p.h.

The Model "A" burning a swath 5 feet wide at 8 m.p.h. consumes 8 gallons of fuel oil per mile. At 5¢ per gallon the cost would be 40¢. Burning one acre at the same speed consumes 13 gallons of fuel oil; at 5¢ per gallon the cost would be 65¢.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against foreign Competition

Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., FEBRUARY 15, 1946 No. 10

Louisiana Producers Request Increase in Price of Sugar

The Honorable
Chester Bowles
Administrator
Office of Price Administrator
Washington, D. C.

Re: Iberia Sugar Cooperative, Inc., et al.
Docket No. 1016-6-P

Dear Sir:

As the authorized representative of the protestants in the above titled and numbered protest, I hereby request re-consideration on the basis of newly discovered evidence and the establishments of facts. The established facts and figures differ substantially from the estimates and assumptions upon which your conclusions and decision were reached in the above titled and numbered protest.

On December 20, 1945, I received an undated letter from you, bringing to my attention the considerations and disposition of the Iberia Sugar Cooperative, Inc. et al. protests, which alleged that OPA's ceiling price of 3.75 per 100 lbs. of raw sugar is not generally fair and equitable.

After summarizing briefly the standards used in reaching the decision not to increase the price of raw sugar or to grant any further relief for the Louisiana processors, you agreed that the data submitted by the processors indicated that their 1944 rate of earnings on net worth was substantially below the average rate for the period 1936-1939. You then submitted the following statements, anticipations and conclusions.

" ******** With regard to raw sugar yield, the 1944 Louisiana cane crop was 153 pounds per ton of cane as against a ten-year average of 163.55 pounds. A normal crop of cane in 1945 would have provided an average of about 7% better yield per ton of cane. However, according to the latest estimates of the Department of Agriculture, the 1945 yield will be 157.-5 pounds or 3.28% in excess of the 1944 yield.

"With respect to anticipated increases in cane average to be harvested, the Department of Agriculture estimates that there will be approximately 7,000 more acres harvested in Louisiana in 1945 than in 1944, and that the estimated tons of cane per acre has increased 23.30%.

"Therefore, the 1944 cost and income figures were adjusted to take into consideration the higher yields of cane per acre and of sugar per ton of cane and the increased acreage as estimated by the Department of Agriculture for the 1945 crop.

"******** Taking into consideration these changes in the 1945 sugarcane crop and the above estimates and assumptions, the projection of 1945 earnings indicates that the return on net worth for the Louisiana raw sugar processors for the current year will be considerably in excess of the base period of return.

"Therefore, we do not believe that an increase in the price of raw sugar is required by law or any further relief for the Louisiana raw sugar processors is justified."

The Louisiana 1945 crop has now been harvested and processed. The preliminary report from the Department of Agriculture's Office at Baton Rouge, as of January 19, 1946, indicates that the 1945 sugar yield was 143 pounds per ton of cane. This 1945 yield is 10 pounds lower than 1944, and 14.5 pounds less than the estimate of the Department of Agriculture upon which your conclusions and decision were admittedly based. It is no longer necessary to use

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12
MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.
in which are consolidated
The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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estimates and assumptions, as the OPA may now obtain from the Department of Agriculture the final figures of yield, tonnage per acre, and production.

In view of the requirement of the Department of Agriculture, in its offer to each processor in Louisiana, that his entire crop of raw sugar shall have been marketed prior to February 1, 1946, as a condition precedent to his eligibility for the incentive offer, and in view of the normal experience being that Louisiana raw sugar is marketed over a period which extends each year to April 1 or later, your rejection of the protests and failure to grant relief prior to February 1, 1946, will have the effect of entirely depriving protestants of any benefit from price increases granted subsequent to February 1, 1946. The 1944 record justified the granting of relief, but relief was denied because the OPA anticipated, based upon estimates and assumptions, that the 1945 crop record would show improvement in earnings on net worth. The established fact is that the 1945 record is worse than 1944's. Therefore, the reasons which impelled OPA to reject the protest have now been demonstrated to have been erroneous, and without foundation of fact.

We also request that OPA make a recommendation to the Department of Agriculture that the incentive offered to processors will be increased in such an amount as may be found to represent the total increased cost of production since 1941, plus a rate of earnings on net worth not less than the 13.54% rate you found for the period 1936-1939. According to your letter, the rate of earnings on net worth for 1944 was only 5.67%, based on a yield of 153 pounds, so that the yield of 143 pounds—the preliminary report for 1945 as of January 19th—would proportionately reduce the actual earnings on the 1945 crop.

We further request that the price ceiling on raw sugar be increased to that level which will permit the Louisiana processors to realize earnings on net worth no less than the earnings of the period of 1936-1939, in conformity with OPA's announced policy.

Sincerely,
C. J. BOURG

PRISONERS OF WAR AVAILABLE FOR AGRICULTURAL WORK

We have just been advised by the Prisoner of War Branch, Eighth Service Command that some prisoners are available at base camps in Louisiana for agricultural work on a day to day basis. Branch camps may be reopened, provided: (1) They will incur no expense to the government; (2) The number of prisoners to be used is sufficient to justify reopening the camp; (3) The Extension Service will issue certifications of need; and (4) Contracts will be on a day to day basis. It is contemplated that this plan will not extend beyond April 1. Interested parishes should contact their respective base camp commanders.

We are hopeful that this plan can be continued much beyond April 1st.

The day to day clause in the contracts has been in effect since December 1945.

If you can use prisoners of war, contact your County Agent immediately to secure your "certification of need."

Price of Sugar Advanced

(*A Statement by Judge J. C. Collet, Stabilization Director*)

The Secretary of Agriculture and the Price Administrator have submitted to me certain information and recommendations with respect to an increase in maximum prices for sugar, which will make possible a reduction in sugar subsidies. After full consideration, I find that the provisions of this directive are necessary in order to procure adequate supplies of sugar for war, civilian and reconversion purposes, and to effectuate the purposes of the stabilization program.

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended, and by Executive Order 9250 of October 3, 1942 (7 F. R. 7871), Executive Order 9328 of April 8, 1943 (8 F. R. 4681), Executive Order 9599 of August 18, 1945 (10 F. R. 10155), Executive Order 9620 of September 20, 1945 (10 F. R. 12033), the directive of October 12, 1945, issued by the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion (10 F. R. 12812), and Executive Order 9651 of October 30, 1945 (10 F. R. 13487); It is hereby ordered:

1. The Price Administrator, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture, is authorized and directed:

(a) To increase the maximum prices for raw cane sugars established in Maximum Price Regulation 16 by 0.455 cent per pound;

(b) To increase the maximum prices for direct consumption sugars established in Maximum Price Regulation 60 by by 0.5 cent per pound;

(c) To permit wholesalers and retailers to recalculate their maximum prices for sugar under Maximum Price Regulations 421, 422 and 423.

2. (a) Subject to the exceptions provided for in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, the price increases referred to in section 1 of this directive shall not be applicable to inventories of sugar as of the effective date of such increases; except that the Price Administrator shall provide that any seller, other than a wholesaler or retailer under Maximum Price Regulation 421, 422 or 423, may sell such inventories at the increased ceiling prices if he reports his inventory and pays to Commodity Credit Corporation an amount equal to the net price increase per pound, multiplied by the number of pounds in his inventory.

(b) None of the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section shall apply to inventories of beet sugar in the hands of sellers subject to Maximum Price Regulation 60.

(c) The price increases referred to in section 1 of this directive shall not be applicable to sales by wholesalers and retailers subject to Maximum Price Regulation 421, 422 or 423 until the seller has sold, in conformity with present price ceilings, a quantity of sugar equal to his inventory of resale sugar as of the effective date of the increase in price ceilings.

(E. O. 9250; E. O. 9328 3 CFR, Cum Supp. pp. 1213, 1267; E. O. 9599 (10 F. R. 10155); E. O. 9620 (10 F. R. 12033); and E. O. 9651 (10 F. R. 13487)
Issued and effective this 31st day of January, 1946.

J. C. COLLET,
Stabilization Administrator

Amendment No- 1 to MPR 60*

(Document No. 52382)
Part 1334—Sugar
[MPR 60 Amdt. 1]
DIRECT CONSUMPTION SUGAR

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Maximum Price Regulation 60 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 2 (a) (1) (ii) is amended to read as follows:

(ii) For sales of fine granulated beet sugar processed in Continental United States, $5.90.

2. Section 2 (e) is added to read as follows:

(e) *Specific additions to applicable maximum prices for certain sales of direct-consumption cane sugars*— (1) *Sales by primary distributors who own no cane sugars at the close of business on February* 9, 1946. Any primary distributor who own no cane sugars at the close of business on February 9, 1946, may add 50 cents per one hundred pounds to the applicable maximum basis prices for direct-consumption cane sugars established by the preceding paragraphs (a) to (c) inclusive of this section 2, for sales by him of direct-consumption cane sugars on or after February 10, 1946.

(2) *Sales by persons owning cane sugars at the close of business on February* 9, 1946. Any primary distributor who owns any cane sugars at the close of business on February 9, 1946, may add 50 cents per one hundred pounds to the applicable maximum prices established by the preceding paragraphs (a) to (c) inclusive, of this section 2, for sales by him of direct-consumption sugars on and after February 10, 1946, upon the condition that he complies with all the pertinent requirements of the following subparagraphs (3) and (4).

(3) *Filing of affidavit.* Each primary distributor owning cane sugars at the close of business on February 9, 1946, shall not later than February 15, 1946, send by registered mail addressed to Commodity Credit Corporation, 150 Broadway, New York 7, New York, an affidavit setting out the following amounts of sugar owned by him at the close of business on February 9, 1946:

(i) The total number of pounds of direct-consumption cane sugar.

(ii) The total number of pounds of raw cane sugar (converted to a refined basis) in process of refinement.

(iii) The total number of pounds of raw cane sugar.

(iv) The total number of pounds of "price adjustment" and "crop-purchase" raw cane sugar as defined under paragraph (1) of the contract between Commodity Credit Corporation and Refiners of Cane Sugar in Continental United States.

(4) *Payment to Commodity Credit Corporation.* Any primary distributor owning direct-consumption cane sugars at the close of business on February 9, 1946, who elects to increase his maximum price on February 10, 1946, shall make a statement to that effect in the affidavit described in subparagraph (3) and shall make payment by check or money order payable to the Commodity Credit Corporation in an amount computed as follows:

(i) The total number of pounds of direct-consumption cane sugar plus the total number of pounds of cane sugar (converted to a refined basis) in process of

331062

refinement, multiplied by .49 of a cent per pound; plus

(ii) The difference between the total number of pounds of raw cane sugar and the total number of pounds of "price adjustment" and "crop-purchase" raw cane sugar, multiplied by .455 of a cent per pound.

Payment may be made at the time of filing the affidavit or monthly payments shall be made within 30 days following the close of the calendar month for the amount of such sugar sold during such month, until the full amount due has been paid. The maximum price, in event of failure to make such payment or payments, shall be the maximum price in effect prior to February 10, 1946.

(5) *Election to sell inventory at lower price.* Any primary distributor owning cane sugars at the close of business on February 9, 1946, may, in lieu of making payment to Commodity Credit Corporation, described in subparagraph (4) above, elect to sell or otherwise dispose of the entire amount of his inventory at or below maximum prices in effect on February 9, 1946. Such person shall state in the affidavit described in sub-paragraph (3), that he elects to sell his inventory at the lower price. At such time as he has sold an amount equal to his February 9 inventory, he shall file by registered mail with the Commodity Credit Corporation a final affidavit stating that he has fully complied with the requirements of this subparagraph (5).

After mailing the final affidavit in proper form such person may increase his maximum prices in the amounts set out in subparagraph (2).

This amendment shall become effective 12:01 a. m., February 10, 1946.

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Note: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 5th day of February 1946.

James G. Rogers, Jr.,
Acting Administrator.

Approved: February 4, 1946.
Clinton P. Anderson,
Secretary of Agriculture.

***The Office of Price Administration's "statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of Amendment No. 2 to Price Regulation 16 and No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation 60" which accompanied this order will be published in the March 1st issue of THE SUGAR BULLETIN.**

League Protests Discriminations

Mr. Earl B. Wilson
Director, Sugar Branch
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

The amendment to MPR 60 of February 5th contains a discrimination against Louisiana processors who produce direct-consumption sugar from sugarcane. I had spoken about this over the telephone to you and to Jim Marshall when the press release from Judge John C. Collet's office of February 1st indicated that such was the intention.

I enclose herewith copy of a request to OPA for a re-hearing on the protests against the ceiling price on raw sugar. The requirement of the CCC that Louisiana raw sugars be sold by January 31st has deprived them entirely of the benefit of the price increase, thereby imposing another discrimination against Louisiana processors contrary to the treatment accorded processors in other areas.

The operations of a beet sugar processor are the same in all important respects with the processor of direct-consumption sugar in Louisiana. Each is the first processor of an agricultural commodity.

The statement of considerations appended by OPA to the amendment to MPR 60 contains a sentence on Page 2, Column 3, Paragraph 4, which indicates that OPA is incorrectly informed or ignorant of the fact that CCC has incentive contracts with processors of direct-consumption sugar as well as "raw cane and beet sugar processors".

I appeal to you to bring about the elimination of these discriminatory provisions immediately, as any postponement will result in an irreparable loss and will fail to accord uniformity or equality of treatment.

CCC can correct its discrimination by waiving or cancelling the provisions of the offer contained in Letter No. 10 of October 24, 1945, particularly

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certain provisions of Section 7 which have the effect of withdrawing the offer at the same time it is made.

OPA can correct its discrimination by eliminating processors of sugarcane from the recapture provisions in the same manner as it "has eliminated beet processors from the recapture provisions". (See Page 2, Column 3, Paragraph 5).

Confident that you will recognize the merit of our requests to accord Louisiana processors equality of treatment with processors of other areas, and assured of your purpose to avoid obvious discriminations, I am

Sincerely yours,
/Sgd./ C. J. BOURG

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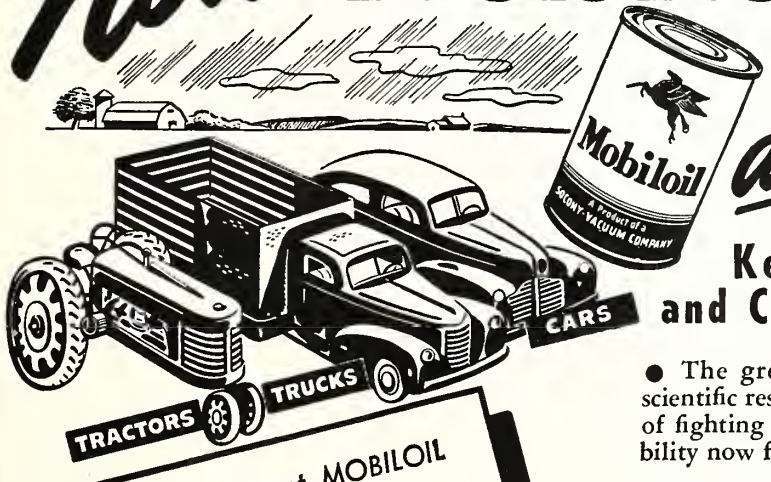

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United States Marshal's Sale

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA
OPELOUSAS DIVISION

EDWARD F. LE BLANC,
VS.
CHANDLER LABORATORIES, a partnership composed of the individual members, A. F. Barrett, J. F. Beitz, A. H. Decker and C. G. Mercker.

No. 1743

CIVIL ACTION

BY VIRTUE of an Order of Sale, to me directed, by the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana, in the above entitled and numbered cause, notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, to the last and highest bidder, the movable property described hereinbelow, in the manner and under the conditions prescribed in the order of Court quoted verbatim, as follows:

ORDER

The foregoing petition of Chandler Laboratories and E. F. LeBlanc and the affidavits of experts thereto attached, giving their opinions that the property in the Court's possession and under its jurisdiction and in this order hereinafter described, and the expert testimony taken in open court showing that the said property being of a perishable nature should be sold at as early a date as possible when it would bring the best price, considered:

IT IS ORDERED that all the special product syrup shall be sold at public auction by the Marshal of this Court for cash, or certified check or cashier's check.

That the said sale shall be advertised three times in ten days in the Times Picayune of the City of New Orleans, the Sugar Cane Bulletin, the Sugar Journal of New Orleans and the Sugar Trade Journal of New York, N. Y., before the date of sale, or in as many issues of said last three named publications as are published during said ten day period, not to exceed three.

The property in the Parish of Vermilion is to be sold at the Court House door of said parish, but delivery to be made at the respective mills in said parish.

The property in the Parishes of Iberia and St. Martin is to be sold at the Court House door of St. Martin Parish, but delivery to be made at the respective mills in said parishes.

The property in Iberia and St. Martin Parishes shall be sold at 9:00 A. M. on Wednesday February 27th, 1946 and the property in Vermilion Parish shall be sold at 10:00 A. M. on Thursday, February 28th, 1946.

The property to be sold hereunder consists of:

PROPERTY IN IBERIA PARISH, LOCATED AT RIGHT OF WAY MILL NEAR JEANERETTE, LOUISIANA.
734 barrels flavored special products syrup

PROPERTY IN ST. MARTIN PARISH, LOCATED AT RUTH MILL, NEAR BREAUX BRIDGE, LOUISIANA
407 barrels flavored special product syrup 20,000 gallons special flavored syrup product in tanks

PROPERTY IN VERMILION PARISH, LOCATED AT VERMILION MILL NEAR ABBEVILLE, LOUISIANA.
334 barrels flavored special product syrup

PROPERTY IN VERMILION PARISH, LOCATED AT ERATH MILL, AT ERATH, LOUISIANA.
657 barrels flavored special product syrup

The said sales are to be approved by this Court after their completion.

The special flavored syrup product is to be sold in minimum lots of seventy barrels. The term "barrels" when used in the last sentence is to be taken to mean steel drums of 55 gallon contents. Samples will be given to prospective purchasers at each mill.

The sale is to be conducted in the following manner: At each sale the entire amount of the product shall be offered as a whole and bids received therefor. Then offers for the same products in seventy barrel lots shall be received. Whatever bids for seventy barrel lots are made that are higher proportionately than the bid for the whole product shall be given preference and the amount of said product remaining shall be sold to the bidder for the whole.

The sale shall be made without warranty of condition, but only as to quantity.

All sales shall be made "as and where is". Steel drums to go with sale without extra price, where in steel drums.

It appearing to the Court that the products herein described are of a perishable nature, as appears by the affidavits of experts attached to applicants' petition for sale and by the expert testimony at the hearing, and that the specially flavored cane products are in no manner subject to O. P. A. Regulations and are subject to judicial sale without regard to either sales price or rationing currency.

It appearing from affidavits and testimony above referred to that the molasses hereinafter described and in the possession and jurisdiction of this Court is perishable and the same reasons demand an early sale thereof as are demanded for the special product hereinbefore referred to.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that said molasses consisting of:

IN RIGHT OF WAY MILL NEAR JEANERETTE, LOUISIANA

119,017 gallons molasses and/or boil back molasses in storage tanks or facilities, containing total sugars of 69%

IN RUTH MILL NEAR BREAUX BRIDGE, LOUISIANA

145,500 gallons of molasses and/or boil back molasses in storage tanks or facilities, containing total sugars of 69%

IN VERMILION MILL NEAR ABBEVILLE, LOUISIANA

172,609 gallons of molasses and/or boil back molasses in storage tanks or facilities, containing total sugars of 66%

IN ERATH MILL, AT ERATH, LOUISIANA

202,270 gallons of molasses and/or boil back molasses in storage tanks or facilities, containing total sugars of 68%

Be sold at public auction by the Marshal of this Court at the same times and places as above set forth for the sale of the special product for cash, without warranty as to condition but only as to quanity and "where is and as is".

The sales shall be for cash, certified or cashier's checks.

The advertisement of the molasses shall be the same as that of the special product.

The sales of the molasses to be approved by the Court after their completion. Samples will be given to prospective purchasers at each mill.

The proceeds of the sales of the special product at each mill shall be segregated and the proceeds of the sales of the molasses at each mill shall also be segregated, each from the other and so deposited.

Alexadria, La., February 8th, 1946.

(Signed) G. L. PORTERIE
United States District Judge
Western District of Louisiana
Opelousas Division.

This notice given this 11th day of February, 1946.

LOUIS E. LEBLANC,
United States Marshal,
Western District of Louisiana,
Shreveport, La.

(*Advertisement*)

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823 Perdido Street New Orleans, La.

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P. O. Box 607 New Orleans 7, La.

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Canal Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

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456 Marine Building, New Orleans 12, La.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF LOUISIANA
P. O. Box 1250 New Orleans, La.

STANDARD SUPPLY & HARDWARE CO., INC.
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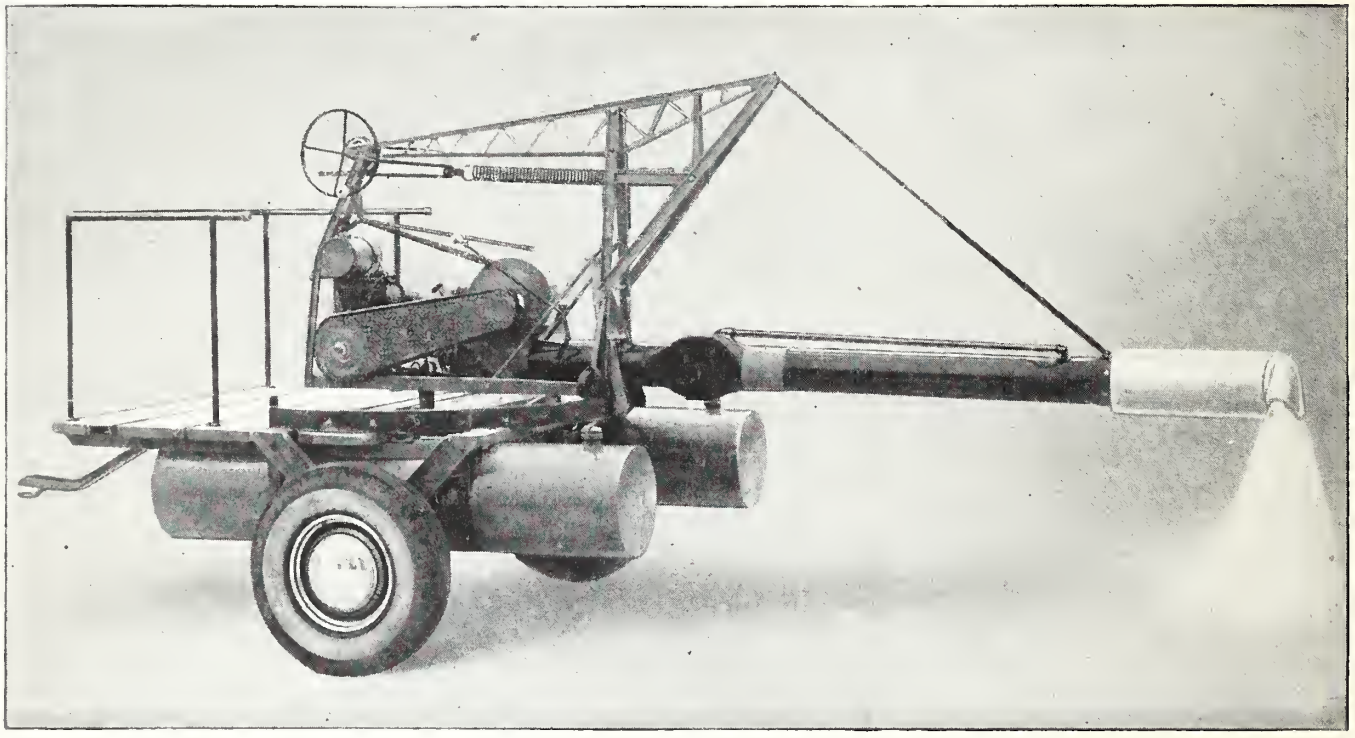
WOOLERY JUNIOR WEED BURNERS



Ever since the early Twenties WOOLERY has pioneered in open flame type Weed Burners.

Ever alert to improve its product and with increasing demands to create new models to do a specific job the Woolery Machine Company herewith presents the Model "AT" Junior Weed Burner.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against foreign Competition

Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., MARCH 1, 1946 No. 11

Amendment No. 2 to MPR 16

(*Office of Price Administration*)
(Document No. 52381)

Part 1334—Sugar
[MPR 16, AMDT. 2]

Raw Cane Sugar

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Maximum Price Regulation 16 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 8 (d) is added to read as follows:

(d) *Specific additions to applicable maximum prices for sales of raw cane sugar*— (1) *Sales by persons who own no raw cane sugars at the close of business on February* 9, 1946. Any person subject to this regulation who owns no raw cane sugars at the close of business on February 9, 1946, may add .455 of a cent per pound to the applicable maximum prices established by the preceding paragraphs (a) to (c) inclusive of this section 8, for sales by him of raw cane sugars on and after February 10, 1946.

(2) *Sales by persons who own raw cane sugars at the close of business on February* 9, 1946. Any person subject to this regulation, except Commodity Credit Corporation, who owns raw cane sugars at the close of business on February 9, 1946, may add .455 of a cent per pound to the applicable maximum prices established by the preceding paragraphs (a) to (c) inclusive, of this section 8, for sales by him of raw cane sugars, on and after February 10, 1946, upon the condition that he complies with all the pertinent requirements of the following subparagraphs (3) and (4).

(3) *Filing of affidavit.* Any person subject to this regulation, who sells raw cane sugars, and who owns raw cane sugars at the close of business on February 9, 1946, shall not later than March 1, 1946, send by registered mail addressed to Commodity Credit Corporation, 150 Broadway, New York 7, New York, an affidavit setting out the total number of pounds of raw cane sugars owned by him at the close of business on February 9, 1946.

(4) *Payment to Commodity Credit Corporation.* Any person subject to the provisions of this regulation, who elects to increase his maximum price on February 10, 1946, shall make a statement to that effect in the affidavit described in subparagraph (3) and shall make payment by check or money order payable to the Commodity Credit Corporation in an amount computed as follows:

(i) The total number of pounds of raw cane sugars owned by him at the close of business on February 9, 1946;

(ii) Multiplied by .455 of a cent per pound.

Payment may be made at the time of filing the affidavit or monthly payments shall be made within 30 days following the close of the calendar month for the amount of sugar sold during such month, until the full amount due has been paid. The maximum price, in the event of failure to make such payment or payments, shall be the maximum price in effect prior to February 10, 1946.

(5) *Election to sell inventory at lower price.* Any person subject to this regulation who owns raw cane sugars at the close of business on February 9, 1946, may, in lieu of making payment to Commodity Credit Corporation, described in subparagraph (3) above, elect to sell or otherwise dispose of the entire amount of his inventory at or below the maximum price in effect on February 9, 1946. Such person shall state in the affidavit described in subparagraph (3) that he elects to sell his inventory at the lower price.

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12
MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.
in which are consolidated
The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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Fertilizer

The efforts of the American Sugar Cane League have been successful and we are advised by the American Cyanamid Company that all of the Cyanamid contracted for by the Louisiana sugar industry will be delivered as scheduled.

At such time as he has sold an amount equal to his February 9, 1946 inventory, he shall file by registered mail with the Commodity Credit Corporation a final affidavit stating that he has fully complied with the requirements of this subparagraph (4).

After mailing the final affidavit in proper form such person may increase his maximum price in the amount set out in subparagraph (1).

(6) *Maximum prices for sales by Commodity Credit Corporation.* The Commodity Credit Corporation may add the sum of .455 of a cent per pound to the applicable maximum prices established by paragraphs (a) to (c) inclusive, of this section 8.

This amendment shall become effective 12:01 a. m. February 10, 1946.

Note: All reporting and record-keeping requirements of this amendment have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 5th day of February 1946.

James G. Rogers, Jr., *Acting Administrator.*

Approved: February 4, 1946.

Clinton P. Anderson,
Secretary of Agriculture.

STATEMENT OF THE CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION 16 AND NO. 1 TO MAXIMUM PRICE RCEGULATION 60 *

Since the accompanying amendments No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation 16 and No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation 60 are closely related and contain similar provisions, they are considered together in this statement.

The present actions, in conformance with Directive 95 of the Office of Stabilization Administrator, increase the maximum prices of raw cane and direct-consumption sugars and make these price increases subject to certain recapture provisions when they are applied to stocks held in inventory at the effective date of the increase except in the case of fine granulated beet sugar.

This statement will give a description of the accompanying amendments, and the considerations giving rise to the increase in the maximum prices and to the recapture provisions contained in the two amendments.

DESCRIPTION OF AMENDMENTS

The amendment to Maximum Price Regulation 16 permits the addition of .455 of a cent per pound to the established maximum prices on sales of raw cane sugar on and after February 10, 1946 by any person who owns no inventory of such sugar at the close of business on February 9, 1946.

Any seller who owns raw cane sugars at the close of business on February 9, 1946 has the option of selling out an amount equal to his inventory on that date before taking this increase or of electing to increase his maximum price and to make payment to Commodity Credit Corporation of .455 of a cent per pound on his inventory. In either case he must, not later than February 15, 1946, send to Commodity Credit Corporation, by registered mail, an affidavit stating the number of pounds of raw cane sugar he owns at the close of business on February 9, 1946 and also stating whether he elects to increase his price and make payment or to first sell his inventory at no increase.

In the event a seller elects to increase his price on February 10, 1946, he must make a payment to Commodity Credit Corporation. This payment may be made by sending a check or money order for the full

amount due at the time of filing the affidavit or payments shall be made each month, within 30 days following the close of the calendar month for the amount of sugar sold during that month, until the full amount due has been paid. If any seller elects to sell out his inventory at the lower price, he shall so state in his affidavit to be filed not later than February 15, 1946. He must continue to sell at the lower price until he has sold an amount equal to his February 9, inventory. Upon mailing a second affidavit to Commodity Credit Corporation stating that he has sold an amount equal to his February 9, inventory, he may increase his maximum price by .455 of a cent per pound.

The amendment to Maximum Price Regulation 60 permits the addition of fifty cents per hundred pounds for all direct-consumption sugars. No conditions are imposed to taking this increase for beet sugar, but similar conditions to those imposed in the amendment to Maximum Price Regulation 16 apply to direct-consumption cane sugars. The reasons for this difference in treatment are fully explained below in the paragraphs dealing with the recapture provisions.

REASON FOR THE PRICE INCREASES

The increases in the maximum prices are necessary in order to insure a continued supply of raw and refined cane sugars in this country. The Commodity Credit Corporation has agreed to purchase most of the 1946 crop of Cuban raw sugar for sale to United States refiners in the same manner as it has done since 1943. However, the price of $3.675 per cwt. f. o. b. Cuba, as tentatively agreed upon, for the current crop is somewhat higher than that of the two previous crops due to the world sugar price situation. The Commodity Credit Corporation cannot purchase the raw sugars at this higher price and resell them to United States refiners at the maximum prices established without incurring a net loss on their Cuban sugar operations. That agency does not have legal authority to conduct such an operation at a loss. Therefore, without either additional Congressional authority for payment of subsidies or an increase in the maximum prices on imported raw sugars the supply of cane sugars in this country will be drastically curtailed.

The tentative agreement with Cuba as to the price of the 1946 crop was reached at such a late date that time was not available for Commodity Credit Corporation to obtain the necessary authority to pay an additional subsidy on the 1946 Cuban crop before it would be available for import. In view of the facts that in recent years this country has depended upon Cuba for nearly 50% of its total sugar supplies and current supplies in this country are very low, the maximum prices of raw cane sugars are increased to allow the importation of this commodity without interruption.

Raw cane sugars of the same polarization point are identical for refining purposes, regardless of origin. Imports from Cuba represent over 50% of the total supply of raw cane sugars in this country. Consequently, the delivered price of Cuban raw sugars at the port of New York normally sets the market price for all raw cane sugars in the United States regardless of origin. To establish different maximum prices for non-Cuban raw sugars would be inconsistent with this historical relationship and furthermore, it would cause administrative problems in enforcement and in the establishment of fair and equitable maximum prices on refined cane sugars which would be almost beyond solution. Therefore the prices necessary to permit the importation of Cuban raw sugars are established as the maximum prices for all raw cane sugars regardless of origin.

In recent years prices of beet and cane refined sugars have been priced competitively with a consistent ten cents per cwt. differential; the areas of distribution have been determined on the basis of this price relationship. If this differential, as previously recognized in Maximum Price Regulation 60, were increased the entire distribution of the two sugars would be radically distorted. Consequently, the prices of the two sugars are considered together. The Administrator has examined recent surveys of the direct-consumption sugar industry to determine the possibility of cost absorption. It appears that no appreciable increases in raw sugar costs can be absorbed under OPA policy standards. Accordingly, the amendment to Maximum Price Regulation 60 provides for an increase of 50 cents per cwt. in the maximum prices of direct-consumption sugars.

Almost all direct-consumption sugars were sold at a

Contact Committee Meeting Scheduled

A meeting of the Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League and the staff of L. S. U. Experiment Station will be held at 9:30 A. M., on Tuesday, March 12th in the Auditorium of the Forestry Building (Agricultural Extension Division) at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.

The scheduled program will include:

1. Report on varieties at Station by E. C. Simon.
2. Report on several milling operations of the variety C. P. 36-105 by Dr. Arthur Keller.
3. Report on Disease situation in 1945 by Dr. Edgerton.
4. Report on borer situation in 1945 and recommendations for 1946 by A. L. Dugas.
5. Preliminary report on reaction of varieties-fertilizer tests, by Dr. Simmons.
6. Preliminary report on variety test fields for 1945 by C. B. Gouaux.
7. What's Happened to Sugar. O. P. A. Picture.

This is an open meeting and all persons interested in the sugar industry (farmers, processors, etc.) are invited and urged to attend.

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2 percent discount prior to price control and the continuation of this practice is required by Maximum Price Regulation 60. The increase of 50 cents per cwt. in the maximum prices of direct-consumption sugars reflects the increased cost of this discount as well as that of raw cane sugars.

The increases in the maximum prices of raw cane and direct-consumption sugars also permit reductions of almost equal magnitude in subsidy payments on domestic production. Under grower-processor contracts price increases on raw cane sugars and beet sugar are divided between growers and processors. Currently assistance payments for increases indirect production costs since 1941 are available to both raw cane and beet processors and incentive payments to cane and beet growers. The price increases will materially reduce government expenditures on these subsidies for the 1945 crop and may almost eliminate the need for processor subsidies and reduce the requirements of incentive payments on the 1946 crops. The exact distribution of these reductions are contingent upon the terms of the 1946 grower-processor contracts which will not be known for sometime.

THE RECAPTURE PROVISIONS

The Administrator has established the policy in connection with the reduction or elimination of subsidies that whenever practical a recapture of subsidy moneys should be required to prevent windfalls to owners of large stocks. The reasons for this policy have been set forth previously in similar actions.

Briefly, the recapture of the increase in the net returns from inventories at the higher maximum prices rests upon the following. First, the cost of the purchase or production of stocks prior to the reduction of the subsidies was reduced by virtue of these subsidies. This condition prevails even in cases of stocks held by persons who have not been direct recipients of subsidy payments; their costs would have been higher if there had been no subsidies at previous stages of production or distribution. Consumers through their government, had paid them subsidies in order that the goods could be produced at the lower price. To allow the higher maximum prices on these inventories, without repayment to the government, deprives consumers of the full benefit of the subsidy moneys. Such an action is to be avoided as it dissipates public funds.

Secondly, it is necessary to prevent a disruption of the normal distribution of food commodities. In many cases knowledge of the price increase is known well in advance of the effective date. Sellers may cease to offer their supplies for sale until after the price increase is effective. To permit a windfall resulting from a price increase on inventories on which a subsidy had been paid would tend to encourage hoarding and other manipulative practices which are obviously contrary to the purposes of the Price Control Act.

Under the recapture provisions the seller is required either to sell out his inventories at the old price or repay to the government the amount of the price increase in conjunction with a decrease in subsidies. Neither of these alternatives increases his net returns and consequently the recapture program tends to discourage hoarding practices as well as to prevent the dissipation of public funds.

In the accompanying amendments this policy is continued. However, due to certain conditions unique to the sugar subsidy programs, certain modifications have been made. The contracts between the Commodity Credit Corporation and raw cane and beet sugar processors provide that increases in net returns resulting from higher maximum prices reduce the obligations of that agency in making the assistance payments. This provision has the same effect as the recapture provisions in OPA regulations.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has submitted information to the Administrator which indicates that all beet sugar processors are affected by these contracts and that no significant windfalls can result from their selling inventories at the higher prices. In practically every case the obligations of Commodity Credit Corporation exceed the increase in net returns resulting from the price increase. Therefore, the Administrator has eliminated beet processors from the recapture provisions on the grounds that such recapture is largely unnecessary and that the amount which would be collected is not commensurate with the administrative difficulties involved.

Such conditions do not exist in the case of raw cane sugar processors. Not all of this group have processor assistance contracts with the Commodity Credit Corporation. Furthermore some of the processors who do have contracts have sufficient stocks of raw sugars and direct-consumption raw sugars to make the increase in net returns exceed the obligations of Commodity Credit Corporation. In such cases windfalls will result from the increase in maximum prices. Therefore, raw cane sugar processors are made subject to the recapture provisions.

A second exception to the recapture provisions is "price adjustment" and "crop-purchase" sugar. This is raw cane sugar owned by refiners who have contracts with the Commodity Credit Corporation. Under the terms of the contracts the refiners agree to pay Commodity Credit Corporation for the raw sugar at the maximum price prevailing on the day the raw sugar is put into the melt. These refiners also pay to Commodity Credit Corporation the difference between the price they have paid for continental raw cane sugar and the maximum price prevailing on the day it is put into the melt. In effect then, "price adjustment" and "crop-purchase" sugar are already subject to recapture provisions and are therefore omitted from the recapture provisions of Maximum Price Regulation 60.

However, since other raw cane sugars in the hands of refiners and cane sugar already refined or in the process of refinement are not subject to any recapture provisions of the Commodity Credit Corporation, they are made subject to recapture in these amendments.

The amount of repayment to be made in the case of raw cane sugars is equal to the amount of the price increase. In the case of direct-consumption sugars, although the amount of the price increase is 50 cents per one hundred pounds, the repayment is at the rate of 49 cents per cwt. This reflects the increase in net realization of primary distributors, since practically all such sugars were sold at a two percent discount prior to price control and the continu-

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ation of this practice is required under the regulation.

As stated in similar actions previously taken, in the judgment of the Price Administrator, the conditions imposed upon the price increase granted by these amendments are fully consistent with the authorization of section 2 (a) of the Act to establish such maximum prices as will be generally fair and equitable and will effectuate the purposes of the Act. If holders of sugar on which subsidies have been paid were permitted a windfall on this stock, an obvious inequity would result as between them and the consumer who has paid for this subsidy as a taxpayer.

These conditions are also clearly within the scope of the purposes of the Act as stated in section 1 (a) "to eliminate and prevent profiteering, hoarding, manipulation, speculation, and other disruptive practices resulting from abnormal market conditions or scarcities caused by or contributing to the national emergency . . ." This authority is further reinforced by section 2 (d) which empowers the Price Administrator to regulate speculative or manipulative practices or hoarding equivalent to or likely to result in a price increase inconsistent with the purposes of the Act. For reasons already stated, increases in the price of sugar to those who elect not to comply with the conditions herein set worth would be inconsistent with the purposes of the Act.

The substantive and administrative provisions of these amendments are authorized by section 2 (g) which says "Regulations . . .under this Act may contain such provisions as the Administrator deems necessary to prevent the circumvention and evasion thereof."

In the opinion of the Price Administrator, none of the provisions of these amendments requires changes in business practices or other practices established in the industry. In any event, the Price Administrator finds that the provisions of these amendments are necessary to prevent circumvention and evasion of price control for the commodity in question.

For the foregoing reasons, the Administrator finds that the action taken by this amendment is generally fair and equitable and will effectuate the purposes of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and Executive Orders Nos. 9250, 9328, and 9599.

Issued this 5th day of February 1946.

James G. Rogers, Jr.,
Acting Administrator.

* Amendment No. 1 to MPR 60 was published in the February 15th 1946 issue of The Sugar Bulletin.

Production and Cultivation Wage Scale For 1946

(*Official Release of the Production and Marketing Administration Sugar Branch*)

Part 802—Sugar Determinations

Determination of Fair and Reasonable Wage Rates for Persons Employed in Production and Cultivation of Sugarcane in Louisiana during Calendar Year 1946.

Pursuant to section 301 (b) of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, the following determination is hereby issued:

802.24w Fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in the production and cultivation of sugarcane in Louisiana during the calendar year 1946. The requirements of subsection (b) of section 301 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, shall be deemed to have been met with respect to the production and cultivation of sugarcane in Louisiana during the calendar year 1946 if all persons employed on the farm during that period in the production and cultivation of sugarcane shall have been paid in full for all such work and shall have been paid wages therefor as follows:

(a) Wages in cash. Wages in cash at rates agreed upon between the producer and the laborer but in no case less than the following:

(1) On a time basis. For all work except as otherwise specified:

Adult males, per 9 hour day	$2.45
Adult females, per 9 hour day	2.05
Tractor drivers, per 9 hour day	3.10
Teamsters, per 9 hour day	2.45
Workers between 14 and 16 years of age, per 8 hour day	1.85

For a working day longer or shorter than 9 hours for adult workers(or shorter than 8 hours for workers between 14 and 16 years) the rate shall be in proportion to the applicable rate prescribed above. (Maximum employment per day for workers 14 to 16 years is 8 hours).

(2) On a piece rate basis. The rate for all classes of work performed on a piece rate basis shall be as agreed upon between the producer and laborer, Provided, however, That the earnings for the time involved shall be not less than the applicable time rate specified under (1) above, and Provided further, That such minimum earnings shall not apply to prisoners of war but they shall be paid at the same piece rate as other laborers.

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(b) General provisions. (1) In addition to the foregoing, the producer shall furnish to the laborer, without charge, the customary perquisites such as a habitable house, a suitable garden plot with facilities for its cultivation, pasturage for livestock, medical attention, and similar incidentals.

(2) The producer shall not, through any subterfuge or device whatsoever, reduce the wage rates to laborers below those determined above.

Issued this 4th day of February 1946.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, *Secretary of Agriculture*

Official A. A. A. Production Report of Louisiana Sugar, 1945 Crop

BY TYPES OF SUGAR[1]

Tons of cane ground	5,149,266
Pounds of sugar produced	
Refined	84,071,050
Plantation Granulated	22,304,170
Crystals and Clarifieds	27,716,256
Turbinados	113,169,680
Raw sugar	464,883,792
Total sugar produced, lbs	712,144,948
Total sugar produced, Tons	356,072.474
Total sugars produced, lbs. raw value	732,417,983
Sugar estimated in magma	6,778,032
Total sugar made and estimated, raw value, lbs.	739,196,015
Total sugar made and estimated, raw value, tons	369,598.007
Total sugar made and estimated, per ton Cane, lbs., raw value	143.55
Sugar estimated in com. molasses, lbs., raw value	48,234,917
Sugar estimated in com. molasses, tons, raw value	24,117.458
Total sugar, M. & E. per ton cane, lbs., R. V. including molasses	152.92
First molasses made, gallons	8,832,379
Second molasses made, gallons	6,348,928
Blackstrap molasses made, gallons	24,684,881
Blackstrap molasses estimated in magma, gallons	1,779,794
Blackstrap molasses made and estimated 80% Brix, gals.	28,456,351
Tons of cane ground for syrup	328,342
Gallons of syrup made	7,920,811
Gallons syrup per ton cane	24.12

[1]Does not include approximately 5,800 tons of sugar converted into other syrups.

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- Greater adhesion
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- Excellent suspendibility in spray tanks and lines
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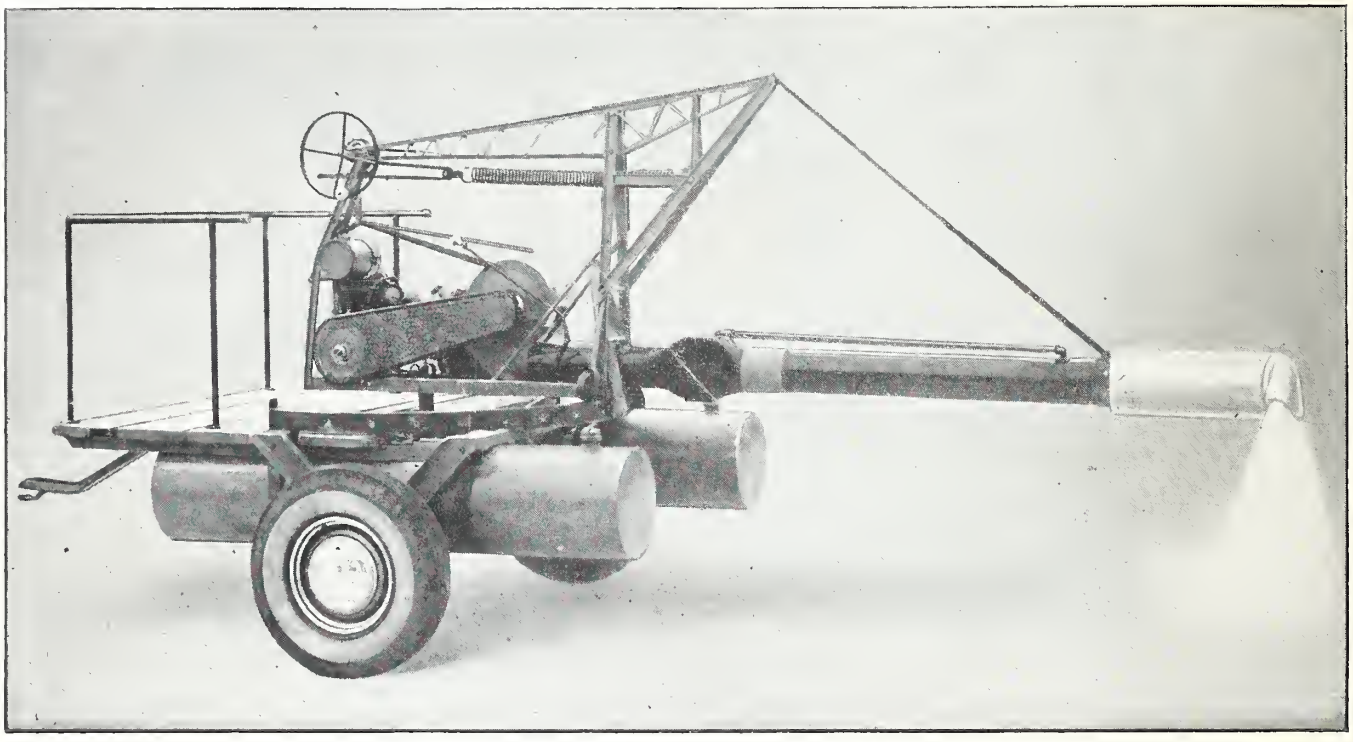

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against foreign Competition

Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., MARCH 15, 1946 No. 12

The Fertilizer Situation

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City

February 25, 1946

Mr. C. J. Bourg
American Sugar Cane League
510 Union Trust Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bourg:

For your information, I am enclosing a copy of a letter that our Company has just received from Mr. J. W. Wizeman, Chief, Inorganics Branch, Chemicals Division, Civilian Production Administration, concerning the AERO Cyanamid situation.

You will note that it is the desire of the officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that the AERO Cyanamid requirements of the Louisiana cane growers be met in full for the reasons stated. Consequently, you may rest assured that the orders for AERO Cyanamid destined for Southern Louisiana are being given preference.

In the event that you have the opportunity, from time to time, to communicate with the people in the cane belt, it would be considered a great favor if you would endeavor to rectify with them the situation as it now exists in their minds, particularly in view of Mr. Wizeman's letter of February 19th.

Very truly yours,
"H. V. Cory"
Assistant Director of Sales
Fertilizer Division

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D. C.

Room 4427, SSB
Chemicals Division

February 19, 1946

Mr. Horace V. Cory
American Cyanamid Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City

Dear Mr. Cory:

This office is informed that the Canadian Government will limit the export to the United States of AERO Cyanamid of fertilizer grades produced at Niagara Falls, Ontario, during the fertilizer year July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946, to a maximum of 140,000 short tons, based on an anticipated production of 195,000 short tons.

You have asked for a directive as to the disposition of the unshipped tonnage which it is understood approximated 33,000 tons several days ago.

It is the desire of the officials consulted in the U. S. Department of Agriculture that the requirements of Cyanamid of the cane growers in Louisiana be met in full for the following reasons:

1. Sugar is the only foodstuff rationed at consumer levels
2. The Department has offered to assist cane producers in every possible manner to achieve maximum crops through provision of production materials.
3. The supply of Cyanamid to the United States is expected to reach 140,000 tons in the present

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414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12
MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.
in which are consolidated
The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
Subscription Price, 50 Cents Per Year.
WASHINGTON OFFICE
510 UNION TRUST BLDG.,
Washington 5, D. C.

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fertilizer year or 40 per cent more than receipts in 1944-45. The Louisiana requirement for sugarcane this year is stated to be 18,854 tons, about 10 per cent above 1944-45. It is alleged to this office that the Louisiana orders were placed early but we lack information as to whether or not buyers furnished shipping instructions early in the season. It is further alleged only 7,719 tons of the total requirements of 18,854 tons had been shipped as of a recent date. If you now have shipping instructions from substantially all buyers, *it is possible for you to deliver on a schedule comparable to that of* 1944-45 *provided you start shipping the unfilled Louisiana tonnage in February and complete the orders as early as possible in March.* The allocation records of the War Production Board files show large deliveries to the Louisiana area in February and March 1945,

Because it is apparent that the Canadian export control regulations will not permit you to fulfill all orders received by you for delivery in United States from production through June 30, 1946, it is suggested that you supply this office with a complete record of unfilled orders showing buyers' names, amounts, if any, delivered to each since July 1, 1945, unfilled tonnage, and use and destinations by states in the case of firms operating in more than one state.

Farm and Home Labor Saving Appliances Show

The Agricultural Extension Division and the County and Home Demonstration agents cordially invite, and urgently suggest, that every farmer and farm woman attend an exhibit of farm and home labor saving appliances which is to be held at the Prisoner of War Camp Site in Thibodaux, La., on Saturday, March 30th and Sunday, March 31st, 1946. The Agricultural Extension Division has undertaken to bring together all of the farm and home labor saving appliances presently available to show to the farm people of Louisiana at this exhibit which, is one of a series of four to be held over the State.

The general public is also cordially invited to visit the exhibit.

If you will supply the foregoing data, this office will request suggestions of the Department of Agriculture concerning deliveries to be deferred until additional shipments to the United States are authorized by the Canadian Government.

In the meantime, to prevent any impediment in the flow of shipments from day to day, it is suggested that after the *sugarcane requirements have been met,* preference should be given to serving any of your regular customers who used Cyanamid in the past, and who have not or will not receive a tonnage comparable to that of last year. Insofar as possible, such orders should be filled first. If a balance exists, this office and the Department of Agriculture shall be glad to offer suggestions as to its use.

Very truly yours,

"J. W. Wizeman"
Chief, Inorganics Branch

Extra Sugar for Home Canning

Official Release

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

Housewives will obtain sugar for home canning this year through use of their family ration books, the Office of Price Administration has announced. Spare Stamp 9 will become good Monday, March 11, for five pounds of home canning sugar. The stamp will be good through October 31, 1946.

Most consumers will find Spare Stamp 9 in their War Ration Book Four. Others, who have received their ration books only recently, including many returned servicemen, will find the stamp in the single-sheet sugar ration book issued to them in lieu of War Ration Book Four.

Consumers are advised to retain ration books in their possession even though they may have used the last stamp specifically labeled "sugar."

Since there are a number of uncertainties in the sugar supply outlook, OPA said—particularly as to the amount of the Cuban crop which will be available and in relation to the requirements of war stricken areas—it appears unlikely that the home canning allowance will be more than 10 pounds per person.

Spare Stamp 9 is the first of two stamps to be made good for buying home canning sugar. It is made good now to provide sugar in the Southern areas where fruits are available early in the year. Since the stamp will be good through October 31, housewives in other parts of the country can plan their use of the sugar to coincide with the arrival of fruits in good quantity in their neighborhoods. It is expected that a second stamp can be validated in late June or early July and, like the first stamp, have a validity period long enough to permit its use when fruits become plentiful in each area.

No addition to the regular consumer ration (five pounds each four-month period) can be foreseen at this time, OPA said. Housewives are urged, therefore, to continue to budget their sugar use so that the home canning sugar will be used only as intended; that is, for actual home canning. The next regular sugar stamp becomes good May 1.

OPA explained that the new method of issuing home canning sugar, formerly granted upon application to local War Price and Rationing Boards, now reduced in number to 1885 from the war-time peak of approximately 5600, has been adopted because local price control boards have not been handling rationing functions since January 1, when administration of the only remaining rationing program—sugar—was brought under OPA district offices. Because district offices would be unable to handle the approximately 35,000,000 individual home canning applications, a method of general issuance is provided. Thus, there will be no delay in getting sugar to home canners, as there would be if consumers were required to wait upon individual approval of applications.

Consideration was given to making the home canning stamp good later in the north than the south because of the later canning season in northern areas. However, regardless of where the line was drawn, many wholesalers, banks handling sugar ration stamps, and the OPA Verification Centers which check stamps for counterfeits would be receiving stamps from both sections. Therefore, such a plan would make the delay in validation of a stamp in the north ineffective, particularly immediately north of the area where the stamp was made good, and would be confusing to the distributing trade and consumers. It would also handicap those people in the north who desire to do early canning with fruits shipped in from the south.

For these reasons it was decided to validate the stamp throughout the country on the same date.

Home Canned Foods For Sale

Under an amendment, to be effective March 11, 1946, persons who customarily sell home canned fruit butters, jams, jellies and other foods may apply on or before October 31, 1946, on OPA Form R-371 to district offices for home canning sugar. Application forms are obtainable only at OPA district offices. The amount of sugar granted for this purpose will be either the amount requested or the total amount of sugar used by a family unit for putting up canned foods in 1945, whichever is smaller, OPA said.

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The previous limitation on total issuance of 250 pounds to a family unit will apply. A record of the amount and kind of foods put up with the sugar must be kept by persons doing home canning for sale.

Institutional Users

Institutional user applications for home canning sugar, other than from small boarding houses (Group I users), may be made on or before October 31, 1946, to OPA district offices on a new Form-R-1340. Grants to all institutional users except restaurants and hotels (Group III) and factory feeders (Group IV) will now be made on the basis of the amount of foods the user intends to put up. Allotments to Groups III and IV users will be limited to the quanity of sugar obtained for home canning in 1945, OPA said.

All institutional users that receive grants of home canning sugar will be required to report the actual amount of foods canned to OPA district offices at the end of the home canning season. If the amount of foods put up is less than the amount for which the user requested sugar, OPA will make an excess inventory charge against the user for the surplus sugar granted.

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B-MF.2

MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM COMPANY

O P. A. Rules on Magma

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION
Washington 25, D. C.
Federal Office Building No. 1

March 6, 1946

Mr. Clarence J. Bourg,
Vice President,
American Sugar Cane League,
Union Trust Building,
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bourg:

This is in reference to your letter of February 20, 1946, addressed to Mr. W. J. Dedicott, in which you inquire about the reporting of Magma by sugar processors when submitting their inventory as of February 9, 1946, in accordance with Maximum Price Regulation 60 and Maximum Price Regulation 16.

In the Sugar Cane Hand Book, Magma is defined as "a mixture of crystals and sirup———." Under this definition Magma would not qualify as a type of sugar required to be reported under the inventory reporting provisions of Maximum Price Regulation 16 and Maximum Price Regulation 60.

I trust the above adequately answers your question.

Very truly yours,
HAROLD P. SHAPIRO
Chief Counsel
Sugar, Imported Foods and Specialties

Timely Recommendations For Sugarcane Cultivation

(Extension Cir. No. 151-L.S.U.)

Stubble Digger

The stubble digger is a tool which can de dispensed with, especially in the case of very favorable weather conditions. It should be run early in the season to spade the soil around the stubble before germination has developed to any considerable extent. If this tool is run over cane which is germinating freely, it will break many of the young sprouts; whereas, if it is run early, it will save much hand work and insure earlier germination of the stubble crop. The matter of following the stubble digger with a hoe gang is purely optional. In the case of a late spring it is usually a very profitable procedure.

Later Cultivation

If soil preparation has been good and the middles thoroughly broken, the object of cultivation from this stage on is to suppress weed growth and maintain tilth. Deep plowing during the process of late cultivation should be avoided. Soil should not be re-

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turned to the young plants until germination has insured the desired stand. Great care should be exercised in the cultivation of Co. 281 and C. P. 28-19. These varieties are both slow in sending out suckers; therefore, no dirt should be put to these canes until all suckers that are wanted are out. Many stands have been completely ruined by too early dirting. In our experience, the spring tooth cultivator which can be made to cover a six-foot row at one operation is the ideal tool for the first, and often the second cultivation. A hinged drag harrow made to straddle the cane has also proven a very good implement. After this, cultivation around the cane should be done with a disc cultivator so set that it will cut a minimum number of roots and one of the shovel type middle cultivators should be used to complete the job. Here again it pays to reverse the ordinary plan of procedure by running the middle cultivator in front of the disc cultivator. This is true because the middle cultivator can be made to throw loose dirt on the side of the row to be picked up by the disc cultivator and carried into the drill without going deep enough to prune roots. Root pruning is the most destructive agency with which we have to contend. Root pruning not only minimizes tonnage but retards growth, thereby delaying maturity. Stubbs in Bulletin No. 66, page 797, shows conclusively that practices which prune roots reduce sugar yields; whereas practices which preserve roots increase sugar yields. Tests at the University Station continued to confirm Stubb's findings.

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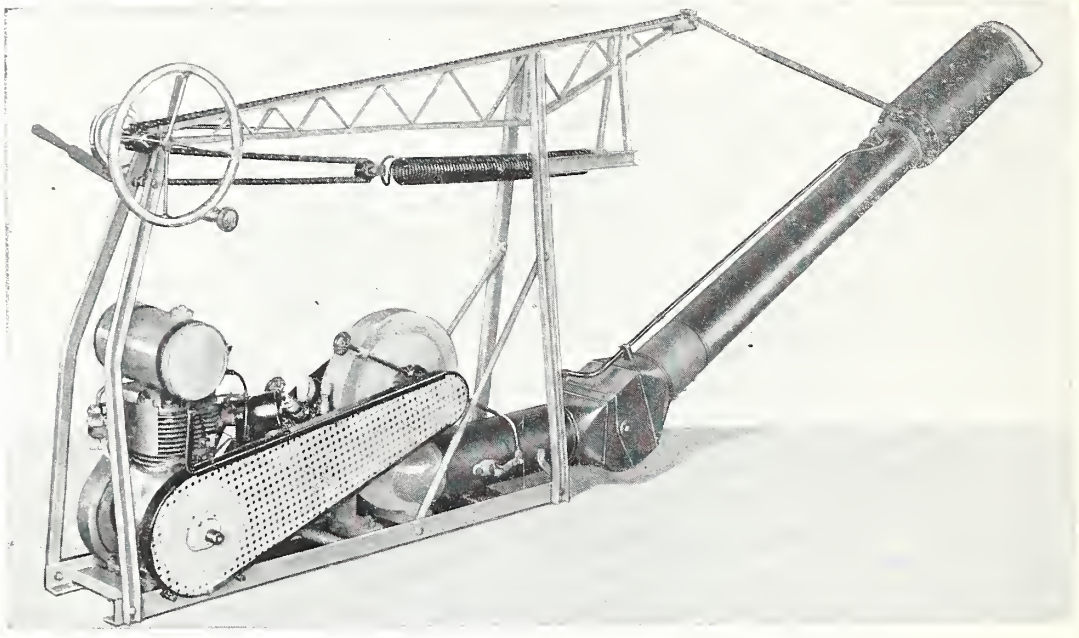

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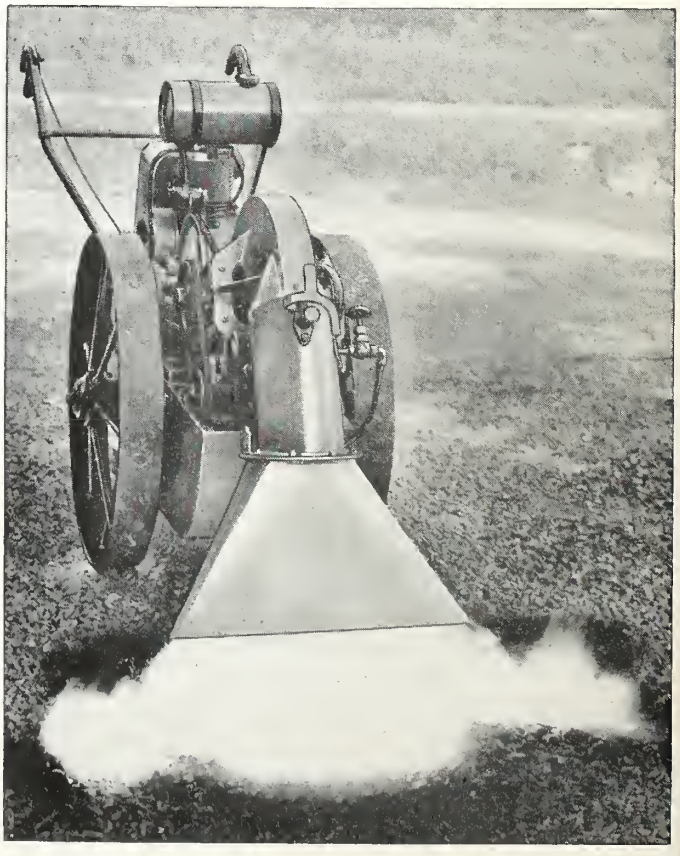
Its use is not restricted to weed burning alone, as it provides an efficient means for dusting cotton crops, spraying fruit orchards, potatoes or any other crops that come within this category.



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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., APRIL 1, 1946 No. 13

Milling Tests of C. P. 36-105

Arthur G. Keller, Associate Professor, Chemical Engineering, Louisiana State University

The present Louisiana Cane Purchase Contract was drawn at a time when the larger part of the cane ground in the state was of comparatively low fiber content and when most well equipped and operated plants could expect to obtain a normal juice extraction per cent of about 72.5%.

Since that time some varieties notably Co 290, have been introduced and gained wide acceptance which were low in fiber and gave normal extraction figures in excess of the above standard. The recent advent of CP 34-120, a high fiber, low normal extraction variety in the areas formerly dominated by Co 290 has been the cause of considerable alarm to factories in that area and to other areas as well. Such a cane means lowered grinding rates and sugar yields plus increased manufacturing costs to the factories which in many cases are already hard pressed to break even on their operations.

In the past varieties scheduled for release for general planting, have been given exhaustive field tests, but because of the limited amounts of cane available, none of these varieties have in the past been mill tested until such time as cane of this variety was available for commercial milling. Because of some of the difficulties experienced in grinding CP 34-120 and the fear that similar troubles might be found with the variety CP 36-105 re'eased in 1945 it was decided to grind small tonnages of this variety during the 1945-46 season to obtain some idea of what mill men could expect from it.

Mill tests were originally scheduled at Meeker, Smithfield, Youngsville and the University factories. When seed distribution was completed there was insufficient cane left to run a test at Meeker, Smithfield has no facilities for running mill tests. A test was made at Youngsville and will be the subject of a seperate report. Two tests were made at the University, one with cane from the Sugar Station test field and the other with cane shipped to us from Smithfield Plantation. Only one test was made on Smithfield cane since only one truckload was received. Along with tests on CP 36-105 a parallel series was run using other available commercial varieties so as to have comparative extraction figures available. Varieties used were CP 29-320 and CP 34-120.

Tests were all run on the University mill which consists of knives, a crusher and three roller mills all of which are two feet wide. Mills speed for all tests was approximately 45 feet per minute roll speed for the third and fastest mill. Mill pressures were held approximately constant on all tests at 25 tons on the crusher, 90 tons on the first mill, 95 tons on the second mill and 100 tons on the third mill. It was necessary to carry a very small load on the crusher because of difficulties which developed with the crusher motor drive which made it impossible to carry higher operating pressures.

Two sets of tests were made. In the first set, CP 36-105 was ground in comparison with CP 29-320 and CP 34-120 using compound maceration. The results of this series will be found in Table I. In the second series CP 36-105 was ground in comparison with CP 34-120. These runs were made without maceration water and the data obtained is summarized in Table II. In carrying out the test, cane, bagasse, dilute

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Proposed Amendments to the 1937 Sugar Act 101

juice and maceration water were all weighed and every care was exercised to hold experimental errors to a minimum. The results obtained can be considered as indicative only because of the limited amount of cane ground and tests completed.

Generally, the CP 36-105 ground very satisfactorily. The cane was not as long or as juicy, apparently, as the CP 34-120 and CP 29-120 varieties ground at the same time. The fiber of the CP 36-105 broke up well and there was no noticeable tough fibered varieties. It would appear from the tests we made that CP 36-105 will present no milling problems not already encountered in grinding CP 34-120.

Technologists Meeting Scheduled

The Annual spring meeting of the Agricultural Section of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists will be held at the Houma Experiment Station on April 18, 1946, beginning at 10:00 A. M. Talks or papers will be given on the following subjects:

F. Evans Farwell—Crop results in 1945 with the Pavy System of mechanical harvesting.

W. H. Carter—Use of rust preventives in the maintenance of farm machinery.

George Arceneaux—Weed control.

W. E. Williams—Johnson grass control by using Singletary peas.

Ridley LeBlanc—Johnson grass control.

E. V. Abbott—The present sugarcane disease situation.

Mr. Simon, Chairman of the Section, has also announced that several other subjects of interest will be discussed.

TABLE I

Comparative Milling Test With Maceration

		Varieties		
		CP 29-320	CP 34-120	CP 36-105
Cane Ground, tons		13.260	18.720	4.920
Cane ground per hour, tons		19.41	15.78	24.60
Fiber, ground per hour, tons		2.72	2.65	3.80
Maceration, % Cane		18.54	23.55	18.87
Dilute extraction, % Cane		90.20	92.43	84.09
Dilution, % Cane		19.06	19.72	12.72
Normal Extraction, % Cane		71.14	72.71	71.39
Sucrose extracted, % sucrose in cane		92.62	91.86	90.08
Fiber, % Cane		14.00	16.77	15.44
Trash, % Cane		0.86	1.02	0.97
Mill Roll	Crusher	35.9	48.3	49.2
Speeds, Ft./Min.	1st Mill	36.7	37.7	37.7
	2nd Mill	39.5	40.4	38.2
	3rd Mill	47.5	42.5	47.1
	Crusher	30	40	27
Mill Roll	1st Mill	88	90	88
Loading, tons	2nd Mill	95	90	93
	3rd Mill	100	100	98

TABLE II

Comparative Milling Tests Without Maceration

		Varieties	
		CP 34-120	CP 36-105
Cane ground, tons		10.490	18.797
Cane ground per hour tons		16.14	16.58
Fiber ground per hour, tons		2.52	2.63
Maceration, % Cane		----	----
Dilute extraction, % Cane		----	----
Dilution, % Cane		----	----
Normal Extraction, % Cane		70.04	68.34
Sucrose extracted, % sucrose in cane		86.93	84.52
Fiber, % Cane		15.63	15.85
Trash, % Cane		1.47	1.46
Mill Roll	Crusher	46.5	46.5
Speeds, Ft./Min.	1st Mill	35.3	36.3
	2nd Mill	37.7	37.7
	3rd Mill	44.2	44.2
	Crusher	20	20
Mill Roll	1st Mill	90	90
Loading, tons	2nd Mill	92	92
	3rd Mill	98	98

Milling Tests Young's Industries, Inc. December 5, 1945

By M. V. Yarbrough

Preliminary Considerations. In the interest of conservatism, attention is directed to the following facts:

1. Only small quantities of each variety of cane were ground.
2. Both tests were made on plant cane, growth and development were continuous throughout a growing season which, in our area in 1945, was far better than average. Rainfall was ample, well spaced and no summer drought experienced. The cane was grown on fertile soil, followed a good stand of solid soybeans, buried green, cultivation was clean and good and fields received Cyanamid at rate of 100 pounds per acre applied early.
3. All of these factors reduce the value of these tests as a basis upon which to establish a reliable general year after year expectancy of commercial milling quality as satisfactory, relatively, as experienced in these tests.

During the week in which these tests were made our mill, set to grind, and grinding 290 and 116 cane, with mill engines averaging 80% full allowable speed, ground an average of 52.08 tons of cane per hour with hydraulic accumulators on crusher and all mills fluctuating between moderate limits of rise and fall. Normal juice sucrose and purity for the week averaged respectively 13.71% and 81.46%. Bagasse sucrose and moisture for the week averaged respectively 3.30% and 45.98%, with 17.78% maceration water applied.

Method of Conducting Milling Tests

Object: Determine relative commercial millability, with mills such as our own, of these new varieties as compared to commonly known varieties now being milled by us and for the milling of which our mills are currently prepared and set.

Procedure: No gap was left either in carrier or crusher feed chute between the ordinary cane and special samples tested. About twenty tons of commercial cane was ground between the two special samples in order to allow top rolls and accumulators of mills to resume their normal operating levels after grinding the first test sample. Special samples were timed through the crusher. No attempt was made to determine analyses of juice or bagasse from special samples because of their small size. Crusher engine speed was not altered from normal except during 36-105 test. Mill engine speeds were altered to suit volume of cane ground by crusher.

Conclusions. The conclusions and observations noted for each test are based strictly on milling the test samples through our own mills as set for grinding the 290 and 116 cane which presently constitutes our cane supply. In formulation the conclusions we have attempted to reflect our impression as to what effect the extensive milling of the new variety would have on our milling results if same were to be attempted by us without making any major changes in milling equipment.

Milling Equipment

1. *Revolving Knives,* 36 blades, 575 RPM, Knife Tip Clearance 1-1/2" to cane carrier, Outside Diameter of knife Set, Tip to Tip 59 inches. Knife Blade Cutting Edges 13" long. Direct connected to 150 H. P. Twin Engine.
2. *Crusher.* Machined type, 3" pitch 55 degree tooth angle, Set 3/8" open between tooth faces. Pressure decked, total pressure 295 tons. Rolls 34"x72".
3. *Mills.* Four mills, three rolls each. All rolls 34"x72". All grooving 55 degree angle. Lateral grooves on all top and feed rolls of all mills. Messchaert grooves 5/16"x1/2" deep on 3" centers in all lower rolls of all four mills. Feed rolls of second, third and fourth mills are grooved differentially with other rolls in the same mill.
4. *Roll Grooving Pitch.* All rolls in first mill and feed rolls of all other mills are 3/4" pitch. Top and discharge rolls of second, third and fourth mills are 3/8" pitch.
5. *MILL ROLL SETTINGS.*
   a. *First Mill* Feed opening 3/8" tip to tip. Discharge opening 1/4" Tip to root.
   b. *Second Mill* Feed opening 3/8" tip to tip. Discharge opening 1/8" tip to root.
   c. *Third Mill* Feed opening 1/4" tip to tip. Discharge opening 1/8" tip to root.
   d. *Fourth Mill* Feed opening 1/8" tip to tip. Discharge opening none.
6. *TURNPLATE SETTINGS* Same for all mills.
   a. Top roll to toe 1-1/2".
   b. Top roll to center 1-3/4".
   c. Top roll to heel 2".
   d. Heel to discharge roll 1/2" with heel grooved to match discharge roll grooving.
7. *MESSCHAERT GROOVE SCRAPERS* Dual on rolls Bar-mounted scrapers under rolls and hook-type scrapers on turnplate and discharge roll scraper plates.

36-183 Plant Cane Test

Tons Cane Ground - 17.230
Time Through Crusher - 19.75 minutes
Rate Per Hour 52.34 tons cane.

Crusher. Hydraulic accumulator averaged 4" higher than normal. This represents 0.065 inch increase in vertical crusher opening as compared to normal with 290 and 116 cane. Throughout the test a normal amount of cane was carried in crusher feed chute. Juice outflow from crusher, while less than normal from 290 cane, was satisfactory as was preparation of cane by the crusher and knives combined.

Knifing. The knifing was not good. Knives did not choke but, as with 34-120, far too much of the 36-183 passed between the blades and reached the crusher uncut.

Mills. Engine driving 1st and 2nd mills remained at normal speed during test, handling the cane with mill hydraulics only slightly elevated above normal levels. Engine driving 3rd and 4th mills had to be speeded up 10% above normal and mill hydraulics even at increased roll speed stood as high as safely allowable.

Conclusions.

1. The variety 36-183 does not knife as well as 29-320, but a little better than 34-120.

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2. It mills about as well as 29-320 and much better than 34-120.
3. With the following modifications in our equipment we believe that we could expect to accomplish a satisfactory milling operation at a maximum rate of 60 tons of cane per hour:
   a. Raise cane carrier apron to clear knife tips only 3/4".
   b. Increase 3rd and 4th mill openings 10%.
   c. Operate crusher and all mill engines 10% faster than present 80% of maximum allowable.

36-165 Plant Cane Test

Tons Cane Ground. - 12.020
Time Through Crusher - 20.50 minutes.
Rate Per Hour. - 35.18 tons cane.

Knifing. The knifing job was poor—worse than 34-120, and entirely unsatisfactory. Knives did not choke but engine labored, even with carrier running slow—because mills could not grind to capacity. At normal carrier speed knives would have choked.

Crusher. Feed to crusher had to be reduced to keep crusher accumulator from relieving. At reduced feed crusher accumulator stood 18" higher than normal, representing an increase of 0.2925 inch in vertical opening of crusher above normal when grinding 52 tons of 290 cane per hour. Juice outflow from crusher was negligible even with the full deck loads on hydraulics. Preparation of the cane by knives and crusher was poor. Bagasse emerging from second mill was not properly prepared to receive maceration. Bagasse from fourth mill was not nearly as well prepared for maceration as is 290 bagasse from first to mill. By the time 36-105 had reached fourth mill it was necessary to reduce crusher engine speed to avoid overloading mills—even though mill engine speeds had been increased to maximum allowable—25% above normal when grinding 52 tons of 290 cane per hour.

Mills. Before test was even fairly well under way all mill engines had to be increased to full allowable speed. Throughout the test the mill hydraulics were standing up close to relief level. Relief of accumulators was avoided only by reducing grinding rate—first by reducing feed to crusher to keep crusher accumulator from relieving and then by reducing crusher engine speed below normal.

IMPORTANT MEETING

The Contract Committee of the American Sugar Cane League will meet with the staff of the Louisiana State University Agricultural Experiment Station in the Auditorium of the Agricultural Extension Division Building at L. S. U. —Baton Rouge, La., at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, April 10th, 1946.

The program will be—

a. Report on sugarcane borer control—by A. L. Dugas
b. Report on cost of production studies—by Dr. J. N. Efferson
c. Report on drainage of sugar lands in Louisiana—by L. L. Saveson

The Louisiana Sugar Cane Industry is invited and urged to attend this meeting.

Conclusions.

1. The variety 36-105 does not knife as well nor is the volume reduction through milling as great as in the case with 34-120.
2. With our milling equipment we could not secure commercially satisfactory milling effiency if attempting to handle 36-105 cane at more than about 40 tons per hour.
3. We could not consider attempting to grind 36-105 cane without first effecting elaborate changes in our milling equipment.
4. We doubt that we could justify purchase of 36-105 under the existing cane purchase contract even after providing milling equipment capable of obtaining maximum extraction from this cane because of low juice and high fibre contents.

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Proposed Amendments to the 1937 Sugar Act

March 23, 1946

Mr. Earl Wilson
Director, Sugar Branch
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Earl:

Louisiana is pleased to submit its recommendations on the more important changes desired in the Sugar Act, which you had requested to be submitted by March 23rd.

We have sought persistently to obtain accord within the domestic sugar industry in the hope of being able to present a united front on suggested amendments. We are still trying and we do entertain serious hopes of eventually achieving our objective.

Therefore, in submitting the attached recommendations, we do so with the understanding that should we succeed in obtaining agreement within the domestin sugar industry, we will ask that such industry proposals be substituted for the attached.

Assuring you that we appreciate your willingness to consult and work together with a view to satisfactory legislation from the joint standpoint of farmers, industry and Government, I am

Sincerely,
C. J. Bourg

Amendment to Section 201 of the Sugar Act of 1937

Strike out all after the words "population and demand conditions;" in Line 15 of Section 201, and insert in lieu thereof, the following:

and in order that the regulation of commerce provided for under this Act shall not result in excessive prices to consumers or in less than fair prices to producers of sugar beets or sugarcane or sugars, the Secretary shall within the first ten days of each calendar month determine whether the average price of raw sugar at New York, duty paid, during the preceding calendar month has exceeded parity on raw sugar (on the basis of the latest published monthly index) after deducting the tax of 50¢ per hundred lbs. If such raw sugar price is in excess of 110% of parity (as defined in Section 301 (a)(1) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938) less 50¢, the Secretary shall increase his estimate of consumption in the amount needed to establish a price for raw sugar of approximately 100% of parity, less 50¢. If such raw sugar price averages during the preceding calendar month below 90% of parity, less 50¢, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall reduce his estimate of consumption in the amount needed to restore the price of raw sugar to approximately 100% of parity, less 50¢. No producer shall be paid less than parity, including due credit for the conditional payments received by such producer

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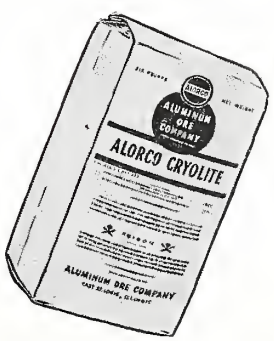

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under the provisions of Title III hereof, by the processor for the sugar beets or sugarcane which are delivered under contract.

Amendments Proposed to the Quota Provisions of the Sugar Act

The minimum basic estimate of consumption or total quotas shall be 7,000,000 short tons in lieu of the 6,682,000 presently provided. The minimum for domestic quotas shall be 4,000,000 short tons instead of the presently provided 3,715,000.

The Philippine Islands shall be given a specific quota in the Sugar Act of 850,000 short tons, raw value.

The minimum basic quota for the Mainland Cane Area shall be 525,000 tons or 13.12%.

Any deficit in any domestic area shall be filled by the other domestic areas in the percentages established for such areas in Section 202(a).

25% only of the deficit in the Philippine Islands quota shall be allocated to the domestic areas in the percentages established for such areas in Section 202(a).

Any deficit in any foreign area shall be allocated to the other foreign areas in the percentages provided for each such area in Section 202(b).

75% of the deficit in the Philippine Islands quota shall be allocated to the foreign areas in the percentages established for such areas in Section 202(b).

Amendments to Title V

Section 504 should be amended so as to define more specifically the powers of the Secretary when issuing regulations and determinations; and no such regulation or determination shall have a retroactive effect.

Section 511 should be amended so that the Secretary, when announcing a determination, shall furnish a statement of considerations, including the facts and figures upon which such determination is based.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions adopted at the March Meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League concerning the deaths of Mr. Charles Delaware Kemper and Mr. John William Jay will be published in the April 15th issue of *The Sugar Bulletin*. The omission of them from this issue is regretable but is unavoidable, for mechanical reasons.

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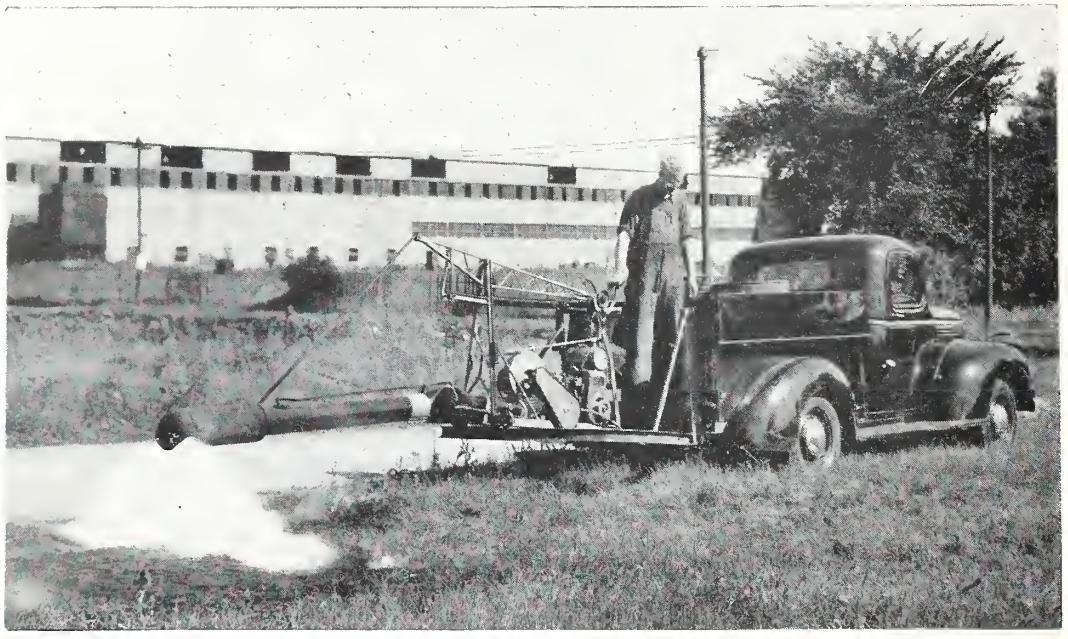

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., APRIL 15, 1946 No. 14

Notice of Important Meetings

The Office of Price Administration and the U. S. Department of Agriculture cooperatively will conduct a special study of the cost and income from growing cane and operating sugar mills in Louisiana.

The purpose of this study and the method of conducting it will be explained at a meeting to be held at the Whitney Building, New Orleans, 10:30 A.M., April 23rd.

You are invited to have a representative of your company attend this meeting. Since the discussion will involve some accounting procedures, we urge that a member of your accounting staff attend the meeting also.

Similar meetings will be held at the Agricultural Building, Thibodaux, 10:30 A.M., April 24th; at the Court House, New Iberia, 10:30 A.M., April 25th; and at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, 10:30 A.M., April 26th, in order that representatives of companies in each of these areas may attend the meeting most convenient to them.

This is a cooperative action between the two agencies and this invitation is issued by this Office as a measure of convenience.

The results of this study will be of great importance to the Louisiana sugar industry as well as to your factory. Therefore, we hope that you will give these efforts close attention and cooperation.

Very truly yours,

"W. J. Dedicott"

Chief
Sugar Price Section
OPA

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12
MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.
in which are consolidated
The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
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Graham Trowbridge Appointed

The Sugar Bulletin has just been advised officially that Mr. Graham Trowbridge, Jr., has been appointed acting General Manager of Sterling Sugars, Inc.

Death Takes Mr. C. D. Kemper

Mr. C. D. Kemper who died on March 27, 1946, was the son of William P. Kemper and Monica Rogers Kemper, and he was born in 1873 on the Glencoe plantation in St. Mary Parish, Louisiana. He attended the University of Alabama and his first employment was with the Great Western Electric Supply Company in Chicago, where he at the same time went to the Bryant and Stratton Business College in that city.

Mr. Kemper's experience in the Louisiana sugar industry began in 1893 on the Coteau plantation and three years later he was made Assistant Manager of the Caffery Central Refinery which had been built by a group of men connected with the then flourishing Louisiana Lottery. The Caffery Central was designed by Thomas Sully, then a very successful New Orleans architect. It had mill rolls 60 inches in diameter. Later it was remodeled and became what is now the Sterling Refinery.

The Caffery Refinery and its farm properties were offered at public sale in 1902 and bought in by a group composed of F. B. Williams, Charles Godchaux, Jules Godchaux and John H. Murphy. Mr. C. D. Kemper was made Assistant Manager at that time and served the same organization as Manager and Executive Vice-President of Sterling for the following 44 years. He belonged to the fourth generation of Kempers who were engaged in the sugar business in Louisiana.

The resolution concerning him adopted by the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League and published below testifies to the high esteem in which he was held.

Mr. Kemper distinguished himself so frequently and so effectively and so importantly in connection with the affairs of the American Sugar Cane League, of which he was president for two terms, that to chronicle the many instances would consume more space than we have at our command.

Resolution

(Adopted by the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League)

WHEREAS—A man dear to us all for his ability, his force of character, his keen mind, his sound judgment and his indefatigable championship of the cause of the Louisiana sugar industry departed this life on the 27th day of March 1946 and

WHEREAS—the desire in our hearts to pay such respect to his memory as we can, impels us to put on record at this solemn moment our admiration of him and our obligations to him, we do now officially declare that in the death of

CHARLES DELAWARE KEMPER

the Louisiana sugar industry has suffered one of the greatest losses in it long history and

WHEREAS—Mr. Kemper was twice elected to the Presidency of the American Sugar Cane League, serving as its spearhead during 24 months in one of the most critical periods in the early life of the organization and by his quiet confidence, good judgment, tact and skill and force of character guided its destinies with conspicuous success and

WHEREAS—It behooves us all to remind ourselves of, and publicly acknowledge, his outstanding services to this Corporation and to the great industry with which it is identified, therefore be it

RESOLVED—That we stand here now with uncovered heads in respectful and grateful acknowledgment of the help and encouragement given by Charles Delaware Kemper to his friends and associates and collaborators in their common efforts to preserve and advance the Louisiana sugar industry, to strengthen its roots in the soil of our State and to win for it the rightful place in the sun that is its natural heritage, and be it further

RESOLVED—That in the passing of Charles Delaware Kemper a brave and valiant and undaunted spirit has gone to its reward, leaving an empty niche in this community which it will take time and the generous help of Providence to adequately fill.

A Letter Concerning Food

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
FIELD SERVICE BRANCH
University Station, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
March 28, 1946

Mr. George Billeaud, Pres.
American Sugar Cane League
Broussard, Louisiana
Dear Mr. Billeaud:

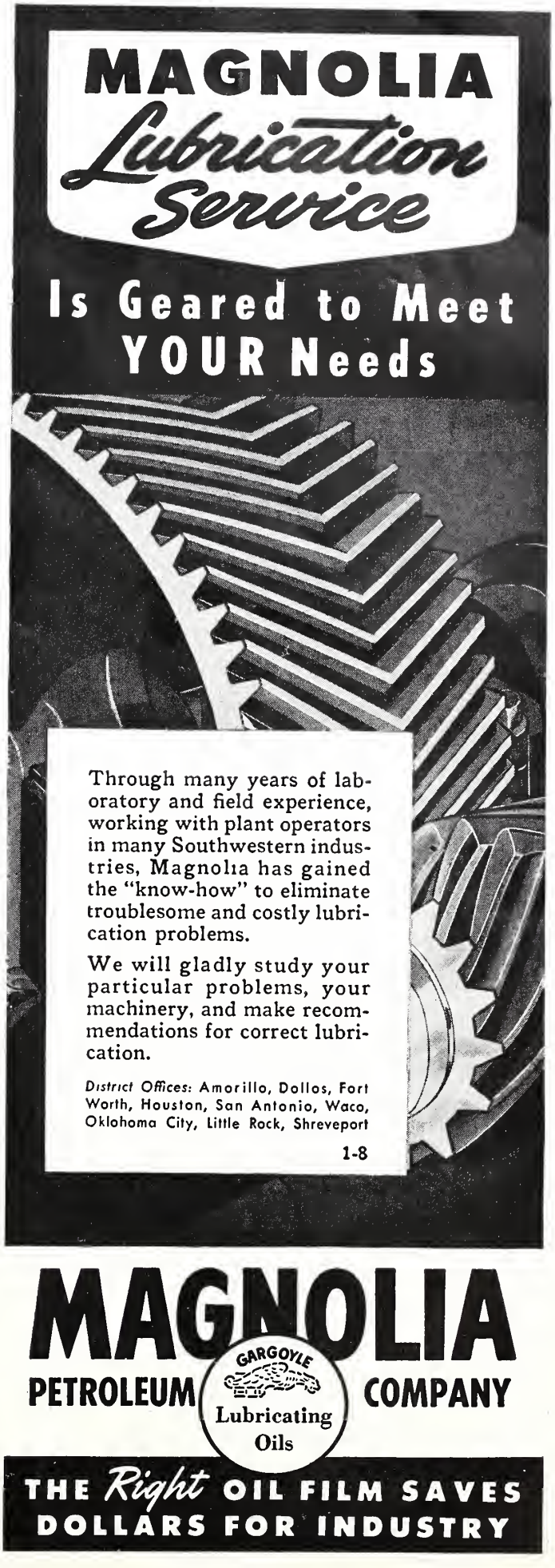
You have been informed through the press and radio that the world faces a gigantic emergency of famine among five hundred million people due to war exhaustion of agriculture and drought. In many countries, a great human cry has come to us to save them over a terrible four months until the next harvest. The Western Hemisphere alone has the aid to give, and a heavy part of the burden falls upon the United States. We are called upon to make a voluntary sacrifice in decreasing consumption of wheat products and food fats and oils during the next 120 days. We have adequate food beyond that which we must ship to meet the needs of the starving. Even if we send them every possible pound of wheat and fats, the quantity of food remaining in our country still will be greater than prewar. In order that there be continued plenty of all other foodstuffs, there should be no waste. To avert hunger abroad, we cannot fail to meet this call. If we fail, we shall see a world of disorders which will paralyze every effort at recovery and peace and we shall see the death of millions of fellow human beings.

The President's Famine Emergency Committee will plan and direct the Emergency Food Program and the Production and Marketing Administration of the United States Department of Agriculture will serve as the administrative organization for carrying out the program. The local USDA Councils in the parishes are coordinating the various phases and they are enlisting the help of churches, schools civic organizations, trade associations and related activities, as well as all Federal and State agencies.

The Chairman of each County Agricultural Conservation Committee has been designated as County Emergency Food Program Manager and he will appreciate all assistance.

Your efforts in bringing this important matter to the attention of the members of your organization will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,
L. A. Mullin
State Director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Mr. John William Jay

On March 27, 1946, Mr. John William Jay, who was born in New Orleans on January 19th, 1869, the son of John Jay and Martha Keen Jay, passed away in the city of his birth. His death left a vacancy in the sugar landscape of Louisiana that will be difficult to fill because of his unusual personality, however well and competently it may be occupied from the standpoints of commerce and technology and agriculture.

Few men have been more versatile and adaptable, or less embarrassed by their unfamiliarity with new and—to them—strange problems. The instinct to seize complexities, tooth and claw, was strong in Mr. Jay.

His first business connection was with the Singer Sewing Machine Company, which was a far cry from the Louisiana sugar business, and later he entered the cotton business, not as a grower of the staple, but in one of its commercial ramifications. He was associated with the cotton firm of Gibert & Clay in New Orleans, later becoming a partner, and in 1911 he moved to New York and shortly thereafter organized, in that city, the firm of J. W. Jay & Co., a cotton futures brokerage firm, with representatives in all the principal European financial centers. J. W. Jay & Co. was an important factor in the New York Cotton trade and Mr. Jay was Vice-President of the New York Cotton Exchange.

He returned to his original home in New Orleans in 1928 and acquired a controlling partnership in Valentine Sugars in the Parish of Lafourche. He expanded and modernized his field of operations there with the skill and success that characterized him in his other spheres of activity.

Mr. Jay, in 1893, married Isabella Burton who survives him. There were no children.

Resolution

(*Adopted by the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League*)

WHEREAS—The sugar industry of Louisiana has recently lost, by death, one of its most enterprising and successful members, Mr. John William Jay, and

WHEREAS—Mr. Jay's energy and good judgment have contributed heavily to the prosperity and well being of a large section of the sugar district of this State where his efforts at modernization and efficiency were most intimately felt, and

WHEREAS—It is proper and in order for the American Sugar Cane League to publicly recognize that his activities and accomplishments as managing partner of Valentine Sugars, which he organized in 1928, have been far beyond the ordinary in extent and in comprehensiveness and in successful administration, notwithstanding the fact that his previous business career, while eminently successful, had not given him any contact with Louisiana sugar production. He was compelled to rely on his inate good

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judgment and familiarity with the fundamentals of business and finance for the solution of the many special problems that confronted him. Therefore be it

RESOLVED—That the Executive Committee of the American Sugar Cane League does now declare that the sugar industry of this State is heavily indebted to Mr. John William Jay for important steps in advancement and administration and publicly announces the great loss that this industry has sustained in his death.

Wage Determination Amended

Amendment to Determination of Fair and Reasonable Wage Rates for Persons Employed in the Production and Cultivation of Sugarcane in Louisiana during the Calendar Year 1946.

Pursuant to section 301(b) of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, the "Determination of Fair and Reasonable Wage Rates for Persons Employed in the Production and Cultivation of Sugarcane in Louisiana During the Calendar Year 1946" issued February 4, 1946, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

802.24w Fair an reasonable wage rates for persons employed in the production and cultivation of sugarcane in Louisiana during the calendar year 1946. * * *

(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the requirements of section 301(b) of the said Act shall be deemed to have been met with respect to work performed from January 1, 1946 through February 5, 1946, if cash wages are pair therefor in amounts not less than the rates determined, pursuant to said Act, for the period

Technologists Meeting Scheduled

The Annual spring meeting of the Agricultural Section of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists will be held at the Houma Experiment Station on April 18, 1946, beginning at 10:00 A. M. Talks or papers will be given on the following subjects:

F. Evans Farwell—Crop results in 1945 with the Pavy System of mechanical harvesting.

W. H. Carter—Use of rust preventives in the maintenance of farm machinery.

George Arceneaux—Weed control.

W. E. Williams—Johnson grass control by using Singletary peas.

Ridley LeBlanc—Johnson grass control.

E. V. Abbott—The present sugarcane disease situation.

Mr. Simon, Chairman of the Section, has also announced that several other subjects of interest will be discussed.

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from May 5, 1945 to the end of the calendar year 1945.

Issued this 27th day of March 1946.

Clinton P. Anderson
Secretary of Agriculture

Minimum Wage Requirements for 1946 Crop of Sugar Beets

(*Offical Release*)

The Department of Agriculture recently announced minimum wage rates to be paid producers of the 1946 sugar beet crop who apply for payments under the Sugar Act of 1937 as amended.

The minimum piece rates specified in the wage determination average about $6.00 per acre, or about 17 percent above the 1945 rates. Time rates for most areas are about 5 cents per hour more than in 1945. Special piece rates have been provided for thinning where machine cross-blocking precedes the thinning operation. Provision is also made whereby the specified thinning and hoeing piece rates may be reduced if labor requirements are reduced because the beets are planted in wider than the customary width of rows without a significant increase in the stand of sugar beets within the row.

The determination covers all work with respect to the production of sugar beets whether performed on a time or piece-work basis. Full payment of the wage agreed upon between producer and laborer is required if the wage agreed upon is higher than the rates specified in the determination.

The Sugar Act of 1937 requires, among other conditions of payment to growers, that all persons employed on farms in the production of sugar beets be paid in full for such work and at rates not less than those determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be fair and reasonable after public hearing and investigation. Public hearings were held in December 1945 throughout the beet growing area.

This determination represents the first general wage revision since 1943. These wage increases give labor a share in the higher income from sugar beets due to price support payments and reimburse workers for the increases in living costs. The new rate schedule is more in line with the general farm wage level and should make sugar beet field work more attractive. The Department and the State Extension Services are preparing to carry out extensive recruitment programs in efforts to assure an adequate supply of labor for sugar beet work.

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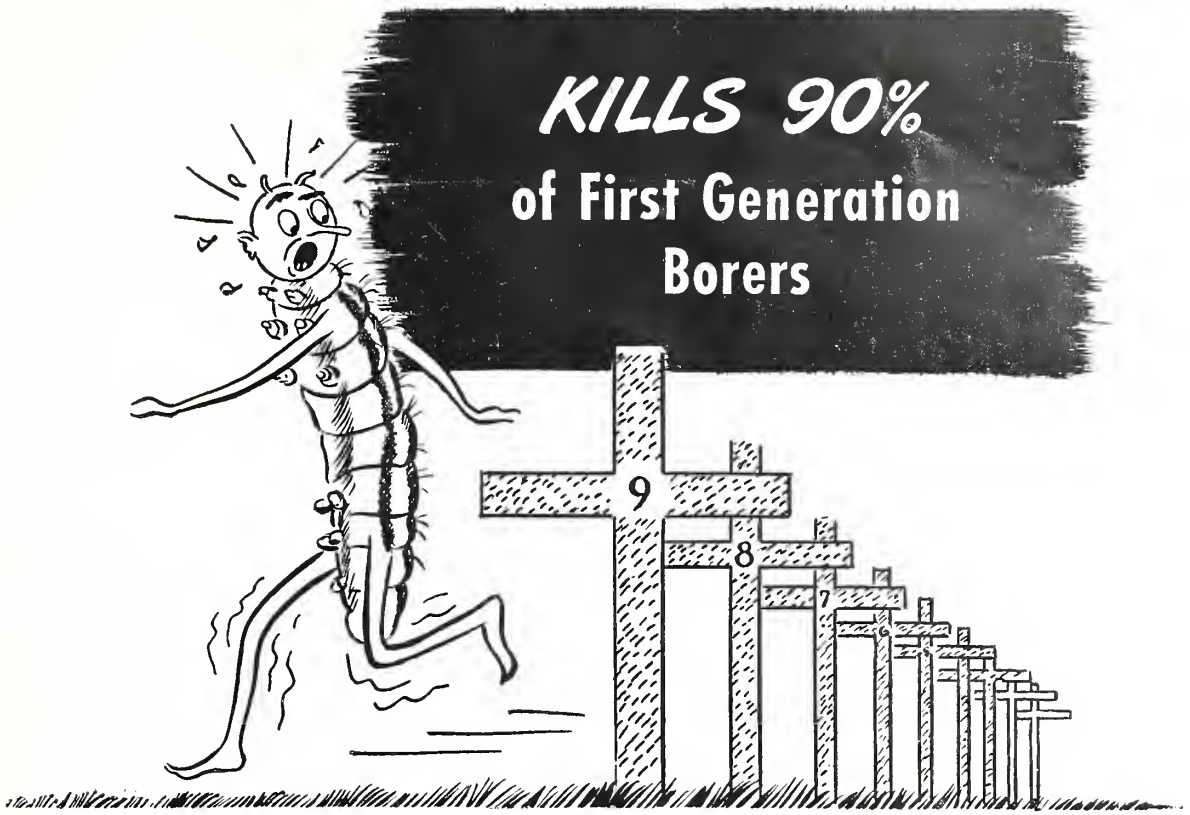

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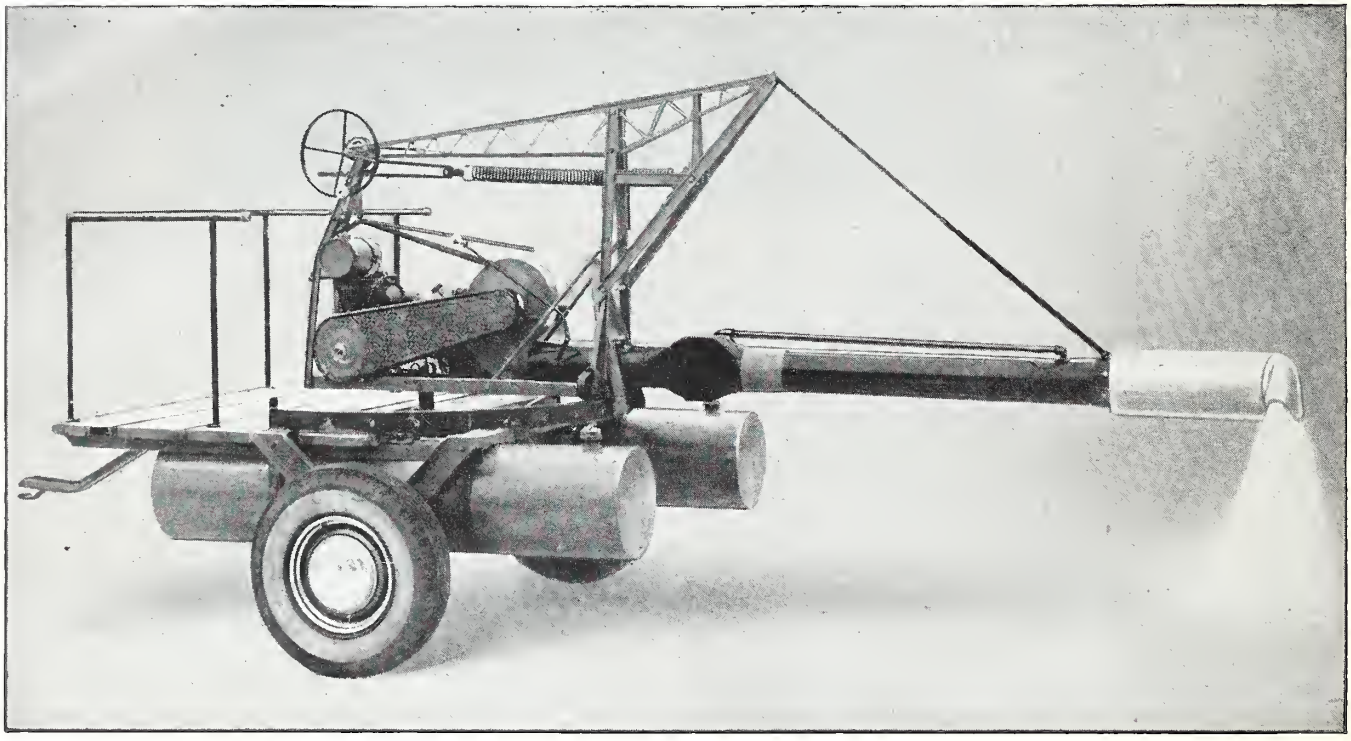

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., MAY 1, 1946 No. 15

Changes in Government Personnel

By C. J. Bourg

Important changes of personnel in Government offices which have direct dealings with the sugar industry have been made recently.

Under-Secretary J. B. Hutson of the Department of Agriculture has been appointed Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations. He is leaving the Department of Agriculture and will take up his international office immediately.

N. E. Dodd, former head of the AAA, has been nominated to succeed J. B. Hutson as Under-Secretary of Agriculture.

Robert H. Shields has succeeded J. B. Hutson both as Administrator of the Production & Marketing Administration and as President of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Shields will be remembered as the attorney for the Sugar Section in the early days of the sugar program when he attended public hearings in Louisiana. Later, he became Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture.

The following new designations of personnel in the Sugar Branch have been made, effective March 13, 1946:

Assistant Director: James H. Marshall
Chief, Purchase & Price Support Division: Earle T. MacHardy
Chief, Distribution Division: Alfred A. Greenwood

E. J. Skrod, formerly Assistant Chief of the Distribution Division, has resigned from the Sugar Branch and has taken a position in the sugar trade.

The functions of the New York Office will be performed by the Sugar, Fibers and Fats & Oils Office of the Production & Marketing Administration, 150 Broadway, New York, New York. Herman Lurie is Chief of the Sugar Division of that Office and John J. McCabe is Assistant Chief.

The following changes have been made in the Office of Price Administration: Edward G. Pickett, who has been Chief of the Sugar Rationing Division, has left the OPA to return to his connection with the American Sugar Refining Corporation.

George Dice, who has been Chief of the Food Rationing Section, OPA, will take over the duties of Pickett in addition to his present assignment.

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12
MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.
in which are consolidated
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The American Cane Growers' Assn.
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More About Plowing Under Soybean

By George Arceneaux, Senior Agronomist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

Results of experiments previously reported indicate that the practice of plowing under soybean during early August as ordinarily done in Louisiana entails a heavy wastage of nitrogen. In tests extending over a period of 12 years the fertilizing value of a green manure crop containing approximately 150 pounds of nitrogen was found when handled in the conventional manner to be equivalent to approximately 21 pounds of nitrogen in the form of ammonium sulfate applied in the spring.[1] In explanation of this striking discrepancy the following suggestion was offered:

"In accordance with prevailing practice, the soybean crops in this experiment were plowed under during late July or early August. Subsequent operations of seed-bed preparation and planting kept the land relatively free of vegetation until fall. During hot to mild weather commonly prevailing in August, September, October, and early November, nitrification must have proceeded at a very rapid rate. It is therefore possible that much of the nitrogen of the legume crop may have leached out as nitrates or otherwise dissipated before the cane crop could make use of it."

Tractor Tires

It developed this Spring that tires for the front wheels of tractors used in the sugarcane belt (5.25 x 21) were not available and were not being manufactured by the tire companies.

The American Sugar Cane League took the matter up with its Washington office and was successful in having the Civilian Production Administration contact the manufacturers of tires. We are pleased to report that 600 such tires are presently being manufactured by the Firestone, Goodyear and Goodrich tire manufacturing companies. These tires will be available in the sugarcane belt during the next thirty days.

In experiments conducted by Tidmore and Volk[2] in Alabama, plots where soybean was plowed under in the fall gave a high peak of available soil nitrogen in December but showed little dvantage over checks during periods when nitrogen could be utilized by the cotton crop. These observations with supporting data on crops yields led Tidmore and Volk to conclude that much of the nitrogen in a legume crop plowed under in the fall is lost from leaching. Their essential conclusion is given in the following paragraph taken from their report:

"Adequate amounts of nitrogen for the maximum production of non-leguminous crops can be added to the soil by plowing under sufficient quantities of summer or winter legumes in the southern United States. However, unless care is taken to plow under the summer legumes at the righth time of the year, large amounts of nitrogen released from the decaying legumes may be lost by leaching. High temperatures and modernately high rainfall in the late fall and early winter in this region favor rapid decomposition of organic matter plowed under in the fall. Winter rains then leach the liberated plant food, especially nitrogen, into the subsoil and out of reach of the spring crop."

As a practical solution the following procedure is recommended by the Alabama investigators: (1) Cut soybean in the fall and leave in place during winter. (2) Plow under prior to cotton planting in the spring. This treatment gave much better timing of nitrogen availability ad significantly increased production of cotton in comparison with the practice of plowing under the green manure crop in the fall.

We would like to emphasize that in pointing to these objectionable features of our present system of green manuring there is no implied criticism of the practice of growing a summer legume crop in rotation with sugarcane. Aside from other considerations, it is admittedly impractical, under Louisiana conditions, to work out a satisfactory crop succession scheme with sugarcane alone. But it is only good business to try to get the maximum good from the green ma-

nure crop grown during the ncessary interim between sugarcane cycles. The solution worked out for the soybean-cotton rotation offers theoretical possibilities, and perhaps some modification of it could be economically worked into the sugarcane rotation but practical difficulties are obvious. Use of crop residues such as trash or bagasse for more opportune timing of nitrogen availability through bilolgical fixation offers interesting possibilities. Use of a succession of cover crops to pick up the nitrogen as it is released by the decaying summer legume could also be considered.

As an additional advantage soybean can be excellent "smother crop", and under appropriate conditions may be used as an effective weapon against weeds. In many cases, however, infestations of alligator weed and Johnson grass are such that soybean as ordinarily grown offers relatively little competition to weed growth. In such cases the weed infestation actually builds up during the growing season and is further intensified by the fertilization received from the plowing under of the legumes crop at midsummer. Under such conditions it is considered far better to omit the summer legume crop entirely and to concentrate on direct control measurer such as fallow plowing, flaming or application of herbicides where the latter can be used effectively. In extreme cases such a condition is found over whole "cuts" and even over entire plantations. Under more typical conditions, extremely heavy infestations of the two named perennial weeds are limited to fringes along field ditches. In such cases it is considered advisable to fallow the weedy trips along the ditches in order to permit frequent plowing or other treatment for weed control and to confine the legume crop to portions of the field where weeds can be effectively suppressed by soybean growth.

Special implements may be required for most advantageous fallow plowing of ditch bank fringes. Tillage implements of conventional design can reach only up to a certain distance from the ditch. Ditch bank choppers, now in limited use but gaining favor, do a fairly good weeding job at close proximity to the ditch but there is need of a shovel type implement for more effective tillage of ditch banks.

Use of 2,4-D on ditch banks strips heavily infested with alligator weed offers interesting possibilities. In tests at the Houma station during 1945 three sprayings with 2,4-D solution at monthly intervals during the summer brought heavy ditch bank infestations of alligator weed under very satisfactory control. Where ditch bank burners are available infestations of Johnson grass can be eliminated by timely flaming. For most effective results flame treatments should be repeated at intervals of 7 to 10 days during the growing season until eradication is accomplished. This drastic treatment will, of course, not have to be continued after Johnson grass has been replaced by harmless vegetation.

To summarize—Our present practice of growing a summer legume crop in rotation with sugarcane for green manuring while considered, on the whole, essentially sound is shown in the light of recent research to fall short of optimum possibilities as a result of inappropriate timing of avialability of nitrogen and possibly other plant food elements liberated by the decomposing vegetation. Under appropriate conditions, the legume crop can serve as a means of combatting weeds, but under conditions of heavy Johnson grass or alligator weed infestation, the weed

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rather than sugarcane derives the principal benefit from the legume crop. Under such conditions it is considered advisable to omit the legume crop until weed infestations have been brought under control by fallow plowing or other direct method.

[1] Arceneaux, G. Does it pay to plow under soybean? Sug. Bull. 21 Nov. 15:114-116. 1943.

[2] Tidmore, J. W., and Volk, N. J. The effect of plowing under and the time of plowing under legumes on the conservation of nitrogen. Jour Amer. Soc. Agron. Vol. 37. pp. 1005-1010. December 1945. Note: Dr. Tidmore now deceased was Head of Department of Agronomy, Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station. Dr. Volk is now Head of Department of Agronomy, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

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Recommendations for Control of Borer by Dusting with Cryolite

The following recommendations are made for insecticidal control of the sugarcane borer in Louisiana in 1946.* They are based on extensive cooperative investigations conducted since 1937. Either the first or the second generation of borers may be controlled successfully by dusting with cryolite, and seldom should it be necessary to dust the same field for both generations. However, the first-generation dusting is preferable to control borers on a plantation scale. It is also less likely to cause a build-up of infestation of the yellow sugarcane aphid. All the cane acreage known to be sufficiently infested should be dusted for first-generation borers. Then, if any additional infestations should develop later, these may be controlled with second-generation dusting.

More detailed information concerning first- and second-generation control is presented below.

First-Generation Control

First-generation borers are those hatching from eggs laid by moths that have come from overwintered larvae. Dusting should be begun upon their appearance in large numbers, which is usually about the middle of April. Dusting is recommended for the control of first-generation borers (1) over an entire plantation, (2) on heavily infested areas from which there may be a substantial spread of borer moths into adjoining areas, and (3) on smaller areas with a localized infestation. Dusting of a small part of a large infested area for the control of first-generation borers is not so effective because of the possibility of reinfestation from the nearby untreated cane.

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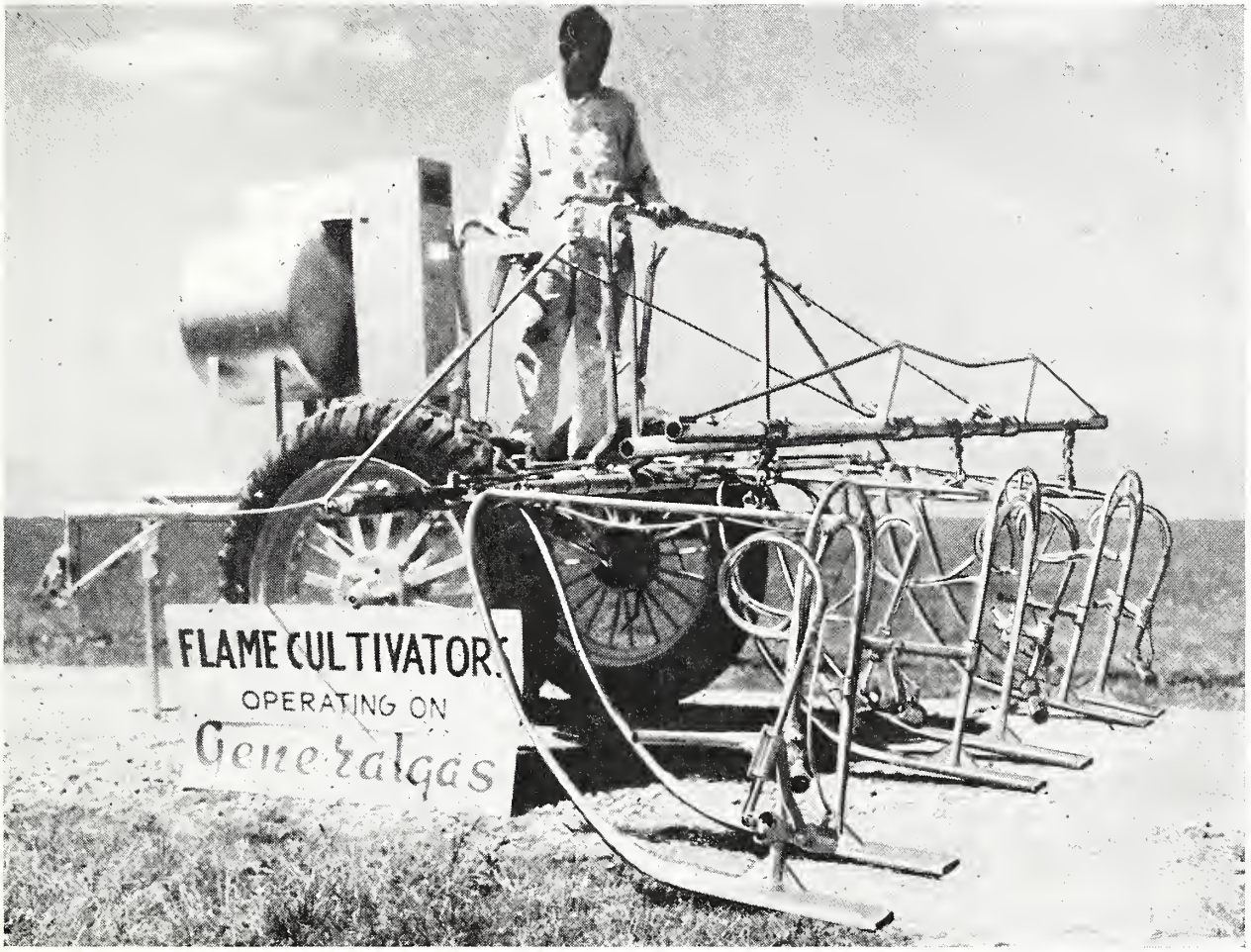

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The following ploints are important for successful control of first-generation borers:

1. Dust four times at weekly intervals, beginning with the general hatching of young borer.
2. Apply the dust at the rate of about 8 pounds per acre per application by ground machine or about 10 pounds per acre by airplane, while the air is quiet and the plants are wet with dew, which is usually between 6 p.m. and 9 a.m.
3. Use an airplane or power dusting machine for treating large areas, and a rotary hand gun for small areas. Under present conditions, it ppears that dusting more than 300 acres on any one plantation by ground machine is impractical. In dusting by airplane the width of swath should not be over 36 feet.
4. On ground machines use one or two nozzles to the row. Two nozzles give some insurance against incomplete coverage through clogging or misplacement of nozzle.

The estimated cost of dusting for the control of first-generation borers is $6.00 to $7.00 per acre. About 10 acres can be treated per hour with a 3-row dusting machine and about 15 acres per hour with a 5-row machine. One man with a hand dust gun can dust about 1 acre per hour.

Second-Generation Control

Second-generation borers usually begin to appear about June 10 to 25. Dusting to control the secon-generation is recommended for fields not previously dusted, and for entire plantations or small areas where there is danger of reinfestation from adjacent untreated cane. The important points to be observed are as follows:

1. Dust four times at weekly intervals as for first-generation borers, beginning with general hatching of second-generation borers.
2. Apply the dust between 6 p.m. and 9a.m. at the rate of about 10 pounds per acre per application.
3. Use an airplane, a rotary hand gun, or a power machine built up high enough to avoid breaking the cane. Large-scale dusting must be done by airplane. In dusting by airplane the width of swath should not be over 36 feet.

The cost of dusting for second-generation borers is about the same as for first-generation borers, and, if done by ground equipment, the time required for making an application is somewhat longer.

* These recommendations were prepared jointly by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

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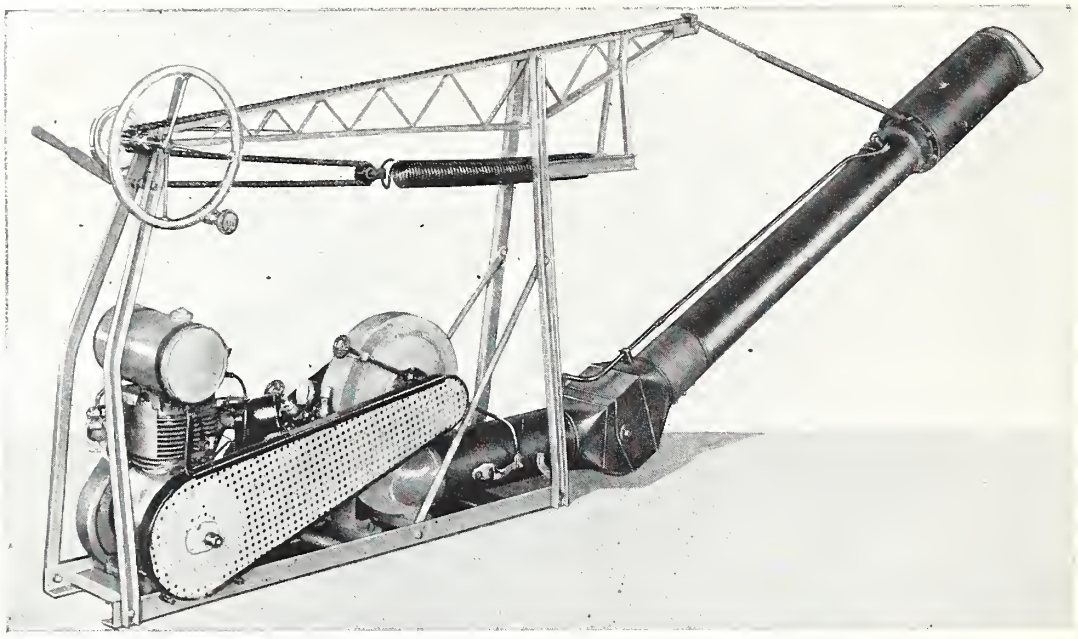

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Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., MAY 15, 1946 No. 16

1946 Sugar Allocation Recommended by Combined Food Board

(*Official release*)

The Combined Food Board has reached an agreed recommendation for the allocation of sugar for the calendar year 1946. Thus far in 1946, sugar has been moving under interim shipping allotments. The Committee on Sugar of the Combined Food Board has now obtained sufficient information regarding total exportable supplies from Cuba and other sources and regarding the requirements of claimant countries to recommend an allocation for the entire year. These recommendations are subject to review with any significant changes in supplies during the year. The Committee has determined that 11,809,000 short tons of sugar (raw value) may be expected to be available for allocation in 1946 within the areas under the purview of the Combined Food Board, as compared with 12,270,000 tons in 1945. All available exportable supplies have been taken into consideration as well as the production of all claimant countries. This supply takes account of increased world production (mostly in the Caribbean area) which is more than offset by decreases amounting to 1,400,000 tons in world stocks during 1945.

Of the total supplies subject to allocation recommendation by the Combined Food Board, the Committee on Sugar has determined that 11,133,000 short tons is available for allocation to North America and Europe—4,042,000 tons from indigenous production in claimant countries and 7,091,000 tons from imports. The remainder—677,000 tons—is in the Indian and Pacific Ocean areas and is needed to meet minimum requirements of those areas. Of imports by claimant countries in North America and Europe totaling 7,091,000 tons, Cuba is expected to supply 3,900,000 tons, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands 944,000 tons, Hawaii 840,000 tons, the Dominican Republic and Haiti 455,000 tons, British West Indies 550,000 tons, French Colonies 172,000 tons, and other minor sources 230,000 tons.

The position of the principal claimant countries is as follows:

United States: In order to maintain the current ration in household and industrial uses for the remainder of the year, 5,433,000 short tons of sugar (raw value) are required. Military requirements of 228,000 tons and minor exports of 50,000 tons bring total U. S. requirements to 5,711,000 tons. Continental U. S. production is expected to provide 1,750,000 tons, leaving the balance of 3,961,000 tons to be obtained from off-shore areas. Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands are expected to provide 1,784,000 tons, leaving 2,130,000 tons to be supplied by Cuba and 47,000 tons by Peru.

United Kingdom and Canada: On the basis of equality of consumption levels in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada—in accordance with an agreement reached by these countries in 1945—it is estimated that civilian requirements will total 1,825,000 tons in the United Kingdom and 465,000 tons in Canada. Military requirements of both countries totaling 294,000 tons in minor exports of 53,000 tons bring total requirements to 2,637,000 tons. Since supplies available from indigenous pro-

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duction are estimated at 600,000 tons, total import requirements of the two countries are 2,037,000 tons. The following source of supply other than Cuba are expected to supply a total of 1,053,000 tons: Dominican Republic, 425,000 tons; Haiti, 30,000 tons; British West Indies (including British Guiana), 550,000 tons; a portion of the exports from Australia and the Fiji Islands, 48,000 tons; and 10,000 tons from Czechoslovakia. The remaining imports—974,000 tons—are expected to come from Cuba since no further reductions in stocks such as occurred in 1944 and 1945 are possible.

France: The allocations for Metropolitan France and French North and West Africa have been recommended at 1,068,000 tons. With supplies available from indigenous production estimated at 560,000 tons, import requirements are 508,000 tons. Recommended sources of these imports are as follows: French West Indies, 72,000 tons; Reunion, 100,000 tons; Czechoslovakia, 20,000 tons; Cuba, 316,000 tons.

Netherlands: With a recommended allocation of 252,000 tons and supplies available from indigenous production of 89,000 tons, import requirements are 163,000 tons. It is recommended that 8,000 tons be imported from Sweden and the balance—155,000 tons —from Cuba.

UNRRA countries: To meet the allocation recommended for UNRRA for delivery to Yugoslavia, Greece, Albania, and Italy, it is estimated that 161,000 tons will be needed from Cuba in addition to indigenous supplies estimated at 170,000 tons.

Other countries: Total allocations to other countries and imports have been recommended as follows:

Country	Recommended allocations	Available from indigenous supplies	Imports from Cuba	Imports from other sources
Norway	72,000	------	37,000	35,000
Belgium	201,000	165,000	26,000	10,000
Switzerland	97,000	25,000	42,000	30,000
Austria	81,000	75,000	6,000	-----
Finland	45,000	8,000	15,000	22,000

In the Middle East, Indian Ocean, and Far Eastern areas, excluding India where the position is yet to be considered by the Committee, supplies for the year are equal to the minimum reduced requirements of 676,000 tons. The stock position at the end of the year, however, will not permit requirements to be met during the early months of 1947 when these areas are not in production. Imports from other areas therefore will be needed during early 1947 unless supplies from Java, now uncertain, become available in sufficient volume by that time.

Of total exportable supplies in Australia and Fiji, 318,000 tons must be made available to meet requirements in Indian and Pacific Ocean areas. In addition, approximately 48,000 tons will be exported to Canada during 1946.

Crop Results in 1945 with the Pavy System of Mechanical Harvesting*

By F. Evans Farwell

As we know, the Thomson Company and the Thornton Company have both developed topping devices which throw the cane tops to right or to left at the operator's discretion. These new devices eliminate the need of the Pavy System of harvesting. This development is a great step and the two abovementioned harvesting machine manufacturers are certainly to be congratulated and praised for eliminating what has been a very troublesome problem. Where

the number of rows in the cut are exactly correct, all hand handling of cane can now be eliminated with the possible exception of the two ditch bank rows.

Many farmers, however, may not have these new topping devices this fall and so it is felt that a thorough discussion of this cutting system that eliminates green tops in the middles may be beneficial. This system of cutting which was reported on last fall basically means that the machine cutting the heap rows travels down one side and back the other in order that no green tops are left in the heap middle. With this system of harvesting, however, a new development occurred, namely, the cutting and piling of six rows of cane to each heap row.

DISADVANTAGES:

(1) Two rows out of every six must be crossed by hand.

(2) In wet weather and on long cuts, more carts must travel over the same rows. This increases the cutting or rutting of the middles. When low spots or bottoms are encountered in a field, it is advantageous to harvest this particular cut in three or four row sets.

As it is usually dangerous to run a heavy harvesting machine next to the ditch, it is safer to leave the cane for cutting by hand and it may then be thrown on the heap row. These rows can be cut-out at a later date with a Wurtele harvester which cuts the row to the side of the row which its wheels straddle. These rows could be harvested at a time when cane was "backing up" at the derrick and the harvesting operations were having to slow down anyway.

ADVANTAGES:

(1) As stated before, the main advantage sought in this system was to eliminate green cane tops in the heap row. However, the six row heap system has in itself certain advantages.

(2) The trash is more completely burned. The two heap rows are cut out first and then piled by hand. This allows the trash on this cane additional time to dry-out which means that the bottom part of the final heap has the driest trash. When the four additional rows are added to this heap, quite complete combustion is possible. All of the green ends of the cane are not together as is the case in the three rows to a heap system. In the six row heap, three rows have tops to one side and three rows have their tops to the other side. This is very helpful in securing a good burn during the early part of the season. If all types of equipment are available it might be advantageous to use the six row system in the early part of the harvest when the weather is relatively dry and the upper part of the cane has a large percentage of green leaves. In late November or December the system could be changed to the four or three rows to the heap if it appeared advantageous to do so at that time.

(3) With sufficient machines available for cutting with the six row system, each harvester can be set for its particular job, thus eliminating stops to change the position of the discharge gate. However, as some stops are necessary for the removal of trash from the harvesting machines, the above-mentioned advantage is of minor importance.

(4) It is cheaper and easier to burn the trash as there are fewer heap rows. Cane is loaded at a much faster rate as more cane is available in the heap. A full grab-load is available for every swing of the loading boom. Full loads for the grab mean less spilling and therefore less hand scrapping.

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(5) Tractors and carts travel a somewhat shorter distance in the loading position in order to get full loads. The loader has its distance of travel per ton of cane loaded practically cut in half. This all means more capacity for the loader and its crew.

It was found advantageous during the latter part of the season to keep cane cut well ahead of the burning and loading crews. This cane was laid in six row heaps. As long as the trash has not been burned, the cane in six row heaps apparently keeps almost as well as it does in windrow. Preliminary tests showed very little deterioration last fall; however, additional checks on this same subject will naturally be made in the coming season. With the cold weather that usually occurs in December, it is quite advantageous to have some cane cut ahead, provided deterioration is not too great.

To summarize, it would appear that the main advantages to the six row heap are the improved burn of the trash in the early part of the season, the potential windrowing characteristics, and the greatly increased capacity and efficiency of the loading operation.

*An article describing the Pavy System of Mechanical Harvesting was carried in the January 1st 1946 issue of *The Sugar Bulletin*.

Presented at the meeting of the Agricultural Section of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists, April 18, 1946

Johnson Grass Control Using Singletary Peas

By W. E. Williams, County Agent, Iberia Parish in cooperation with Mr. R. E. Flournoy, Manager & Mr. Lucius Meyers, Field Superintendent, Orange Grove Sugar Co. Olivier, Louisiana.

Johnson grass may be a valuable plant in its place, but any cane farmer will tell you its place is not in sugarcane.

On Orange Grove Sugar Plantation, located four miles West of New Iberia, La., on U.S. 90 Highway, the infestation of Johnson grass is probably the worst on any farm land of the Parish. Especially in the area of the plantation which is crossed by two railroad tracks. Johnson grass became such a pest on this plantation, especially on the front part near the railroad track, that control measures were restored to by the plantation management. One of the control measures was the planting of Singletary peas, a winter cover crop.

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In 1942, on a fifteen acre strip between the U.S. 90 and the railroad track, which was very heavily infested with Johnson grass, second year stubble of C. P. 29/116 yielded 6 tons per acre. This cane was cut early for seed purposes. At that time it was estimated that the Johnson grass infestation on this plot was 60% or better. In the fall of that year, this second year stubble cane was destroyed and Singletary peas were planted in rows at the rate of 40 pounds of seed per acre. They gave an unusual good growth which remained green until early June, 1943. Then a heavy crop of seed set. An attempt was made to combine the seed, but it proved unsuccessful because the Singletary peas were planted in rows, and the combine could not be set low enough to pick up the seed without picking up dirt, so the harvesting of the seed was given up and the Singletary peas were plowed under. The volume of green matter turned under was about 9 tons per acre.

Later on in the summer the land was re-plowed and in September, 1943 it was planted to C. P. 34/120. During the winter of 1943-44, a heavy growth of voluntary Singletary peas was obtained. In early March the cane was shaved with a power shaver and the Singletary peas were buried during March. The cultivation of the plant cane was the normal method used on the plantation and no fertilizer was applied. The cane was harvested in early September, 1944, and used for planting purposes. It yielded 22 tons per acre.

In the winter of 1944-45, a voluntary stand of Singletary peas, equal to the original planting year, came up. The stubble was shaved in February, 1945. The cultivation in 1945 was normal. The yields for the entire plot, with the exception of a fertilizer test plot comprising approximately 3 acres, was 21.39 tons per acre. The results obtained in the fertilizer test plot are shown below.

It is estimated by Mr. Flournoy and Mr. Meyers and the County Agent that in 1945, 80 to 85% effective control of Johnston grass was obtained. However, it was observed that the Johnson grass was

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creeping back in spots, especially near the head lands and ditches which were the principal source of infestation.

In 1944, on this plantation there were planted Singletary peas 88.5 acres, and 34.0 acres in 1945.

RESULTS OF DEMONSTRATION IN FERTILIZATION OF SUGARCANE ON ORANGE GROVE SUGAR PLANTATION, OLIVER, LA., IN 1945.

Cooperator: Orange Grove Sugar Co., New Iberia, La.
County Agent: W. E. Williams.

Fertilizer Treatment

Kind of Fertilizer	Rate per acre (lbs.)	Yield of cane Tons per acre	Sucrose test
0-0-0	0	24.206	13.95
9-6-9	444.5	30.191	13.95
12-0-12	333.3	24.795	13.96
12-8-0	333.3	30.261	13.30
20-0-0	200.0	24.848	14.13

Variety of Cane—C. P. 34/120 1st yr. stubble
Date fertilizer—3/23/45
Sucrose test made—December 20, 1945
Cane harvested—January 7, 1946.

Presented at the meeting of the Agricultural Section of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists, April 18, 1946

Johnson Grass Control Experiments 1945 - 1946

By Ridley LeBlanc

Experiment No. 1. *Elm Hall Plantation* (5.0 acres mixed land)

May 15, 1945:	Cost Per acre
Burned Johnson Grass and Soy Beans	$1.40
Land was row plowed	.40
Directly after plowing the Johnson grass roots were flamed with a Woolery Ditchbank Burner,	1.40
Total	$3.20

May 25: Reversed our row plowing: no burning	.40	
Total		.40
June 20: Burned all grass with Ditchbank Burner and flush plowed and burned all exposed roots with same burning.	3.40	
Total		3.40
Total all operations		$7.00

July 15: Preparation of land for summer planting was done as usual.
August 3: Cane planted
(No hoeing was done before winter lay-by. One hoeing this year.)

Experiment No. 2. *Foley Plantation* (2.5 acres black land)
Same treatment as above except no beans planted.

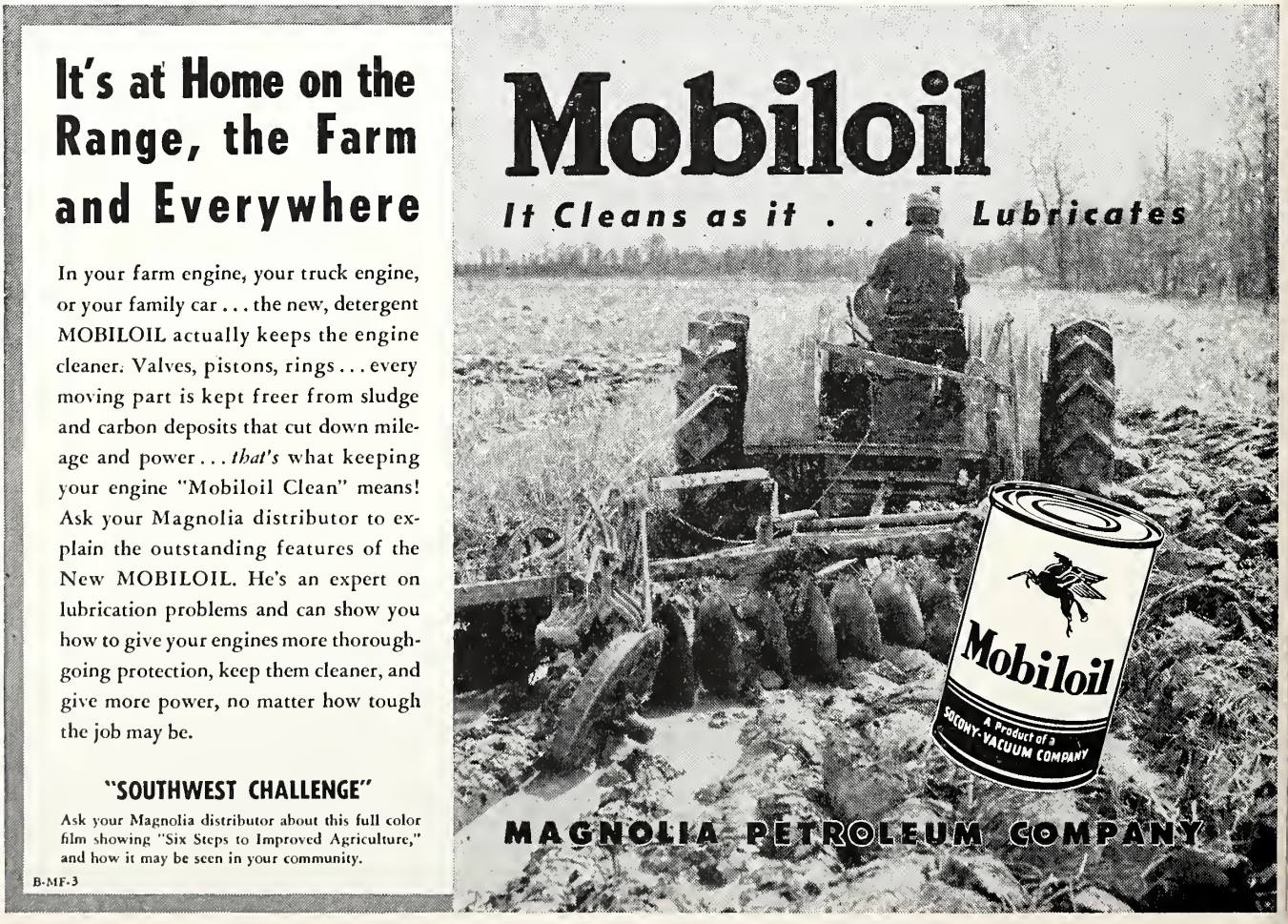
Experiment No. 3. *Trinity Plantation* (6.5 acres sandy land) (no flaming) Velve beans.

June 5: Land row plowed and chopped	.65
June 15: Land flush plowed and chopped	.85
July 10: Row plowed and chopped	.65
Total cost	$2.15

July 25: Regular preparation for summer planting August 5.

Johnson grass has been controlled 90 -95% by this treatment.

Presented at the meeting of the Agricultural Section of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists, April 18, 1946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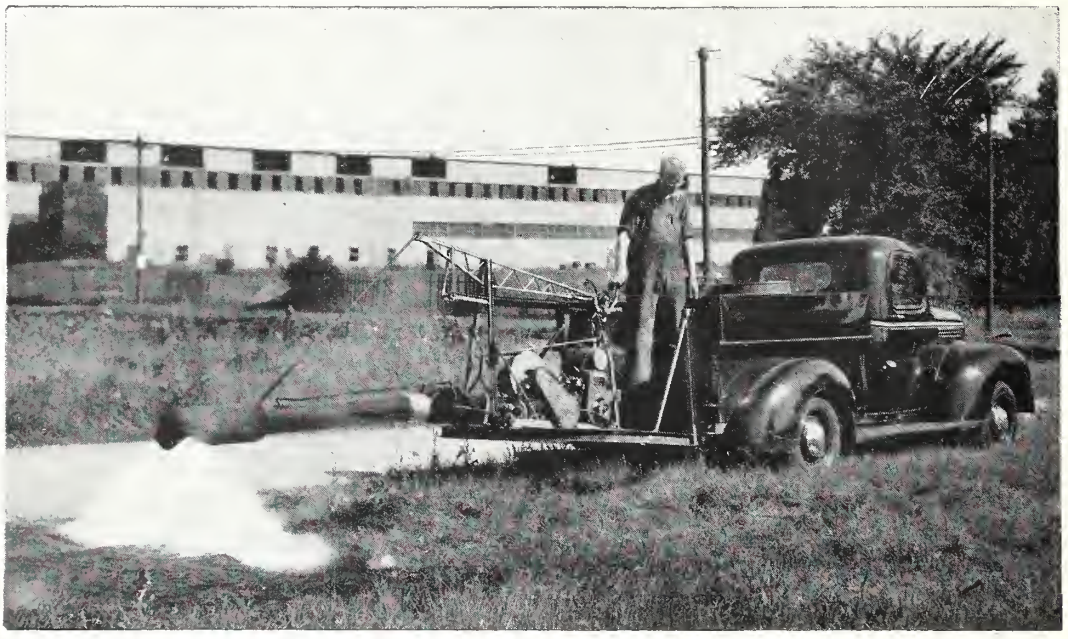

The above picture shows the Model "A" mounted on circular track which, in turn, is bolted to truck body floor for straight-away burning. When so mounted the burner unit can be swung through an arc of 180 degrees by the operator. The lower picture with the same mounting shows the burner set at an angle with a special burner head adapted for ditch and ditch bank burning.

The Model "A" has an oil burning capacity of 60 g.p.h and produces a dense, high velocity, intensely hot flame which sears green vegetation quickly. Under average conditions the first trip can be made at about 8 m. p. h. and the second trip, which should be made from 2 to 10 days later after the sun has dried the vegetation, the speed may be much faster—10 to 15 m.p.h.

The Model "A" burning a swath 5 feet wide at 8 m.p.h. consumes 8 gallons of fuel oil per mile. At 5¢ per gallon the cost would be 40¢. Burning one acre at the same speed consumes 13 gallons of fuel oil; at 5¢ per gallon the cost would be 65¢.

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Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., JUNE 1, 1946 No. 17

The Present Sugarcane Disease Situation in Louisiana

By E. V. Abbott
Pathologist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, U. S. Department of Agriculture

The accompanying graph shows the percentage of the Louisiana sugarcane acreage in disease-resistant varieties for the period 1928 to 1945. From it, it is apparent that since 1930 marked progress had been made in developing varieties with greater resistance to mosaic, root rot and stubble deterioration.

With respect to mosaic, this has been accomplished largely through the replacement of the succeptible P.O.J. varieties, and more recently Co. 281, with resistant ones, leaving Co. 290 as the only susceptible variety that is now widely grown. In the western section of the district, where this variety predominates, mosaic generally has been well controlled in it through roguing.

The curve representing relative acreage of root-rot-resistant varieties shows an upward trend similar to that for mosaic. The replacement of D-74 and Louisiana Purple with the P. O. J. varieties gave some improvement in root rot resistance. However, P.O.J. 234, which for several years dominated the Louisiana acreage; later Co. 281, which at one time occupied nearly 50 percent of the acreage; and C. P. 28/19, which reached a peak of about 13 percent, are all susceptible to root rot. The widespread planting of Co. 290, begining in 1933, and of C. P. 29/320 in 1935, marked the beginning of a distinct advance in the growing of root-rot-resistant varieties, which has continued with the expansion of C. P. 29/116, now occupying 11 percent of the acreage, C. P. 29/120 with 7 percent, and C. P. 34/120 with 17 percent.

The relative acreage in varieties that are resistant to stubble deterioration has also increased markedly until at present approximately 85 percent of the acreage is in varieties that are resistant. This does not mean, of course, that we are free of the danger of stubble failures, for stubbling of any of the present varieties may be adversely affected by extremes of cold, excessive rainfall or unfavorable harvesting conditions. It is also possible that red-rot-susceptible varieties, such as Co. 290 or C. P. 34/120, which generally stubble well, may be damaged by this disease in some years. On the whole, however, the hazard of stubble failures is probably less than at any time in the past.

The curve for red-rot-resistant varieties is the only one showing an unfavorable trend. While a marked advance was made between 1925 and 1928, when P.O.J. 234, which is resistant to red rot, replaced the old varieties and occupied a dominant place in the Louisiana acreage, several of the varieties that have come into prominence since then are less resistant. The next highest point in acreage of red-rot-resistant varieties was reached in 1936 when Co. 281 occupied nearly half of the total acreage. The curve then dropped sharply with the widespread planting of Co. 290, which between 1936 and 1939 rose from 7 to 41 percent of the acreage. Since then, the curve has remained at about the same level.

However, the situation with respect to red rot is not as unfavorable as might be indicated by considering the graph alone. Fortunately, the red-rot-susceptible varieties now grown are resistant to other diseases. Possessing resistance to one disease is often

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The American Cane Growers' Assn.
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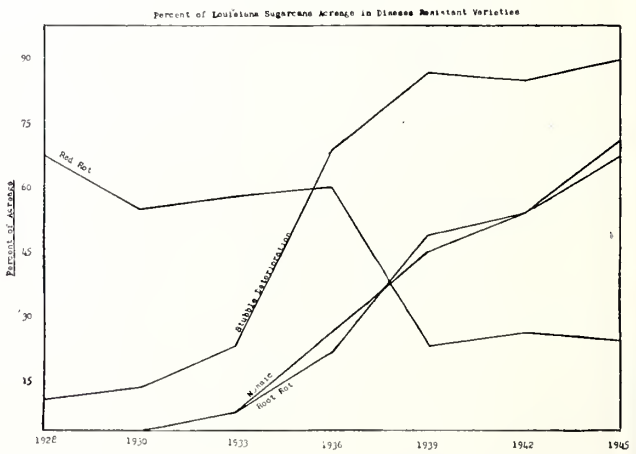
an advantage to a variety in escaping or overcoming injury by another to which it is susceptible. For example, Co. 290 and C. P. 34/120, the two most widely grown red-rot-susceptible varieties, are resistant to root rot. There is often a close connection between the extent of injury caused by these two diseases. When cane germinates, shoots and roots develop at more or less the same time. If the rootlets are destroyed by root rot as they begin to develop, establishment of the new plant is retarded or prevented, and the seed cutting may suffer greater damage from red rot than if the roots had been able to develop normally. The root-rot resistance of Co. 290 and C. P. 34/120 may often permit them to establish good stands before they are severely damaged by red rot. In addition, C. P. 34/120 is resistant to mosaic, and Co. 290, while susceptible, possesses greater resistance than many of the varieties formerly grown. Thus, while red rot undoubtedly constitutes the greatest disease hazard confronting the Louisiana industry at the present time, the better general vigor and resistance to other diseases of the present commercial varieties lessens somewhat the danger of serious losses from this disease.



In studying the graph, the question will probably arise as to why progress has not been made in developing varieties resistant to red rot comparable with that for the other major diseases. The primary reason is that the cane breeder has at his disposal for use as parents varieties that are immune to mosaic and root rot, or at least very highly resistant. With respect to red rot, on the other hand, there is apparently no such thing as immunity, and few if any varieties are so resistant that their resistance can not be broken down by unfavorable soil and weather conditions. Furthermore, the fungus causing red rot is more variable than the virus causing mosaic, and probably more so than the fungus causing root rot; that is, there are more different forms or strains of it that differ in their ability to cause injury. This greater variability of the red rot fungus thus makes it more difficult to develop varieties that are resistant to all forms, and greatly complicates the problem of breeding for red rot resistance. Again, varieties that are resistant to the disease may not be suitable for general commercial utilization. This was true of C. P. 28/11, which is very resistant to red rot, but which never occupied a very important place in the varietal picture except in some localities. It is encouraging to note that the recently released variety C. P. 36/105 is resistant to red rot, as is C. P. 36/13, now at the secondary increase stations.

Milling Tests of Some Important Commercial Canes

By C. B. Gouaux, Associate Agronomist, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station

The three commercial varieties, C. P. Nos. 33-243, 34-120 and 33-310, which were released in 1941, 1942, and 1943 respectively, have been used on a very limited basis in the western area. C. P. 33-310 is recommended to be grown only on Lintonia and Olivier soils, which occur mostly around Lafayette, Broussard, Youngsville and Cade. The results of tests from previous seasons show that these three varieties are earlier maturing and definitely higher in sucrose than Co. 290 and C. P. 29-116; compare favorably in tonnage and are well adapted to mechanical harvesters. However, they are high fiber canes and not as desirable for milling as Co. 290 and C. P. 29-116, which are large barrel low fiber canes.

In the fall of 1945, a slightly larger acreage of these three new canes was planted than in previous years. There is no doubt that a two weeks advance in the opening date of the milling season could be attained with the proper planting of these early maturing canes. This would be advantageous from the standpoint of milling in a period when weather conditions are much more favorable and a protection from losses resulting from freezes and late grinding under adverse weather conditions.

In order to obtain comparative data and information on the milling of C. P. Nos. 33-243, 34-120 and 33-310, a series of four milling tests were made during the 1945 grinding season at the Billeaud Factory, Broussard, Louisiana, on the following dates: November 6, 15, 25 and 29. The deliveries of mill cane for these tests were made by plantations of the Billeaud Planters Inc., Broussard, Louisiana. The normal mill cane data is used as a check or actual example of normal cane. It was taken from run No. 4, November 12-19, 1945, of the Billeaud Sugar Factory, through courtesy of Robert H. Littell, Superintendent. The cane being milled at this period consisted of approximately 75% Co. 290 and 25% C. P. 29-116 and other varieties.

The milling tests were conducted under close supervision of Emile Bouy, Assistant Superintendent and Chief Chemist, and Emile Landry, Assistant Engineer. The data and information on milling tests given under the following headings: (1) Milling Data; (2) Bagasse; (3) Analytical Data; (4) Production Data and (5) Milling Observations, were tabulated from records prepared by Emile Bouy.

Presented at the meeting of the Agricultural Section of the American Society of Sugar Cane Technologists, April 18, 1946

MILLING DATA

Variety	Cane ground (tons) Total	Cane ground (tons) Per hour	Dilute juice % Cane	Dilute water % Cane	Normal juice % Cane	Maceration % Cane	Extraction % Suc. cane
C. P. 33-310*	49.86	78.77	83.08	9.08	74.00	11.35	93.14
C. P. 33-310**	72.74	72.74	80.41	7.41	73.00	9.27	90.70
C. P. 33-243*	19.62	----	83.64	9.12	74.50	11.42	91.40
C. P. 34-120*	38.00	61.59	86.05	8.05	78.00	10.05	92.84
Nor. Mill Cane:	12,234.76	80.23	85.15	10.57	74.58	13.22	89.51

* Fall plant cane. ** First stubble.

BAGASSE

Variety	Percent cane	Sucrose	Moisture	Fiber	Cane Sucrose	Cane Fiber
C. P. 33-310*	28.27	3.37	48.20	47.48	13.89	13.42
C. P. 33-310**	28.86	3.92	47.50	47.34	12.13	13.67
C. P. 33-243*	27.78	3.50	48.60	46.82	11.26	13.00
C. P. 34-120*		(Feed in mill insufficient for bagasse sample)				
Nor. Mill Cane	28.06	4.14	48.28	46.19	11.07	13.22

* Fall plant cane. ** First stubble.

ANALYTICAL DATA

Variety	Crusher juice Brix	Crusher juice Sucrose	Crusher juice Purity	Normal juice Brix	Normal juice Sucrose	Normal juice Purity	Dilute juice Brix	Dilute juice Sucrose	Dilute juice Purity	Last roll juice Brix	Last roll juice Sucrose	Last roll juice Purity
C. P. 33-310*	19.80	16.14	81.54	19.31	15.56	80.57	17.20	13.86	80.57	8.60	6.71	77.99
C. P. 33-310**	19.20	15.84	82.52	18.72	15.06	80.45	17.00	13.68	80.45	8.50	6.46	75.96
C. P. 33-243*	17.30	14.12	81.61	16.87	13.49	79.97	15.40	12.32	79.97	7.90	6.04	76.48
C. P. 34-120*	16.40	12.95	79.97	15.99	12.44	77.77	14.50	11.28	77.77	6.80	5.12	75.24
Nor. Mill Cane	17.28	13.86	80.21	16.85	13.29	78.86	14.76	11.64	78.86	7.09	5.33	75.15

* Fall plant cane. ** First stubble.

PRODUCTION DATA

Variety	Total sugar Lbs. raw value	Total sugar—raw value Pounds per ton	Final Molasses Per ton cane (Gals.)
C. P. 33-310*	12,216	245.00	2.77
C. P. 33-310**	15,261	209.80	4.30
C. P. 33-243*	3,818	194.60	5.80
C. P. 34-120*	----	180.20	----
Nor. mill cane	2,266,547	183.75	5.60

* Fall plant cane. ** First stubble.

MILLING OBSERVATIONS

C. P. 33-310*: Trashy cane; milled well. Crusher speed: 38 R.P.M.

C. P. 33-243*: Cane ground well and bagasse burned well.

C. P. 34-120*: Hard milling (weight of hydraulic acted like a piston in engine; had to carry light feed and knives did not do extra good in chopping).

Note: * Fall plant cane. ** First stubble.

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Tractor Tires

During the early part of March information came into this office from the field that front wheel tractor tires (5.25 x 21) were not available. The best information available was that at least 600 of these tires would be needed for replacement during the spring, summer and fall.

Inquiries to the tire manufacturers' distributing agencies disclosed that this size tire was not in production.

The New Orleans office of the League immediately contacted its Washington office which in turn contacted the Production and Marketing Administration and the Civilian Production Administration in Washington.

The Production and Marketing Administration contacted the Civilian Production Administration and established the essential status of tractor tire replacements. The Civilian Production Administration in turn contacted the manufacturers of tires and secured their cooperation in immediately placing in production the tires needed in the Louisiana Sugar Belt. Firestone, Goodyear and Goodrich Tire Manufacturing Companies agreed to produce 600 front wheel tractor tires during April and May.

A recent check with the above named companies' distributing agencies in New Orleans disclosed that the tires have been made and are being distributed to their various agencies in the Sugar Cane Belt.

Organized efforts are effective.

Sugar Beet Wage Rates Amended

SUGAR DETERMINATION
Amendment to Determination of Fair and Reasonable Wage Rates for 1946 *Crop of Sugar Beets*

Pursuant to subsection (b) of section 301 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, the "Fair And Reasonable Wage Rates for the 1946 Crop of Sugar Beets," issued March 11, 1946 (11 F.R. 2585) is hereby amended by deleting subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (a) (2) and substituting therefor the following:

802.14 Fair and reasonable wage rates for the 1946 crops of sugar beets. * * *
(a) * * *
(b) * * *
(iii) Reduction for wide row planting.

A reduction in the thinning and in the hoeing rates per acre prescribed herein of not to exceed 20 per cent may be made for fields planted with rows spaced wider than the previous customary average row spacing in the area, but no such reduction shall be made unless the wider spaced rows result in a reduction of 25 per cent or more in linear feet of row per acre: Provided, however, That in any instance where a reduction in the specified applicable rate was agreed upon between the laborer and the producer for work performed prior to the date of this amendment on fields with rows spaced wider than the customary width, the agreed upon rate shall be deemed fair and reasonable.

Issued this 7th day of May 1946.

Clinton P. Anderson
Secretary of Agriculture

Farm Labor

Mr. Robert G. MacDonald, labor representative of the West Indian Islands, and Mr. Guy Perrin, labor representative of the Barbados Islands, spent three days in Louisiana last week to look first hand at the need and the conditions under which Barbados laborers could be utilized by the Louisiana sugar industry.

On May 24th a conference was held in the office of Mr. Carl E. Kemmerly at Louisiana State University with the following individuals present: A. E. Camus, County Agent, West Baton Rouge Parish; B. Devall, Chairman, West Baton Rouge Labor Advisory Committee; L. C. Bourgeois, West Baton Rouge Labor Advisory Committeeman; E. S. Landry, County Agent, Ascension Parish; R. Correil, Farm Labor Field Man, Ascension Parish; M. J. Voorhies, Manager, American Sugar Cane League; E. W. McNeil, Chairman of Labor Committee, American Sugar Cane League; J. Cowen, Representative of Office of Labor; Robert G. MacDonald, Representative of West Indian Islands; Guy Perrin, Representative of Barbados Islands; J. G. Richard, Assistant Director, Agricultural Extension Service; W. P. Sellers, Assistant Supervisor, Emergency Farm Labor; E. R. McCrory, Assistant Supervisor, Emergency Farm Labor; C. E. Kemmerly, Jr., State Supervisor, Emergency Farm Labor, Extension Service, University Station, Baton Rouge.

Discussion of working conditions and the attitude of Barbados laborers convinced the Louisiana group that the use of Barbados laborers in Louisiana would be practical and desirable.

We are advised that the prisoners of war will not be available in the Louisiana Sugar Belt after June 15th. The continued shortage of field labor makes it necessary for provisions to be made now for a supply of field labor for planting the 1947 crop and harvesting the 1946 crop. The Louisiana sugar cane farmers have indicated their labor needs through their Parish Farm Labor Committees and their County Agents, and the Agricultural Extension Division has used that information as a basis for requesting that the United States Department of Labor allocate Nationals to Louisiana.

The gentlemen from the West Indies and Barbados inspected several of the prisoners of war camps, where the Nationals will be housed if used in Louisiana. The group attending the conference requested Mr. Kemmerly to use every effort to have Barbados laborers allocated to Louisiana sugar by the United

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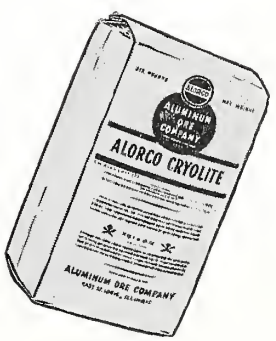

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We therefore suggest that the sugar cane farmers anticipate their labor needs for planting and harvest and make known their needs to their Labor Advisory Committee and County Agent who will incorporate those needs into the general request by Louisiana sugar.

Contact Committee Meeting

The Contact Committee of the American Sugar Cane League will hold a meeting at 9:30 A.M. (Central Standard Time) on June 11th at the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, in Houma, Louisiana.

Reports will be received, and discussions of their programs of work will be led by the following members of the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations:

Dr. E. V. Abbott, Pathologist
Mr. Lester Davidson, Associate Chemist
Mr. R. M. Ramp, Agricultural Engineer
Mr. J. W. Ingram, Entomologist
Mr. R. T. Balch, Senior Chemist
Dr. George Arceneaux, Senior Agronomist

All members of the Louisiana sugar industry are invited and urged to be present at this meeting which should prove very informative to the industry.

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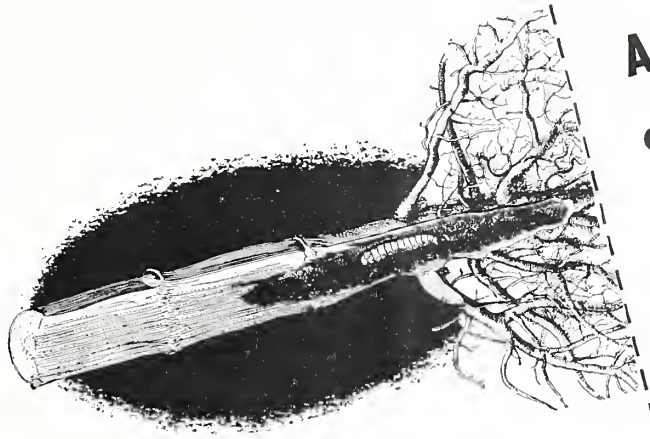

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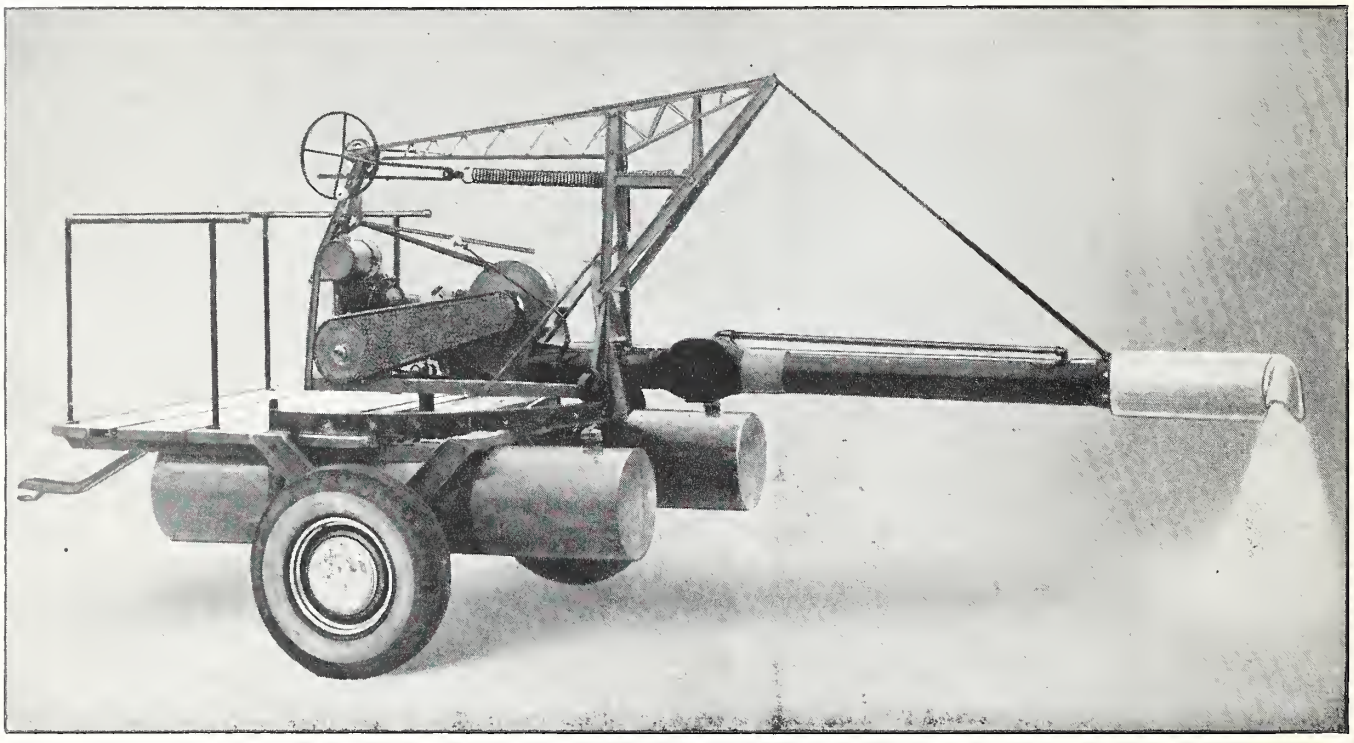

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Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 15, 1946 No. 18

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Disease Testing and Initial Seedling Selection Work at the Houma Station During 1945

By E. V. Abbott, Pathologist, and Eaton M. Summers, Associate Pathologist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

With the assignment of 206 new C.P. numbers, the year 1945 marked a peak in the seedling testing work since the present system of propagation and testing was undertaken at Houma. While more C.P. numbers have been assigned in some previous years, this was before the adoption of the present standards of disease resistance, sucrose content and vigor, so that the past year's assignments probably represent the largest number of high quality canes that have been turned over to the agronomists in any one year.

Finding a cane that will satisfactorily take the place of C.P. 28/19 for early milling has become one of the prime objectives of the seedling testing program in order to meet one of the most important variety problems of the industry. With the virtual elimination of C.P. 28/19 on most plantations, C.P. 34/120, 29/320 and sometimes 29/120 are used for starting the mills, but it is seldom that any of these will equal C.P. 28/19 in sugar per ton of cane early in October.

The importance of improved quality in commercial canes has led to an upward revision in our sucrose standards throughout the testing procedure. Formerly, 90 percent of the sucrose of Co. 281 was taken as the minimum requirement for replanting and assignment of C.P. numbers. Now the standard has been raised to 100 percent for canes of satisfactory disease resistance, good type and vigor, and higher for those that may be deficient in one or more of these respects. The stage has now been reached in the variety improvement program where we have a considerable number of canes of good vigor and apparently satisfactory disease resistance, but which are only average in sucrose content. The vigorous canes recently released and the number of unreleased varieties in various stages of testing are evidence that getting satisfactory tonnage is now much less of a problem than it was some years ago. Improved quality with respect to sucrose has become a major consideration.

Disease Situation in the Commercial Varieties

During 1945, as in recent past years, developments in the disease situation in the commercial varieties were of local rather than district-wide nature. There was some loss of stands of C.P. 34/120 and Co. 290 due to red rot, but the acreage lost were largely confined to the southeastern area where considerable acreages of these varieties were planted in the late fall, or with windrowed seed in the spring. No important stand losses from normally planted fields of C.P. 34/120 came to our attention. In a survey of fields on 34 plantations throughout the district in the spring[1], only 1.3 percent of the total plant cane acreage of 22,470 acres on these plantations was lost, the lowest figure in the 15 years for which similar surveys have been made.

Mosaic in Resistant Varieties

Mosaic continued to increase in some ordinarily resistant varieties in the vicinity of Raceland. Maximum infection in commercial fields of C.P. 28/19 reached 40 percent in plant cane, 50 to 60 percent in first stubble, and 86 percent in second stubble. As high as 14 percent infection was found in some fields of C.P. 33/243, and 3 to 4 percent in C.P. 34/120. These figures represent unusual mosaic records for these varieties. C.P. 28/19 and 33/243 have seldom shown more than a trace of mosaic elsewhere, and the disease has not been found in C.P. 34/120 outside of the Raceland area.

Mosaic was found in C.P. 36/105 at 10 of the test fields and secondary increase stations.[2] There was only a trace at 9 localities, and 2 percent in one small planting. Traces of mosaic have occurred in C.P. 36/105 in previous years without important secondary spread occurring.

Mosaic in Other Varieties

The virtual elimination of Co. 281 from the variety picture; the considerable reduction in the acreage of Co. 290 in the southeastern area where mosaic gen-

erally has not been well controlled in it; and the excellent degree of control attained in the western parishes, where it is still the leading variety, have reduced mosaic to the lowest level since the disease first became prevalent in the State. No other commercial variety now being grown is sufficiently susceptible to mosaic for it to be a factor in its utilization.

Chlorotic Streak

Surveys conducted during 1945 did not reveal chlorotic streak infection of epidemic proportions in any area. Traces or low percentages of the disease may be found in all of the important commercial varieties except Co. 290 in several of the cane-growing parishes, but during the past two years spread apparently has not been rapid. We do not have records of the disease occurring in St. Martin, Lafayette, Vermilion, Pointe Coupee or St. Landry Parishes.

Root Rot

The elimination of Co. 281 and C.P. 28/19 as important commercial varieties has brought a corresponding reduction in the losses from root rot. All of the principal commercial canes are either resistant or moderately resistant to root rot, and while the disease still takes some toll, particularly in poorly drained, heavy soils, severe injury and reduction in stands now are rare.

Failure of C.P. 28/19 on Muck Soil

Near Cut Off in Lafourche Parish, cane is grown on several hundred acres of reclaimed muck land. For a number of years C.P. 28/19 has been the principal variety grown there because of its high sucrose content and early maturity, these being prime requirements on this high-nitrogen soil. In 1944 and again in 1945, half or more of the plant cane acreage of C.P. 28/19 was lost because of a combination of root rot and red rot damage, necessitating a shift to other varieties.

Among the released varieties, C.P. 29/320, 33/243 and 34/120 are grown to some extent, but none gives the sugar yields of C.P. 28/19. An unreleased variety C.P. 33/253, has proved of considerable value as a replacement for C.P. 28/19. While generally about a point lower in sucrose than the latter, it produces higher tonnage and is adapted to mechanical harvesting. On phases of the muck containing considerable clay, it appears to be better adapted than any of the released varities mentioned. It is susceptible to mosaic, however, and while spread of the disease in it has been slow at Clovelly Farms, roguing will be necessary to keep infection in seed cane at a low level. When the variety was in the test fields at other localities in the sugarcane district some years ago, it proved too susceptible to mosaic to be considered for release.

Brown Spot on C.P. 36/105

In one planting of C.P. 36/105 in Lafourche Parish, brown spot, a leaf disease of little importance on the present commercial varieties, developed to severe proportions in the late summer. The lower leaves were killed and all foliage was fired. Infection was noted during the winter in a plot of the variety planted in August, where it was able to survive on green leaves throughout most of the open winter. C.P. 36/105 is apparently very susceptible to brown spot, and under conditions favoring development of the disease such as occurred in this one planting in 1945, it might seriously affect the commercial utilization of the variety. Seed cane was not distributed from this plot when the variety was released. No more than a trace of brown spot was observed in plantings of C.P. 36/105 elsewhere.

Seedlings Under Pathology Test in 1945

Table 1 summarizes the pathology seedling testing work for 1945. The decrease in the total number tested as compared with former years was caused primarily by the poor 1944 breeding season in Florida, as a result of which no surplus of true seed was available at the Canal Point station for supplementary direct germination and testing at Houma.

Principal Crosses Studied

Since the study of complete seedling progenies was undertaken at Houma in 1932, slightly in excess of 96,000 varieties have been tested by the pathologists, some 80,000 of them grown from true seed, and approximately 16,000 received as cuttings from Canal Point. These represent a large number of crosses.

A few crosses, however, have produced the major portion of the most promising varieties. In table 2 are summarized the number of C.P. assignments, test field introductions, and released varieties from 10 of the principal crosses studied. These 10 crosses, with approximately 46 percent of the total number of seedlings tested at Houma, have produced 69 percent of the test field introductions, and 6 of the crosses

TABLE 1—Summary of testing and disposition of seedlings and patholigical observations on agronomic selections, foreign varieties and prospective breeding material in the variety improvement program in 1945.[1]

Classification	No. examined in field	No. inoculated with mosaic	Number of Sucrose Analyses					Number replanted as		C. P. numbers assigned
			C. P. candidates	Pre-C. P. candidates	Single stools	Controls	Total	Pre-C. P. candidates	C. P. candidates	
1939 series	2	----	2	----	----	----	2	----	----	----
1940 series from Canal Point	41	----	40	----	----	4	44	----	----	4
1940 series from Houma	746	----	724	----	----	75	799	----	----	59
1941 series from Canal Point	121	----	91	10	----	14	115	----	2	5
1941 series from Houma	1885	----	360	1280	----	170	1810	----	192	121
1942 series from Canal Point	487	----	51	298	----	49	398	----	55	17
1942 series from Houma	1050	----	----	955	----	195	1060	----	----	----
1943 series from Canal Point	530	445	----	306	----	34	340	----	----	----
1943 series from Houma	7553	----	----	----	1377	47	1424	550	----	----
Totals	12,415	445	1,268	2,849	1,377	498	5,992	550	249	206
Foreign varieties										
Miscellaneous importations	46	----	----	----	----	----	24	----	----	----
C. P. varieties										
Agronomic seleetions										
In Pathology plots	278	156	----	----	----	----	248	----	----	----
In Agronomy plots	752	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Grand totals	13,491	601	1,268	2,849	1,377	498	6.264	550	249	206

[1] The authors are indebted to L. G. Davidson for making the chemical analyses; to R. L. Tippett for assitsance in summarizing and tabulating data.

TABLE 2—C. P. assignments, test field introductions and released varieties from principal crosses studied at Houma.

Cross	Total No. tested from cross	C. P. Assignments			Test Field Introductions[2]			Released Varieties	
		No.	% of all C. P. numbers[1]	% of total tested from cross	No.	% of C. P. Nos. from cross	% of all introductions	No.	% of C. P. Nos. from cross
Co. 281 x U. S. 1694	10,974	339	11.99	3.09	13	3.83	14.29	4	1.18
Co. 281 x C. P. 27/34	3,021	35	1.24	1.16	1	2.86	1.10	1	2.86
Co. 281 x C. P. 27/108	8,389	113	4.00	1.35	1	.88	1.10	----	----
Co. 281 x C. P. 1165	7,570	137	4.84	1.81	9	6.57	9.89	1	.73
Co. 281 x C. P. 1161	5,049	36	1.27	7.13	2	5.56	2.20	----	----
Co. 281 x P. O. J. 2878	1,004	134	4.74	13.35	3	2.24	3.30	1	.75
P. O. J. 2725 x C. P. 1161	611	56	1.98	9.17	4	7.14	4.40	----	----
P. O. J. 2725 x C. P. 1165	5,566	184	6.51	3.31	25	13.59	27.47	3	1.63
P. 33/30 x C. P. 1161	1,587	9	.32	.57	4	44.44	4.40	----	----
C. P. 1165 x C. P. 27/108	23	23	.81	----	1	4.35	1.10	1	4.35
Totals and Averages	43,794	1,066	37.7	----	63	----	69.2	11	----

[1] During 1928-1945, inclusive, a total of 2,828 varieties selected for agronomic evaluation have been assigned C. P. numbers. These include varieties from the crosses shown together with varieties from other crosses.
[2] 91 C. P. Nos. have been introduced at the test fields 1930-45, inclusive.

have produced all of the 11 released C.P. varieties (not including C.P. 807). The crosses P.O.J. 2725 x C.P. 1165 and Co. 281 x U. S. 1694 are outstanding in the number and percentage of test field introductions and released varieties they have produced.

[1] Some of the surveys were made with Mr. E. P. Munson, of the American Sugar Cane League, who furnished transportation.
[2] loc. cit.

Louisiana Leads Again!

By C. J. Bourg

The official crop report on the 1945 sugar crop was issued by the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on May 10, 1946.

Again, Louisiana maintains its position as the State which produces the greatest quantity of sugar in the United States. There is reproduced below the tables exactly as they appear in the report.

BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION

	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	(Thousand short tons)		
Ohio	35	17	28
Michigan	132	73	96
Nebraska	104	68	73
Montana	120	109	128
Idaho	105	80	105
Wyoming	82	40	51
Colorado	296	230	274
Utah	78	55	56
California	318	178	224
Other States	136	137	159
Total	1406	987	1194

Attention should be directed to the fact that the beet sugar production is reported "as produced" which means refined value. The Louisiana production is reported as "96° equivalent, raw value". Therefore, for purposes of comparison, each beet figure should be multiplied by 107% to convert them to raw value.

It is also pertinent to comment on the figures of the mainland cane area which demonstrate that the 10-year average of production is greater than the quota allocated to that area in the Sugar Act. Similarly, the production of 1944 and 1945 shows increases well above the 1934-43 period. In fact, the five years of best production under the Sugar Act show an average of 500,00 tons of sugar.

PRODUCTS OF CANE GROUND FOR SUGAR

	Sugar (96° equivalent) per ton of cane			Raw sugar produced (96° equivalent)			Molasses (including blackstrap)		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Average 1934-43	1944	1945
	(Pounds)			(Thousand short tons)			(Thousand gallons)		
Louisiana	163	150	144	369	369	376	29624	35638	41646
Florida	186	174	191	66	68	106	4240	5400	6300
U. S. Total	167	153	152	434	437	482	33864	41038	47946

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Results of Sugarcane Variety Tests in Louisiana During 1945

By George Arceneaux, Senior Agronomist, Leo P. Hebert, Assistant Agronomist, and Louis C. Mayeux, Jr., Assistant Agronomist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.[1]

This report briefly summarizes results of field tests of newly released and promising unreleased varieties of sugarcane in comparison with important commercial varieties on the principal soils of the Louisiana Sugarcane District. Methods employed and procedures followed were essentially as described in previous annual reports. Comparative yields of cane were determined from weights of 1/40 acre plots replicated 4 times in each of the principal experiments and from 2 to 3 times in preliminary tests of newly introduced varieties.

A representative sample of cane from each plot was taken to the Houma Station for milling and juice analysis. Available sugar yields were calculated in accordance with Arceneaux's simplification of the Winter-Carp Geerligs formula (2)(3)(4) with appropriate allowance for varietal differences in milling qualities.

Of special interest are results obtained in tests of the recently released varieties C.P. 34/120 and C.P. 36/105 as well as results of tests of unreleased varieties C.P. 36/13 and 36/183 now in extensive increase plantings.

Tests on Light Soils

Tables 1, 2 and 3 give results of tests of promising unreleased varieties in advanced stages of plantation trial in comparison with important commercial varieties. Tables 4, 5 and 6 give results of tests of seedlings recently introduced at test fields and of others which had indicated moderate promise in previous tests.

In line with results of previous tests C.P. 34/120 again demonstrated a very satisfactory combination of productiveness and sugar content and proved most satisfactorily adapted for culture at locations east of the Atchafalaya River. Comparisons in yield of

TABLE 1—Results of plant cane variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1945.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)[4] 12-4[1]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[5] 11-26	Albania (Jeanerette)[6] 11-13	Roland's Farm (Erath)[7] 11-16	Stella (St. Martinville)[8] 11-15	Alma (Lakeland)[4] 11-29	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)							
*Co. 281	25.1	23.1	19.4	14.9	20.1	24.6	21.20
*Co. 290	35.6	39.5	34.6	22.1	32.3	34.7	33.13
*C. P. 28/19	15.5	20.9	17.2	11.4	24.9	30.0	19.98
*C. P. 29/103	28.2	29.0	17.6	16.9	27.1	31.0	24.97
*C. P. 29/116	35.0	36.1	34.7	21.6	32.8	38.8	33.17
*C. P. 29/120	24.3	24.5	16.4	13.3	24.5	28.9	21.98
*C. P. 29/320	18.6	29.0	16.9	9.6	24.9	31.9	21.82
*C. P. 33/425	22.2	22.8	17.7	11.5	20.0	31.7	20.98
*C. P. 34/120	33.7	33.0	22.4	20.4	26.6	34.0	28.35
*C. P. 36/105	29.4	33.3	26.5	19.6	25.6	36.2	28.43
C. P. 34/1	27.2	35.9	18.4	18.2	24.3	32.0	26.00
C. P. 34/92	25.6	33.3	24.2	10.7	25.8	33.1	25.45
C. P. 36/19	25.8	29.7	21.1	18.6	23.5	26.5	24.20
C. P. 36/161	35.8	32.9	23.1	18.2	28.4	30.2	28.10
C. P. 36/183	31.5	37.2	25.9	20.3	26.1	35.3	29.38
Difference							
For P. = .05	5.07	4.40	4.24	4.02	3.57	6.29	4.38[3]
For P. = .01	6.77	5.89	5.68	5.37	4.78	8.51	5.81
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)[2]							
Co. 281	174.3	195.2	172.4	194.1	223.0	200.5	192.9
Co. 290	172.9	171.5	174.4	184.7	206.2	174.7	179.9
C. P. 28/19	190.2	225.1	207.6	216.3	229.8	218.0	216.5
C. P. 29/103	176.9	188.6	166.3	185.9	214.3	190.1	188.4
C. P. 29/116	158.4	168.2	162.5	178.3	192.8	155.3	168.1
C. P. 29/120	185.0	185.5	162.1	189.0	221.7	191.8	191.0
C. P. 29/320	191.0	201.3	185.0	215.1	212.8	197.7	200.0
C. P. 33/425	193.0	204.4	179.9	184.7	224.3	214.2	202.8
C. P. 34/120	180.9	198.0	185.0	195.0	198.5	161.6	185.3
C. P. 36/105	184.3	203.0	175.7	199.5	215.6	201.0	196.6
C. P. 34/1	180.5	174.5	153.3	173.9	196.4	179.4	177.4
C. P. 34/92	178.8	170.5	135.1	174.4	190.7	159.4	167.5
C. P. 36/19	193.0	189.3	174.9	200.0	220.3	200.8	196.3
C. P. 36/161	172.8	170.2	159.9	193.8	191.6	163.8	174.3
C. P. 36/183	182.4	179.0	172.8	178.2	220.1	192.4	187.4
Difference							
For P. = .05	15.61	14.59	13.15	19.41	11.00	19.24	10.31[3]
For P. = .01	20.87	19.52	17.60	25.96	14.71	26.04	13.68
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)							
Co. 281	4375	4509	3345	2892	4482	4932	4089
Co. 290	6155	6774	6034	4082	6660	6062	5961
C. P. 28/19	2948	4705	3571	2466	5722	6540	4325
C. P. 29/103	4989	5469	2927	3142	5808	5893	4705
C. P. 29/116	5544	6072	5639	3851	6324	6026	5576
C. P. 29/120	4495	4545	2658	2514	5432	5543	4198
C. P. 29/320	3553	5838	3126	2065	5299	6307	4365
C. P. 33/425	4285	4660	3185	2124	4486	6790	4255
C. P. 34/120	6096	6534	4144	3978	5280	5494	5254
C. P. 36/105	5418	6760	4656	3910	5519	7276	5590
C. P. 34/1	4910	6265	2821	3165	4773	5741	4612
C. P. 34/92	4577	5678	3269	1866	4920	5276	4264
C. P. 36/19	4979	5622	3690	3720	5177	5321	4751
C. P. 36/161	6186	5600	3694	3527	5441	4947	4899
C. P. 36/183	5746	6659	4476	3617	5745	6792	5506
Difference							
For P. = .05	1013	942	786	829	803	1320	865[3]
For P. = .01	1355	1260	1052	1109	1074	1786	1149

* Varieties grown commercially. Others have not been released.
[1] Date of harvest.
[2] Weighted average values given in this and subsequent tables.
[3] Experimental error based on Location x Variety interaction term.
[4] Yazoo very fine sandy loam.
[5] Pharr silt loam.
[6] Iberia silt loam.
[7] Vermilion silt loam.
[8] Olivier silt loam.

sugar per acre between C.P. 34/120 and Co. 290 are considered especially interesting in view of the latter variety's long record of high per-acre production of sugar in Louisiana. In the 2 eastern tests (Raceland and Alma) C.P. 34/120 surpassed Co. 290 in yield of sugar per acre by approximately 16 percent in the average of plant cane, first and second stubble. In contrast, the corresponding comparison from results of western tests (Oaklawn, Albania, Stella and Erath) shows an advantage of approximately 9 percent in favor of Co. 290. These relationships are graphically shown in Figure 1.

It is interesting to note from Figure 1 that Co. 290 showed marked declines in sugar yield from plant cane to first stubble and further declines from first stubble to second stubble. C.P. 34/120 on the other hand, in both sections produced more sugar per acre as first stubble than as plant cane. Second stubble yields of C.P. 34/120 showed the usual declines as compared with first stubble, but it should be noted that, in the average of eastern tests, production of sugar per acre from second stubble was greater than from plant cane thus presenting further evidence of the well recognized favorable stubbling qualities of the variety.

In 16 comparisons (tables 1, 2, 3) C.P. 34/120 averaged over 8.0 pounds more than Co. 290 in yield of sugar per ton of cane.

C.P. 34/120 outyielded C.P. 29/320 in sugar per acre by differences ranging from 889 pounds in plant cane tests (table 1) to 1983 pounds in second stubble tests (table 3), but in line with previous results, was rather consistently below C.P. 29/320 in sugar per ton of cane with average differences ranging from 10.6 pounds in first stubble tests (table 2) to 15.9 pounds in second stubble test (table 3). Yield relationships between these two varieties did not vary greatly from section to section.

C.P. 36/105 (tables 1, 2, 6) maintained a slight and perhaps insignificant advantage over C.P. 34/120 in average yield of sugar per ton of cane but averaged approximately 6 percent below C.P. 34/120 in yield of sugar per acre. Observed differences in yield of sugar per acre ranged from 336 pounds in favor of

TABLE 2—Results of first stubble variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1945.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)[5] 11-6[1]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[6] 10-31	Albania (Jeanerette)[7] 11-12	Roland's Farm (Erath)[8] 10-30	Stella (St. Martinville)[9] 11-14	Alma (Lakeland)[5] 11-28	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)							
*Co. 281	22.1	13.3	10.9	13.3	15.8	11.2	14.43
*Co. 290	35.4	33.2	27.6	28.8	26.8	24.6	29.40
*C. P. 28/19	23.7	12.7	16.5	13.4	----	14.9	16.30[3]
*C. P. 29/116	37.6	22.8	31.6	25.7	33.1	26.7	29.58
*C. P. 29/320	28.6	17.6	20.6	10.8	22.4	22.2	20.37
*C. P. 33/310	29.7	18.0	20.1	17.6	26.5	20.9	22.13
*C. P. 34/120	40.0	23.1	28.4	25.5	28.2	33.0	29.70
*C. P. 36/105	36.4	21.8	25.6	24.1	24.0	20.6	25.42
C. P. 33/485	24.9	13.0	17.3	13.7	18.0	12.3	16.53
C. P. 34/1	31.6	19.9	26.6	24.6	24.9	23.2	25.13
C. P. 34/53	27.3	23.7	27.8	18.7	25.5	22.9	24.32
C. P. 34/92	29.0	23.1	29.9	15.0	25.8	28.9	25.28
C. P. 34/115	30.5	12.2	22.2	17.5	21.2	25.5	21.52
C. P. 34/139	38.2	23.0	30.3	22.1	28.5	29.7	28.63
C. P. 36/75	35.1	16.3	23.9	17.4	23.1	19.9	22.62
C. P. 36/85	34.5	20.2	27.4	20.7	20.7	25.3	24.80
Difference							
For P. = .05	5.27	4.61	5.01	4.60	3.64	5.83	3.32[4]
For P. = .01	7.03	6.16	6.70	6.15	4.86	7.78	4.41
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)[2]							
Co. 281	145.5	172.8	198.6	192.6	222.8	215.4	186.8
Co. 290	164.1	175.9	188.0	187.4	225.3	201.8	188.4
C. P. 28/19	172.1	213.3	226.3	209.7	----	234.9	215.1
C. P. 29/116	142.1	167.8	179.0	191.3	198.1	196.0	177.7
C. P. 29/320	188.2	201.8	202.7	208.3	218.9	214.8	204.8
C. P. 33/310	127.2	160.2	215.0	199.3	212.3	213.3	185.1
C. P. 34/120	165.2	190.9	208.0	183.0	220.0	206.3	194.2
C. P. 36/105	170.4	186.9	199.9	190.1	226.0	217.9	195.9
C. P. 33/485	176.2	206.5	217.0	213.0	245.9	232.0	212.0
C. P. 34/1	151.4	178.4	181.2	176.5	190.5	192.7	177.2
C. P. 34/53	140.0	184.6	167.2	180.5	193.6	191.6	175.0
C. P. 34/92	163.5	167.2	168.5	182.1	206.4	194.8	180.1
C. P. 34/115	163.6	181.8	194.5	196.0	214.7	214.9	193.5
C. P. 34/139	139.0	170.3	157.6	194.9	191.0	191.6	171.4
C. P. 36/75	157.9	172.8	196.6	176.3	216.3	202.2	185.3
C. P. 36/85	133.4	178.0	184.7	165.7	229.0	208.7	179.5
Difference							
For P. = .05	24.68	21.01	21.13	19.87	12.70	14.03	11.63
For P. = .01	32.97	28.06	28.22	26.54	16.96	18.71	15.44
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)							
Co. 281	3216	2298	2165	2562	3520	2412	2695
Co. 290	5809	5840	5189	5397	6038	4964	5539
C. P. 28/19	4079	2709	3734	2810	----	3500	3506
C. P. 29/116	5343	3826	5656	4916	6557	5233	5255
C. P. 29/320	5383	3552	4176	2250	4903	4769	4172
C. P. 33/310	3778	2884	4321	3508	5626	4458	4096
C. P. 34/120	6608	4410	5907	4666	6204	6808	5767
C. P. 36/105	6203	4074	5117	4581	5424	4489	4981
C. P. 33/485	4387	2684	3754	2918	4426	2854	3504
C. P. 34/1	4784	3550	4820	4342	4743	4471	4452
C. P. 34/53	3822	4375	4648	3375	4937	4388	4257
C. P. 34/92	4741	3862	5038	2731	5325	5630	4554
C. P. 34/115	4990	2218	4318	3430	4552	5480	4165
C. P. 34/139	5310	3917	4775	4307	5443	5691	4907
C. P. 36/75	5542	2817	4699	3068	4997	4024	4191
C. P. 36/85	4602	3596	5061	3430	4740	5280	4451
Difference							
For P. = .05	1132	939	1094	955	840	1257	691
For P. = .01	1512	1254	1461	1275	1122	1676	917

[1] Date of harvest.
[2] Weighted average values given in this and subsequent tables.
[3] Average based on an assumed value for missing yield calculated according to Yates formula for determining missing plot values. (Paterson, D. D. Statistical Technique in Agricultural Research pp. 181-188).
[4] Experimental error based on Location x Variety interaction term.
* Varieties grown commercially. Others have not been released.
[5] Yazoo very fine sandy loam.
[6] Pharr silt loam.
[7] Iberia silt loam.
[8] Vermilion silt loam.
[9] Olivier silt loam.

C.P. 36/105 in plant cane tests to 786 pounds in favor of C.P. 34/120 in first stubble tests with an average difference of more than 300 pounds in favor of C.P. 34/120 for all tests.

In the average of 12 comparisons including plant cane and first stubble (table 5) C.P. 36/183 outyielded C.P. 34/120 in sugar per acre by an average difference of nearly 9 percent and maintained a slight and possibly insignificant average advantage over C.P. 34/120 in yield of sugar per ton of cane.

In the average of 6 plant cane comparisons (table 4) C.P. 36/13 outyielded C.P. 34/120 by more than 24 pounds of sugar per ton of cane and by 12 percent in yield of sugar per acre. However, more extensive tests especially on stubble crops will have to be made before an adequate evaluation of C.P. 36/13 can be made.

C.P. 36/19, a possible competitor of C.P. 29/320 for early milling, surpassed the latter by nearly 400 pounds of sugar per acre in plant cane tests (table 1) and was less than 4 pounds under C.P. 29/320 in average yield of sugar per ton of cane. No direct comparisons between C.P. 36/19 and C.P. 29/320 are available in stubble tests but the level of relative performance maintained by C.P. 36/19 in first and second stubble tests (tables 5 and 6) indicates stubbling qualities far superior to those displayed by C.P. 29/320.

C.P. 34/139 again gave very satisfactory yields of cane per acre, but maintained a relatively low level of sugar per ton of cane.

In limited plant cane tests, F. 31-762, C.P. 36/179, and C.P. 37-5, gave promising results but more extensive tests, especially in stubble crops, will be required before these varieties can be accurately evaluated.

None of the other unreleased varieties in this series of tests showed outstanding promise in comparison with C.P. 34/120 and other commercial varieties.

TABLE 3—Results of second stubble variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1945.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)[4] 10-16[1]	Roland's Farm (Erath)[5] 10-29	Stella (St. Martinville)[6] 10-24	Alma (Lakeland)[5] 10-22	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)					
Co. 281	16.1	14.0	5.7	7.4	10.80
Co. 290	34.4	27.9	22.9	20.3	26.37
C. P. 28/19	23.1	11.8	----	13.6	15.20[2]
C. P. 29/116	45.1	24.1	24.9	30.5	31.15
C. P. 29/320	21.1	11.5	16.8	16.1	16.37
C. P. 34/120	36.5	24.2	21.8	29.7	28.05
C. P. 32/206	18.5	17.5	18.4	16.4	17.70
C. P. 34/1	34.6	26.2	24.6	21.4	26.70
C. P. 34/21	35.3	26.2	20.5	22.9	26.22
C. P. 34/53	26.4	25.1	23.8	22.7	24.50
C. P. 34/75	21.3	17.6	19.8	17.9	19.15
C. P. 34/80	21.3	16.9	21.8	19.3	19.82
C. P. 34/86	32.2	25.9	18.9	17.0	23.50
C. P. 34/92	29.8	16.5	19.0	28.0	23.32
C. P. 34/115	25.2	19.0	15.8	25.1	21.27
C. P. 34/139	35.9	21.6	22.5	25.0	26.25
Difference					
For P. = .05	8.93	4.22	3.01	7.13	5.26[3]
For P. = .01	11.93	5.64	4.02	9.17	7.03
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)					
Co. 281	138.6	189.3	193.7	173.1	168.1
Co. 290	157.6	197.3	190.5	174.1	178.4
C. P. 28/19	166.5	215.8		211.4	192.8
C. P. 29/116	147.5	170.3	182.2	164.2	162.9
C. P. 29/320	196.8	213.0	215.4	211.8	208.1
C. P. 34/120	170.6	204.7	205.5	198.7	192.2
C. P. 32/206	171.5	209.3	196.5	166.2	186.1
C. P. 34/1	149.1	176.3	181.9	173.6	168.2
C. P. 34/21	154.7	172.0	186.0	173.6	169.3
C. P. 34/53	149.5	168.3	177.3	185.7	169.5
C. P. 34/75	125.8	188.5	201.0	173.2	170.7
C. P. 34/80	142.2	178.3	177.0	176.3	167.8
C. P. 34/86	134.0	172.3	182.4	178.4	162.3
C. P. 34/92	156.2	175.4	193.9	179.4	174.3
C. P. 34/115	148.4	197.6	202.0	165.9	175.8
C. P. 34/139	142.8	179.3	192.3	166.8	166.6
Difference					
For P. = .05	22.43	15.52	12.64	18.99	13.26
For P = .01	29.96	20.74	16.89	25.37	17.71
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)					
*Co. 281	2231	2650	1104	1281	1816
*Co. 290	5421	5505	4362	3534	4705
*C. P. 28/19	3846	2546		2875	2931
*C. P. 29/116	6652	4104	4537	5008	5075
*C. P. 29/320	4152	2449	3619	3410	3407
*C. P. 34/120	6227	4954	4480	5901	5390
C. P. 32/206	3173	3663	3616	2726	3294
C. P. 34/1	5159	4619	4475	3715	4492
C. P. 34/21	5461	4506	3813	3975	4439
C. P. 34/53	3947	4224	4220	4215	4151
C. P. 34/75	2680	3318	3980	3100	3269
C. P. 34/80	3029	3013	3859	3403	3326
C. P. 34/86	4315	4463	3447	3033	3814
C. P. 34/92	4655	2894	3684	5023	4064
C. P. 34/115	3740	3754	3192	4164	3712
C. P. 34/139	5127	3873	4327	4170	4374
Difference					
For P. = .05	1510	852	630	1339	985
For P. = .01	2017	1139	842	1789	1315

[1] Date of harvest.
[2] Average based on an assumed value for missing yield calculated according to Yates formula for determining missing plot values. (Paterson, D. D. Statistical Technique in Agricultural Research pp. 181-188).
[3] Experimental error based on Location x Variety interaction term.
* Varieties grown commercially. Others have not been released.
[4] Yazoo very fine sandy loam.
[5] Vermilion silt loam.
[6] Olivier silt loam.

Tests on Heavy Soils

C.P. 34/120 led all other varieties in results of tests on heavy soils (Sharkey clay and Berwick clay tables 7, 8 and 9), exceeding in yield of sugar per acre the nearest extensively tested competitor C.P. 29/116 by average differences of 290 pounds in plant cane tests, 554 pounds in first stubble tests and by 637 pounds in second stubble tests. In comparison with Co. 290 differences in yield of sugar per acre, likewise consistently in favor of C.P. 34/120, ranged from 532 pounds in plant can tests to 1344 pounds in second stubble tests. In yield of sugar per ton of cane C.P. 34/120 surpassed Co. 290 by an average difference of nearly 20 pounds and C.P. 29/116 by an average difference of slightly more than 20 pounds.

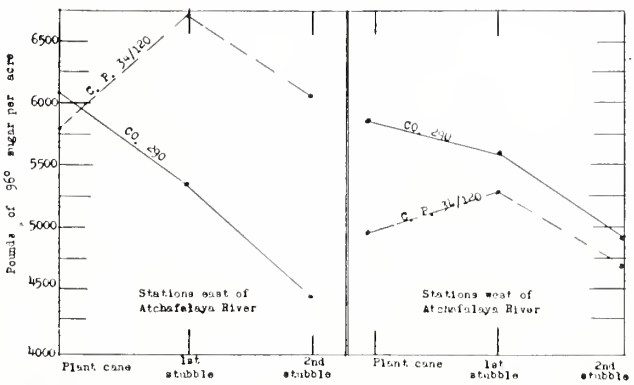

Fig. 1. Comparative yields of sugar per acre from Co. 290 and C. P. 34/120 in tests at eastern and western stations.

C.P. 34/139, in the average of all tests compared favorably with 29/116 in yield of sugar per acre and displayed very satisfactory stubbling qualities but averaged slightly under C.P. 29/116 in yield of sugar per ton of cane.

Results of plant cane tests of C.P. 31/509, C.P. 36/105, and C.P. 36/183, not included in the stubble tests, indicated promise of their being suitable for culture on heavy soils but further plant cane tests together with stubble tests are needed for satisfactory evaluation of these varieties.

It appears doubtful that any of the other unreleased varieties included in this series of tests can compete on heavy soils with the better varieties now in commercial culture. C.P. 31/551 which indicated some promise in plant cane tests in 1944 gave disappointing results in stubble tests (table 8).

Tests on Muck Soil

The relatively poor performance of C.P. 28/19 in tests on muck soils (table 10) reflects a condition which has prevailed locally in commercial plantings

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TABLE 4—Results of plant cane preliminary variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1945.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)[4] 12-4[1]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[5] 11-26	Albania (Jeanerette)[6] 11-13	Roland's Farm (Erath)[7] 11-16	Stella (St. Martinville)[8] 11-15	Alma (Lakeland)[4] 11-29	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)							
*C. P. 28/19	18.1	18.1	16.3	14.1	28.4	28.3	20.55
*C. P. 33/243	25.3	30.6	25.3	16.9	26.6	32.2	26.15
*C. P. 33/310	20.2	20.8	13.5	13.9	27.0	32.9	21.38
*C. P. 34/120	35.0	29.3	23.7	20.0	28.7	36.6	28.88
C. P. 33/372	27.7	22.1	18.6	11.2	21.4	26.4	21.23
C. P. 34/139	32.5	37.4	28.9	16.5	31.5	39.0	30.97
C. P. 35/14	22.2	22.1	10.9	6.7	18.5	25.0	17.57
C. P. 36/13	30.6	34.8	22.8	14.3	27.6	42.2	28.72
C. P. 36/55	27.5	20.4	18.2	7.8	24.1	34.2	22.03
C. P. 36/160	35.2	30.7	25.3	18.0	26.3	33.9	28.23
C. P. 36/179	36.9	28.7	27.6	18.7	26.9	34.5	28.88
C. P. 37/5	28.7	25.6	26.1	13.2	28.2	32.0	25.63
C. P. 37/9	29.2	28.5	20.2	19.3	27.6	31.7	26.08
C. P. 38/18	23.4	31.3	17.8	10.2	24.3	23.8	21.80
F. 31/762	29.5	33.3	26.2	16.8	28.4	35.6	28.30
Difference							
For P. = .05	5.45	6.42	6.73	8.70	3.41	----	11.51[3]
For P. = .01	7.57	8.91	9.34	12.08	4.73	----	15.34
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)[2]							
C. P. 28/19	196.2	236.6	209.0	222.6	223.2	176.2	208.5
C. P. 33/243	169.6	196.2	163.0	209.8	214.4	202.4	192.4
C. P. 33/310	178.4	200.7	159.5	171.2	214.2	160.7	182.3
C. P. 34/120	182.4	212.7	185.4	185.8	206.3	186.0	193.1
C. P. 33/372	161.8	185.6	162.6	180.3	185.5	170.4	173.5
C. P. 34/139	166.8	166.2	154.0	204.6	181.4	142.2	165.4
C. P. 35/14	233.3	211.8	225.8	205.6	223.2	210.7	219.1
C. P. 36/13	218.3	207.2	190.1	225.6	236.7	224.8	217.4
C. P. 36/55	180.9	167.3	157.6	168.5	201.0	186.7	180.0
C. P. 36/160	159.8	158.0	124.7	150.5	164.9	162.4	154.6
C. P. 36/179	165.1	195.5	172.2	188.5	209.4	172.7	182.2
C. P. 37/5	196.9	222.7	195.1	226.2	213.0	194.2	205.8
C. P. 37/9	174.0	182.4	157.7	202.1	189.9	161.5	177.2
C. P. 38/18	186.2	192.6	170.9	202.2	183.7	188.8	186.9
F. 31/762	192.8	188.3	175.4	217.8	221.0	182.2	194.2
Difference							
For P. = .05	18.05	20.02	33.44	34.84	13.43	-----	14.71
For P. = .01	25.05	27.79	46.41	48.35	18.64	-----	19.54
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)							
C. P. 28/19	3551	4282	3407	3139	6339	4986	4284
C. P. 33/243	4291	6004	4124	3546	5703	6517	5031
C. P. 33/310	3604	4175	2153	2380	5783	5287	3897
C. P. 34/120	6384	6232	4394	3716	5921	6808	5576
C. P. 33/372	4482	4102	3024	2019	3970	4499	3683
C. P. 34/139	5421	6216	4451	3376	5714	5546	5121
C. P. 35/14	5179	4681	2461	1378	4129	5267	3849
C. P. 36/13	6680	7211	4334	3226	6533	9487	6245
C. P. 36/55	4975	3413	2868	1314	4844	6385	3966
C. P. 36/160	5625	4851	3155	2709	4337	5505	4364
C. P. 36/179	6092	5611	4753	3525	5633	6958	5262
C. P. 37/5	5651	5701	5092	2986	6007	6214	5275
C. P. 37/9	5081	5198	3186	3901	5241	5120	4621
C. P. 38/18	4357	6028	3042	2062	4464	4493	4074
F. 31/762	5688	6270	4595	3659	6276	6486	5496
Difference							
For P. = .05	1126	1366	1369	1791	783	----	760
For P. = .01	1563	1896	1899	2486	1087	----	1007

[1] Date of harvest.
[2] Weighted average values given in this and subsequent tables.
[3] Experimental error based on Location x Variety interaction term.
* Varieties grown commercially. Others have not been released.
[4] Yazoo very fine sandy loam.
[5] Pharr silt loam.
[6] Iberia silt loam.
[7] Vermilion silt loam.
[8] Olivier silt loam.

(Continued on Page 159)

LIQUID SWEETS CORPORATION

Buyers and Sellers

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

SUGARS — SYRUP — MOLASSES — HONEY — IN TANK CARS, BARRELS, AND CANS

COMMISSION SALES AND PURCHASES SOLICITED

1331 Canal Bank Bldg. New Orleans 12, La.

LOUISIANA MILL REPORTS

Production of Sugars (tons, 2,000 lbs.), Syrup, 1st Molasses, 2nd Molasses, and Blacktrap—1936-1945

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Raw Sugar 96°	257,710	291,313	396,955	356,166	177,021	252,176	305,802	316,719	259,324	232,442
Clarified	18,254	18,172	11,161	8,423	1,294	2,731	4,233	17,402	19,892	26,010
Turbinados	12,661	21,367	27,022	23,345	16,373	25,425	25,889	34,262	40,405	56,585
Granulated	82,236	55,235	47,590	45,145	37,464	31,991	51,182	60,663	46,924	42,035
Washed Raws	2,782	3,094	122	939	1,236	7,776	8,694	0	0	0
String—Others	9,870	10,934	5,781	2,844	1,407	2,144	2,529	2,924	2,834	3,389
Total Sugars (Raw Value)	383,513	400,115	488,631	436,862	239,095	322,243	398,330	431,970	369,379	*369,598
Sirup—Gallons	2,078,011	1,454,108	1,531,000	1,824,127	1,567,318	1,705,220	1,802,624	4,458,137	2,684,925	7,920,811
1st Molasses Gals.	2,461,463	1,809,692	2,256,616	1,896,291	1,224,042	2,142,987	3,301,640	5,936,230	3,661,082	8,832,379
2nd Molasses Gals.	2,491,480	2,052,608	1,720,463	3,214,954	1,481,536	2,734,639	4,420,460	4,754,073	3,260,918	6,348,928
Blackstrap Gals.	27,712,266	29,902,333	34,379,122	27,891,109	15,384,342	21,560,072	23,103,373	30,887,281	28,716,392	28,456,351

* Does not include 5,800 tons of sugar made by Chandler Laboratories.

CROPLAND—PROPORTIONATE SHARE—PLANTED ACRES OF LOUISIANA SUGARCANE FARMS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM (SUGAR ACT OF 1937) BY PARISHES, FROM A. A. A. REPORTS

PARISHES	Cropland (Acres)				Proportionate Shares (Acres)				Total Planted (Acres)			
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944
Ascension	30,747.7	28,886	27,709	27,013	11,299.7	10,984	10,897	10,426	10,146.5	10,984	10,909	10,539
Assumption	43,796.1	44,285	44,998	44,646	21,639.2	26,279	25,913	25,307	22,501.3	26,321	25,994	25,768
Avoyelles	15,852.1	15,617	12,415	12,340	3,862.9	3,529	2,817	2,593	3,279.4	3,653	2,908	2,661
E. Baton Rouge	1,211.4	1,106	1,015	934	486.9	400	388	327	351.4	401	388	327
Iberia	83,773.6	79,151	81,504	81,523	31,621.5	34,266	34,048	32,687	31,683.7	35,333	35,545	33,593
Iberville	52,378.9	49,317	48,266	47,818	22,491.3	23,554	22,359	20,182	21,341.0	23,698	23,433	21,615
Lafayette	44,114.7	44,413	49,724	39,804	14,360.8	11,856	11,562	10,821	11,073.4	12,035	11,837	11,001
Lafourche	68,355.5	53,260	53,194	52,681	20,535.6	24,218	23,504	22,244	19,825.0	24,218	23,504	22,244
Pointe Coupee	57,905.9	50,585	44,710	41,704	15,452.5	12,981	11,796	11,056	12,179.8	12,987	11,802	11,056
Rapides	18,451.2	17,557	14,349	10,712	2,853.3	2,188	1,526	1,280	2,276.8	2,459	1,749	1,387
St. Charles	5,642.2	4,756	3,876	4,463	2,280.6	1,867	1,105	1,302		1,867	1,602	1,492
St. James	32,222.6	32,832	31,560	31,318	11,922.5	13,297	13,361	13,489	11,832.3	13,297	13,361	13,501
St. John	27,498.9	27,603	27,220	26,007	13,023.8	14,288	13,519	13,632	13,328.4	14,653	14,467	14,019
St. Landry	12,743.0	13,313	10,518	9,543	2,402.0	2,001	1,535	1,288	1,759.3	2,015	1,690	1,353
St. Martin	58,171.5	57,746	56,942	56,734	20,899.6	17,288	16,188	15,700	16,358.3	18,124	17,792	16,645
St. Mary	55,970.4	58,033	55,662	56,539	25,512.8	30,565	30,895	29,781	25,898.5	30,673	31,146	29,815
Terrebonne	62,764.9	59,734	60,513	58,225	30,586.2	34,413	33,307	32,220	30,997.5	34,815	34,059	32,423
Vermilion	47,839.8	45,560	41,196	33,065	12,150.9	10,547	8,407	7,602	9,973.9	10,987	9,135	8,166
W. Baton Rouge	32,839.2	31,332	30,840	30,333	14,935.7	15,745	15,093	12,883	14,144.4	15,748	15,413	14,040
W. Feliciana	9,775.6	13,047	12,625	12,827	3,282.9	4,299	4,006	3,714	3,353.8	4,330	4,242	3,848
TOTAL	762,140.7	728,297	708,868	678,229	281,625.4	294,599	282,231	268,534	264,167.6	298,632	290,986	275,513

PROPORTIONATE SHARES ACRES HARVESTED FOR SUGAR—YIELD OF SUGARCANE PER ACRE AND YIELD OF RECOVERABLE SUGAR PER ACRE OF LOUISIANA FARMERS PARTICIPATING IN THE SUGAR PROGRAM (SUGAR ACT OF 1937) BY PARISHES FROM A. A. A. REPORTS

PARISHES	Proportionate Shares Harvested for Sugar (Acres)				Yield of Cane Per Acre Tons				Yield of Recoverable Sugar per Acre CWT			
	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944	1941	1942	1943	1944
Ascension	8,808.9	10,141	10,075	9,583	14.8	16.93	19.25	17.91	23.65	26.29	32.57	28.45
Assumption	19,140.9	24,105	24,027	23,329	19.5	18.99	22.10	23.35	32.37	32.93	38.15	37.15
Avoyelles	2,799.3	3,245	2,752	2,545	17.5	16.71	19.14	15.80	30.14	29.28	33.36	25.45
E. Baton Rouge	326.1	380	366	307	14.9	13.83	18.31	18.62	23.23	23.66	31.73	28.95
Iberia	25,995.9	31,052	30,553	29,691	15.5	17.09	19.86	19.02	25.83	30.04	33.51	31.11
Iberville	17,910.8	21,159	19,974	18,050	18.4	18.34	21.78	20.09	29.50	31.43	37.18	32.92
Lafayette	9,022.2	10,276	10,066	9,332	14.4	13.77	17.14	16.08	23.76	25.03	29.88	26.80
Lafourche	17,653.7	22,454	22,060	20,782	20.2	16.68	21.34	22.21	33.34	28.69	36.65	35.01
Pointe Coupee	10,459.7	11,782	10,862	10,347	16.6	19.01	21.58	18.70	26.42	32.05	36.72	31.67
Rapides	1,910.8	2,050	1,462	1,219	19.3	18.97	15.50	24.63	31.57	33.61	44.76	40.00
St. Charles	1,616.4	1,691	1,019	1,156	15.8	14.76	18.04	19.15	25.79	25.83	31.42	31.07
St. James	10,338.7	12,423	12,441	12,537	15.3	17.06	22.73	21.18	25.54	29.30	37.51	32.89
St. John	11,311.5	13,046	12,434	12,420	17.5	19.43	21.92	19.96	29.61	33.35	37.00	32.50
St. Landry	1,494.2	1,913	1,487	1,273	17.8	17.31	21.12	17.70	28.04	27.99	35.51	30.66
St. Martin	13,676.6	15,795	14,282	14,584	15.8	15.86	20.83	19.16	25.56	26.99	33.77	30.27
St. Mary	21,917.4	28,049	27,762	26,996	19.0	18.71	21.32	20.73	31.64	32.79	36.25	34.21
Terrebonne	26,200.4	31,490	31,043	29,625	18.0	17.26	20.32	20.06	29.11	28.98	33.51	31.35
Vermilion	7,721.1	9,542	7,357	6,912	16.4	15.69	19.47	15.43	27.86	26.94	32.51	25.04
W. Baton Rouge	12,428.0	14,400	13,414	11,716	17.4	18.25	20.27	18.42	28.86	31.42	33.39	30.14
West Feliciana	3,022.9	4,044	3,814	3,542	21.7	19.84	24.11	22.94	33.79	33.15	38.36	35.78
TOTAL	223,767.9	269,068	257,256	245,946	17.4	17.55	20.88	20.00	28.71	30.14	35.22	32.21

RECAPITULATION OF FINAL MANUFACTURING REPORTS OF LOUISIANA SUGAR MILLS (CROPS 1935-1945) A. A. A. Records

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Crop Days	68.6	80.0	80.06	73.30	63.82	39.85	52.35	65.2	82.33	75.65	74.5
Time Lost % of total time	15.89	18.61	20.81	13.43	13.00	15.91	19.63	19.49	24.87	23.74	21.28
Cane Tons Ground	4,182,715	4,941,235	5,240,675	5,858,871	5,083,657	2,923,204	3,946,699	4,734,321	5,388,245	4,928,686	5,149,266
% of Total Cane Ground	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Tons Ground per Hour	42.17	51.98	50.75	53.38	56.10	54.25	55.83	55.27	55.84	51.59	55.40
Extraction N. J. % Cane	72.63	75.51	74.69	75.61	75.66	75.16	75.39	74.41	74.87	73.27	73.47
Sucrose Extraction%	90.71	91.26	91.32	91.44	91.74	91.30	91.74	91.14	90.93	90.13	91.08
Saturation % Cane	16.39	14.77	14.479	16.10	15.78	15.00	15.66	17.71	17.07	16.13	13.13
Fibre % Cane	13.92	13.22	12.36	13.66	13.57	13.06	13.38	13.99	13.86	14.25	14.17
Java Ratio	77.54	78.63	77.51	78.71	78.23	78.19	78.14	77.63	78.17	77.31	76.76
Analyses											
Crusher Juice Brix	16.42	16.11	15.86	16.59	16.75	15.81	16.27	16.83	16.77	16.32	16.19
Brix Factor (Final Report)	97.08	92.27	97.47	97.35	97.25	97.22	97.30	97.21	97.08	97.43	97.34
Sucrose Factor (Final Report)	94.50	94.87	94.91	95.20	94.89	94.98	95.07	95.06	94.94	95.05	95.18
Normal Juice Brix	15.94	15.67	15.42	16.15	16.29	15.37	15.83	16.36	16.28	15.90	15.76
Normal Juice Sucrose	12.46	11.84	11.76	12.50	12.63	11.93	12.14	12.70	12.39	11.93	11.86
Normal Juice Purity	78.17	75.56	76.26	77.40	75.53	77.62	76.69	77.63	76.10	75.03	75.25
Factory Sirup Brix	57.56	59.23	58.33	58.88	59.24	58.52	58.68	57.91	58.53	58.08	57.41
Bagasse:—% Sucrose	3.07	3.09	2.92	3.06	3.04	3.07	2.93	3.07	3.11	3.07	2.97
Bagasse:—% Moisture	47.95	47.97	48.38	47.69	47.69	48.94	48.64	49.00	49.09	49.38	48.80
Bagasse:—% Fiber	47.69	47.86	47.53	47.44	47.88	46.95	47.56	46.81	46.67	46.29	46.88
Press Cake, Sucrose	5.47	5.25	5.08	4.76	4.45	3.93	3.78	4.24	4.14	3.81	4.02
Residual Juice Brix	6.57	6.20	6.29	6.13	6.22	5.84	5.88	5.93	6.03	6.34	6.40
Sucrose Balance											
Sucrose in Molasses % Cane	0.864	0.930	1.004	1.022	0.964	0.969	0.961	0.945	1.067	1.047	1.130
Sucrose in Press Cake % Cane	0.082	0.096	0.111	0.097	0.082	0.082	0.078	0.081	0.081	.104	.104
Sucrose in Undetermined % Cane	0.135	0.201	0.201	0.220	0.179	0.141	0.183	0.198	0.253	.266	.212
Sucrose in Bagasse % Cane	0.944	0.858	0.848	0.994	0.860	0.854	0.824	0.919	0.925	.956	.853
Sucrose Total Losses % Cane	2.025	2.085	2.224	2.225	2.085	2.046	2.046	2.143	2.326	2.373	2.299
Sucrose Sugars % Cane	8.121	7.729	7.412	8.110	8.328	7.775	7.933	8.229	7.875	7.322	7.266
Total Sucrose % Cane	10.146	9.814	9.635	10.335	10.413	9.821	9.979	10.372	10.201	9.695	9.565
Average Rolls per Tandem	8.82	9.13	10.78	10.01	10.12	10.24	10.51	10.50	10.50	10.48	10.62
Average Crushers per Tandem	0.89	1.03	0.88	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.97	0.97	0.97	.96	.96
Average Knives per Tandem	0.89	0.90	0.99	0.95	0.92	0.96	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.07
Lbs. 96° Sugar M&E T/C	169.19	161.02	154.42	168.96	173.50	161.98	165.28	171.44	164.06	152.54	151.37
Gals. Final Molasses M&E T/C	5.94	6.520	6.57	6.48	6.64	6.28	6.69	6.59	7.16	7.28	7.48
Boiling House Efficiency	99.77	99.290	95.281	97.16	98.68	98.00	98.69	98.29	97.10	96.64	96.04

Sugar Statistics For Calendar Year 1945

Distribution of sugar by the four types of primary distributors during 1945 as compared with that during the previous 4-years was as follows:

	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
	(short tons, raw value)				
Cane sugar refiners:					
Refined sugar	4,726,881	5,606,726	4,621,179	3,424,582	5,518,103
Raw sugar	5,063	9,875	15,196	5,587	8,573
Beet Sugar Processors	1,043,034	1,156,309	1,525,735	1,703,140	1,952,597
Importers of direct-consumption sugar	458,587	522,931	515,640	466,596	564,044
Continental cane mills (direct-consumption sugar)	98,452	164,968	123,817	74,854	96,478
Total	6,332,017	7,460,809	6,801,567	5,674,759	8,139,795
Deliveries for export[1]	290,635	313,459	466,854	208,555	70,338[2]
For U. S. Consumption and Expeditionary Forces	6,041,382	7,147,350	6,334,713	5,466,204	8,069,457

[1] Includes deliveries for liberated areas and lend-lease as well as for military relief, but excludes usage by U. S. Expeditionary Forces.
[2] Actual exports as reported by Department of Commerce.
In the above table, the deliveries of refined sugar have been converted to short tons, raw value, by applying the factor 1.07, except in the case of cane sugar refiners. Deliveries of refined sugar by refiners are converted to raw value by using the factor 1.076180 for 1945; 1.068271 for 1944; 1.063308 for 1943; 1.063829 for 1942 and 1.063030 for 1941. These factors represent the relationship between meltings of raw sugar and production of refined sugar during the 2-year periods 1943-44, 1942-43, 1941-42, 1940-41, and 1939-40, respectively.

Deliveries of sugar for local consumption in the territory of Hawaii during the first 11 months of 1945 (Data for December not yet available) amounted to 65,075 short tons, raw value, as compared with the following calendar year deliveries: 78,181 tons in 1944; 62,509 tons in 1943; 47,404 tons in 1942; and 36,618 tons in 1941. In Puerto Rico, 1945 deliveries totaled 116,195 short tons, raw value, as compared with 99,503 tons in 1944, 97,177 tons in 1943, 84,544 tons in 1942 and 78,027 tons in 1941.

Stocks of sugar in the hands of primary distributors on December 31, 1945 are shown in the following table together with the corresponding figures for the previous 4-years:

	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
	(short tons, raw value)				
Refiners' raws	234,737	331,226	471,139	359,815	425,575
Refiners' refined	143,293	63,093	238,709	270,605	236,746
Beet factories'	919,889	747,739	838,497	1,292,728	1,318,514
Importers' direct-consumption sugar	8,796	7,705	61,832	78,689	56,496
Mainland cane mills	111,817	77,327	141,171	134,393	80,227
Total Stocks*	1,418,532	1,227,090	1,751,348	2,136,230	2,117,558

* Excluding raws for processing held by importers other than refiners, which amounted to 14,988 short tons, raw value in 1943; 1,186 tons in 1942; and 31,078 tons in 1941; (none in 1944 and 1945).

TABLE 1
Raw Sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts, meltings, and deliveries for direct-consumption, January-December, 1945
(short tons, raw value)

Source of Supply	Stocks on January 1, 1945	Receipts	Meltings	Deliveries for direct consumption	Lost by fire, etc.	Stocks on Dec. 31, 1945
Cuba	151,863	2,790,901	2,866,318	3,912	20	72,514
Hawaii	76,100	740,010	729,215	382		86,513
Puerto Rico	21,402	794,233	786,525	258	25	28,827
Philippines	84			84		0
Continental Raws	79,452	328,542	360,684	427		46,883
Virgin Islands	0	3,908	3,908			0
Other Countries	2,247	82,440	84,684		3	0
Miscellaneous (sweepings, etc.)	78	84	162			0
Total	331,226	2,738,118	4,831,496	5,063	48	234,737

Compiled from reports submitted by sugar refineries on Form SS-15A.

TABLE 2
Stocks, Production, and Deliveries of Cane and Beet Sugar by United States Refiners and Processors, January-December, 1945
(short tons, raw value)

	Refineries[1]	Domestic beet factories
Initial stocks of refined, January 1, 1945	63,093	747,739
Production	4,807,081	1,215,184
Deliveries	4,726,881	1,043,034[2]
Final stocks of refined, December 31, 1945	143,293	919,889

Compiled from reports submitted on Forms SS-16A and SS-11C by the sugar refineries and beet sugar factories.
[1] The refineries' figures are converted to raw value by using the factor 1.076180 which is the ratio of meltings of raw sugar to refined sugar produced during the years 1943 and 1944.
[2] Larger than actual deliveries by a small amount representing losses in reprocessing, etc.

TABLE 3
Stocks, receipts, and deliveries of direct-consumption sugar, from specified areas, January-December, 1945
(short tons, raw value)

Source of Supply	Stocks on Jan. 1, 1945	Receipts	Deliveries or usage	Stocks on Dec. 31, 1945
Cuba	7,705	345,604	344,835	8,474
Puerto Rico	0	109,087	109,087	0
Other foreign areas	0	4,987	4,665	322
Total	7,705	459,678	458,587	8,796

Compiled from reports and information submitted by importers and distributors of direct-consumption sugar on Form SS-15B and SS-3.

TABLE 4
Mainland Cane Mills' Stocks, Production and Deliveries, January-December, 1945
(short tons, raw value)

Stocks on Jan. 1, 1945	Production	Deliveries: For direct consumption	Deliveries: For further processing	Stocks on Dec. 31, 1945
77,327	451,389	98,452	318,447	111,817

TABLE 5
Distribution of Sugar for Local Consumption in the Territory of Hawaii and Puerto Rico, January-December, 1945
(short tons, raw value)

Territory of Hawaii	65,075[1]
Puerto Rico	116,195

[1] Distribution during January-November, 1945. Data for December not yet available.

MOTOR and TRACTOR OILS
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Report on New Varieties

Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station
E. C. Simon Associate Agronomist

The varietal program of the Louisiana Sugar Station is progressing very satisfactorily. A close cooperation exists between this station and the U. S. D. A. Station, Houma. This close association has been very beneficial to the sugar industry as both stations are enabled to send out the most promising new varieties to test fields and primary stations in a minimum of time. The following tabulation of new variety introductions to test fields and primary stations since 1941 shows the rapidity with which we are now able to introduce promising new varieties for agronomic testing and seed increase.

1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
C. P. 32-206	C. P. 34-151	C. P. 36-13	C. P. 36-178	C. P. 43-3
C. P. 33-485	C. P. 36-50	C. P. 36-160	C. P. 36-197	C. P. 43-9
C. P. 34-141	C. P. 36-80	C. P. 36-179	C. P. 36-203	C. P. 43-28
C. P. 34-143	C. P. 36-111	C. P. 37-5	C. P. 38-26	C. P. 43-32
C. P. 35-14	C. P. 36-161		F. 36-671	C. P. 43-33
C. P. 36-17	C. P. 36-183		F. 36-819	C. P. 43-47
C. P. 36-19	C. P. 36-185			C. P. 43-49
C. P. 36-55	C. P. 36-192			
C. P. 36-62	C. P. 37-9			
C. P. 36-70	C. P. 38-18			
C. P. 36-75	F. 31-762			
C. P. 36-85				
C. P. 36-94				
C. P. 36-105				
C. P. 36-191				
F. 31-962				

The variety C.P. 36-105 introduced onto the test fields and primary stations in the fall of 1941 was released last year for commercial plantings.

The varieties C.P. 36-13, C.P. 36-19, and C.P. 36-183 are now under extensive increase with a view to their possible release. The record of C.P. 36-13 justifies consideration of its being released this year. C.P. 36-19 and C.P. 36-183 have desirable qualities; however, the relatively low tonnage yields of C.P. 36-19 should be taken into consideration in evaluating its commercial possibilities, and the growth type of C.P. 36-183 which is not entirely desirable should be considered in evaluating its commercial possibilities.

Of the other varieties under increase C.P. 34-92 has shown the most desirable characteristics but sucrose analyses have been lightly low. It is possible that this variety may do well in certain sections or on certain soil types of the sugar district.

C.P. 31-509, C.P. 32-206, C.P. 33-372, C.P. 33-409, C.P. 34-21, C.P. 34-53, C.P. 34-115, C.P. 34-139, C.P. 36-55, and C.P. 36-191 are growing on the secondary increase stations. Data on this group of varieties indicate that none of them will have wide adaptation if grown in competition with our present commercial sugarcanes. Some of the group may find places on specific soil types in sections of the sugar district.

C.P. 36-161 has shown good vigor and yielding ability, however, the sucrose analyses indicate that the variety may be too low in sucrose to become of commercial value, further testing of the variety is indicated.

C.P. 37-5 has a combination of desirable characteristics which justify consideration of its being sent onto the secondary station. The growth type is relatively erect, it has given satisfactory sucrose analyses, it has the necessary qualities for windrowing for the mill, and yields have been relatively satisfactory. The variety is not particularly outstanding but has a combination of good characteristics which justify its anticipation as a variety that may do well in some sections and soils of the sugar district.

F. 36-671 is a very high sucrose variety. Yields on the Station have been relatively low and we have found it to be susceptible to borers. It is possible that the variety may find a place in the sugar district.

F. 36-819 is a beautiful sugarcane, scurose analyses have been satisfactory, growth type is good, stalks are heavy. The variety is potentially a very heavy yielder. The stubbling ability of the variety, however, must be ascertained, indications being that there may be a weakness in the stubbles.

C.P. 36-203 is a high sucrose variety which shows promise, however, the stubbling ability may not be good enough.

C.P. 36-178, C.P. 36-179, C.P. 36-197 and C.P. 38-26, all have shown promise on the Sugar Station, of which C.P. 36-178 and C.P. 36-197 are the most promising.

There has been a demand for some time for a "chewing cane," and as the variety C.P. 42-10 appears to possess the necessary qualifications to meet this requirement, both the Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station and the Houma Station have made reasonable increase planting of the variety.

In Table I and II which follow, yields, sucrose analyses, and other data are given for plant cane and first year stubble of the more promising of the newer sugarcanes in comparison with our standard varieties.

In Table III sucrose analyses and other data are given for the 43 varieties introduced onto test fields and primary stations last fall.

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TABLE I
Plant Cane—Harvested 12/3/45

Variety	Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Extraction	Ave. stalk wt/lbs	Length/ft.	Tons/acre
Co. 281	16.70	13.86	82.99	57.44	2.11	7.00–7.75	32.96
Co. 290	15.80	12.71	80.44	60.26	2.29	7.00–8.00 Some crooked	28.60
C. P. 28-19	18.80	16.23	86.33	54.61	1.68	6.00–7.50	11.51
C. P. 29-103	17.80	14.41	80.96	56.71	2.01	5.50–6.25 Sl. Crooked	20.15
C. P. 29-116	16.40	12.93	78.84	60.22	2.77	7.00–8.00	36.88
C. P. 29-120	17.50	14.89	85.09	60.52	2.10	6.50–7.25	27.26
C. P. 29-320	17.80	15.16	85.17	59.91	2.19	7.50–8.00	25.08
C. P. 34-92	17.80	14.43	81.07	57.80	2.06	7.50–8.50 Very Sl. crooked	32.63
C. P. 34-120	17.10	14.58	85.26	58.09	2.41	8.50–9.50	33.76
C. P. 36-13	16.80	14.17	84.35	61.01	2.97	8.00–8.50 Sl.–some crooked	37.46
C. P. 36-19	16.90	13.64	80.71	54.08	1.79	7.00–8.00	19.24
C. P. 36-105	17.60	14.45	82.10	54.18	2.36	8.50–9.25	33.43
C. P. 36-161	16.20	12.61	77.84	56.58	2.35	7.50–8.50 Sl. Crooked	34.45
C. P. 36-178[1]	17.60	14.70	83.52	56.55	2.20	7.50–8.00	33.87
C. P. 36-179	16.10	11.93	74.09	57.89	1.78	6.50–7.25 Sl. Crooked	29.29
C. P. 36-183	17.00	14.27	83.94	58.50	2.53	7.50–8.50	33.80
C. P. 36-197[3]	17.70	15.04	84.97	53.41	1.83	7.00–8.25	30.64[2]
C. P. 36-203	18.70	16.37	87.54	64.74	2.70	7.00–7.75	26.93
C. P. 37-5	16.90	14.00	82.84	64.07	2.31	7.00–7.75	32.16
C. P. 38-26	17.50	14.80	84.57	61.72	2.26	7.50–8.00	27.84
F. 36-671	18.70	16.89	90.32	56.43	2.64	8.50–9.25	24.76
F. 36-819	18.10	15.47	85.47	58.13	3.20	6.50–8.00	30.27

[1] Promising. [2] Erect. [3] Early maturing.

TABLE II
Stubble Cane—Harvested 11/10/45

Variety	Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Extraction	Ave. stalk wt/lbs	Length/ft.	Tons/acre
Co. 281	15.60	12.99	83.27	62.83	2.12	6.75–7.25	19.64
Co. 290	15.20	12.28	80.79	59.93	2.77	6.75–7.50 Sl.–Some crooked	30.13
C. P. 28-19	18.90	16.74	88.57	50.13	1.58	7.00–8.00 Sl. Crooked	22.03
C. P. 29-103	17.40	14.43	82.93	58.32	2.67	6.25–7.25	21.82
C. P. 29-116	16.10	13.01	80.81	60.91	2.64	6.50–7.00	24.03
C. P. 29-120	16.50	14.05	85.15	57.58	1.82	5.50–6.75	24.32
C. P. 29-320	16.90	14.44	85.44	59.54	2.17	7.00–8.00	20.65
C. P. 34-92	16.80	13.85	82.44	56.03	1.92	6.75–7.75 Very sl. crooked	27.23
C. P. 34-120	17.10	14.24	83.27	56.25	2.37	8.00–9.00 Very sl. crooked	32.78
C. P. 36-13	16.20	13.90	85.80	58.98	2.55	8.00–8.75	30.20
C. P. 36-19	17.10	14.36	83.98	51.34	2.09	8.00–8.75	21.02
C. P. 36-105	16.60	14.02	84.46	56.13	2.43	7.50–8.25 Very sl. crooked	27.41
C. P. 36-161	14.90	11.86	79.60	60.87	1.84	7.00–7.50	31.87
C. P. 36-178							
C. P. 36-179	17.30	14.12	81.62	58.24	2.04	7.50–7.75	32.85
C. P. 36-197							
C. P. 36-183	16.40	14.12	86.10	61.20	2.49	Very sl. crooked 6.50–7.75	26.28
C. P. 36-203	19.90	16.94	85.13	61.67	2.16	6.00–6.75	21.92
C. P. 37-5	16.00	12.91	80.69	62.91	2.13	6.00–7.00	28.53
C. P. 38-26							
F. 36-671	18.80	16.87	89.73	51.21	2.07	7.25–8.25	17.39
F. 36-819							

TABLE III
1945 Test Field and Primary Station Introductions
Comparative Data—Small Samples

	Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Extraction	Ave. stalk wt./lbs.	Length/ft.
C. P. 43-3—Plant Cane						
10-2-45	14.00	9.88	70.57	56.07	1.96	Slightly crooked 5.00–6.00
10-17-45	15.60	12.07	77.37	54.40	1.93	Slightly crooked 5.50–6.25
10-31-45	14.30	10.60	74.13		2.70	7.00–7.50
11-14-15	15.30	11.93	77.97	58.14	2.58	Sl.–Some crooked 6.50–8.00
First Year Stubble						
10-2-45	14.30	9.88	69.09	59.75	2.03	Very sl. crooked 5.50–6.00
10-17-45	17.00	13.93	81.94	56.67	2.10	6.50–7.00
10-31-45	16.10	13.37	83.04	58.30	2.23	Very sl. crooked 6.50–7.00
11-14-45	16.90	14.12	83.55	57.61	2.43	Very sl. crooked 6.50–7.00
C. P. 43-9—Plant Cane						
10-2-45	12.40	8.45	68.15	59.89	1.87	6.00–7.00
10-17-45	14.90	11.42	76.64	59.57	2.77	7.50–8.00
10-31-45	14.20	11.49	80.92	52.47	2.69	8.00–8.75
11-14-45	15.80	13.41	84.87	54.88	2.15	7.50–8.00
First Year Stubble						
10-2-45	13.10	9.29	70.92	55.50	2.16	7.00–7.50
10-17-45	15.90	13.24	83.27	56.79	2.43	7.00–7.50
11-1-45	14.90	11.88	79.73	55.20	2.50	8.50–9.50
11-14-45	15.60	12.93	82.88	53.33	2.10	7.00–8.00

TABLE III (Continued)

	Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Extraction	Ave. stalk wt./lbs.	Length/ft.
C. P. 43-28—Plant Cane						
10-2-45	12.50	8.45	67.60	58.76	1.77	Sl.–Some crooked 5.50–6.25
10-17-45	14.70	11.32	77.01	56.47	1.93	Very sl. crooked 5.75–6.50
11-1-45	14.60	11.32	77.53	58.82	2.38	Slightly crooked 7.00–8.00
11-14-45	16.00	13.15	82.19	57.51	2.73	Very sl. crooked 7.00–8.00
First Year Stubble						
10-2-45	13.60	9.90	72.79	54.76	2.52	Slightly crooked 6.00–7.00
10-17-45	14.90	11.64	78.12	55.32	2.35	Sl.–Some crooked 7.00–7.50
10-31-45	15.60	12.93	82.88	56.80	2.50	Slightly crooked 7.50–8.50
11-14-45	15.50	12.74	82.19	54.26	1.88	Sl.–Some crooked 7.00–7.75
C. P. 43-32						
10-2-45	14.20	10.56	74.37	51.65	2.28	6.50–7.50
10-17-45	14.90	11.86	79.60	53.95	2.15	Sl.–Some crooked 6.00–6.75
11-1-45	15.40	12.69	82.40	56.67	1.80	Slightly crooked 6.00–7.25
11-14-45	15.50	12.74	82.19	56.90	2.39	Some crooked 7.00–7.45
First Year Stubble						
10-2-45	14.80	11.26	76.08	60.00	2.30	Slightly crooked 6.50–6.75
10-17-45	14.80	11.56	78.11	59.68	2.48	7.00–8.00
11-1-45	16.10	13.61	84.53		2.52	Sl.–Some crooked 7.75–8.25
11-14-45	16.80	14.15	84.23	58.00	2.50	Slightly crooked 7.50–8.25
C. P. 43-33—Plant Cane						
10-2-45	14.80	11.19	75.61	56.44	1.63	4.50–6.00
10-17-45	16.50	13.42	81.33	55.26	1.90	6.50–7.00
11-1-45	16.10	13.51	83.91	56.46	2.09	7.00–7.50
11-14-45	17.00	14.36	84.47	51.63	1.84	7.00–7.50
First Year Stubble						
10-2-45	16.10	12.44	77.27	56.96	1.58	6.25–6.75
10–17–45	16.80	13.90	82.74	55.14	1.85	6.25–6.50
11-1-45	15.80	12.86	81.39	53.98	1.76	7.00–7.50
11-14-45	18.30	15.73	85.96		1.53	7.00–7.50
C. P. 43-47—Plant Cane						
10-2-45	14.00	10.00	71.43	60.59	1.70	4.50–5.50
10-17-45	16.00	12.81	80.06	55.24	2.10	5.50–6.50
11-1-45	15.10	11.98	79.34	54.21	2.14	6.25–7.00
11-14-45	16.10	13.81	85.78	56.60	2.35	6.75–7.25
First Year Stubble						
10-2-45	15.20	11.56	76.05	58.99	1.78	4.50–5.50
10-17-45	16.60	14.39	86.69	57.87	2.05	Very sl. crooked 5.75–6.25
10-31-45	15.90	13.19	82.96	58.55	2.22	7.00–7.50
11-14-45	17.40	14.77	84.89		1.98	Very sl. crooked 6.50–7.00
C. P. 43-49—Plant Cane						
10-2-45	10.80	5.62	52.04	55.56	2.34	Sl.–Some crooked 6.50–7.25
10-17-45	12.90	8.68	67.29	55.69	2.55	6.50–7.75
11-1-45	13.00	8.91	68.54	57.70	2.60	8.00–8.50
11-14-45	13.50	9.26	68.59	52.73	2.75	Very sl. crooked 8.50–9.50
First Year Stubble						
10-2-45	13.30	9.45	71.05	54.95	1.84	5.50–6.25
10-17-45	15.40	11.91	77.34	54.40	1.82	6.00–7.50
10-31-45	15.00	12.22	81.47	54.55	2.20	7.00–7.25
11-14-45	15.80	12.49	79.05	51.28	1.95	Very sl. crooked 7.00–7.75

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Sugar Cane Test Fields -- Season of 1945

By C. B. Gouaux
Louisiana State University
and
Agricultural and Mechanical College
Agricultural Experiment Stations
W. G. Taggart, Director

During the season of 1945, the outfield sugar cane variety work of the Experiment Station was conducted at the following eight locations in the cane belt of the state: Cinclare, Napoleonville, Reserve, Bunkie, Meeker, Franklin, Broussard and Youngsville. There was a total of twenty-three experimental fields, averaging approximately two acres in size. A total of thirty-eight varieties, consisting of eleven commercial canes and twenty-seven unreleased varieties were under cultivation during the past season.

The Experiment Station test fields were worked by the cooperators under their regular field system practiced in the commercial production of sugar cane for sugar. There was no special attention given to these fields, which were accorded the same treatment as fields under commercial production. All of the important procedures in connection with the work, such as, planting of varieties, harvesting, weighing and big-mill testing, sampling and small-mill testing of varieties, were all under careful supervision.

During the regular harvesting and milling season the final results of the twenty-three sugar cane outfields were obtained. These results consisted of the weighing of numerous variety plots on plantation scales; big-mill tests of commercial and unreleased varieties, and the analyses of the juices in the cooperators' laboratories. Field and chemical data obtained in this manner was accomplished with the excellent cooperation of plantation owners, managers, overseers, factory superintendents, engineers and chemists.

Test Field Planting

In the early fall period of 1945, a total of nine fields were planted at the eight Experiment Station test field locations, from September 17 to October 12. This phase of the work included the following plantings:

(1) Main plot tests:

(Cinclare, Glenwood and Reserve) Yazoo soil: C.P. Nos. 29-120, 29-320, 34-120, 36-13, 36-105, 36-183, F. 36-819; C.P. 37-5 (Glenwood); F. 36-671 (Glenwood and Reserve).

(Cinclare) Sharkey soil: C.P. Nos. 29-116, 33-224, 34-21, 34-120, 34-139, 36-13, 36-105, 36-191 and F. 36-671. Introductory: C.P. Nos. 43-3, 43-9, 43-28, 43-32, 43-33, 43-47 and 43-49.

(Shirley and Meeker) Yahola soil: C.P. Nos. 29-320, 33-243, 34-120, 36-13, 36-19, 36-105, 36-183, 36-197 and 37-5, F. 36-671 and F. 36-819.

(Caffery) Franklin soil: Co. 290, C.P. Nos. 29-116, 34-120, 36-13, 36-105, and 36-183, F. 36-671 and F. 36-819.

(Billeaud and Youngsville) Lintonia and Olivier soils: Co. 290, C.P. Nos. 29-116, 33-243, 33-310, 34-120, 36-13, 36-105, 36-183, and 36-191, F. 31-762, F. 36-671 and F. 36-819.

(2) Introductory varieties:

Small lots of seed cane of seven new Canal Point seedlings grown at the L.S.U. Sugar Experiment Station were taken by trucks furnished by

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our cooperators, and planted at the eight test fields. The following varieties were planted on a small plot basis: C.P. Nos. 43-3, 43-9, 43-28, 43-32 43-33, 43-47 and 43-49.

(3) Increases of the promising C. P. 36-13 variety: Our test field cooperators showing the usual interest in the propagation of new varieties made the following early fall plantings of the promising C.P. 36-13 seedling cane, consisting of a total of approximately twenty acres: Cinclare, 1.5; Glenwood, 3.5; Reserve, 3.5; Caffery, 3.0; Shirley, 4.0; Meeker, 3.0; and Billeaud, 2.0.

Evaluation and Tabulation of Results

The Experiment Station outfield results of the twenty-three variety tests have been evaluated as in previous years, using the "Louisiana Sugar Cane Contract" with basis of 11½ to 12½ percent sucrose in normal juice for standard cane. The same cost figure of $1.00 per ton was used for cane harvesting expense, and an average par price of $3.86 per ton for standard cane. The latter is the average of weekly 96 test raw sugar quotations for the period of October 18, 1945 through January 10, 1946, of the Sugar and Rice Exchange and the Cane Products Trade Association, of New Orleans, Louisiana.

All of the final results, consisting of fall plant cane, first stubble and second stubble sugar cane varieties for the season of 1945 have been tabulated. These results are given for each individual test field.

The "Balance" column gives the actual ranking of varieties, starting with the highest and ending with the lowest in money value per acre. It also represents the total per acre money value (less cane harvesting expense, based on cost figure of $1.00 per ton).

Cinclare Test Field

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Value		Less $1.00 Harvest	Balance
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Ton	Acre		
*Fall Plant Cane (Yazoo soil)								
C. P. 36-105	15.10	11.92	78.94	42.35	$3.86	$163.47	$42.35	$121.12
C. P. 36-183	14.80	11.21	75.74	45.76	3.64	166.57	45.76	120.81
C. P. 34-120	14.80	11.64	78.65	41.02	3.86	158.34	41.02	117.32
C. P. 29-120	14.99	11.53	76.92	38.94	3.86	150.31	38.94	111.37
C. P. 34-92	14.60	11.20	76.71	40.15	3.63	145.74	40.15	105.59
C. P. 29-320	15.51	12.60	81.24	33.22	3.90	129.56	33.22	96.34
C. P. 36-13	14.49	10.59	73.08	43.93	3.16	138.82	43.93	94.89
C. P. 36-191	14.65	10.44	71.26	43.12	3.04	131.08	43.12	87.96
*Fall Plant Cane (Sharkey soil)								
C. P. 34-120	15.60	12.53	80.32	35.65	3.86	137.61	35.65	101.96
C. P. 24-21	15.62	12.85	82.27	30.94	4.00	123.76	30.94	92.82
C. P. 33-224	15.50	12.14	78.32	32.02	3.86	123.60	32.02	91.58
C. P. 36-105	15.80	12.27	77.66	31.56	3.86	121.82	31.56	90.26
C. P. 36-191	15.70	12.33	78.54	30.40	3.86	117.34	30.40	86.94
C. P. 34-139	15.16	11.49	75.20	27.76	3.85	106.88	27.76	79.12
C. P. 34-92	15.72	12.30	78.24	27.73	3.86	107.04	27.73	79.31
C. P. 29-116	14.72	10.88	73.91	32.96	3.38	111.40	32.96	78.44
First Stubble (Yazoo soil)								
C. P. 29-120	15.72	12.41	78.94	30.27	3.86	116.84	30.27	86.57
C. P. 34-120	14.77	11.48	77.73	28.41	3.84	109.09	28.41	80.68
C. P. 34-92	15.14	11.13	73.51	29.03	3.57	103.64	29.03	74.61
C. P. 36-105	16.30	12.69	77.85	24.74	3.93	97.23	24.74	72.49
C. P. 29-320	15.89	12.93	81.37	23.43	4.03	94.42	23.43	70.99
C. P. 36-183	14.96	11.70	78.21	18.77	3.86	72.45	18.77	53.68
C. P. 33-243	14.56	11.39	78.23	18.81	3.76	70.73	18.81	51.92
C. P. 33-425	16.69	13.60	81.49	14.16	4.28	60.60	14.16	46.44
C. P. 36-191	14.42	11.07	76.77	16.61	3.53	58.63	16.61	42.02
C. P. 36-80	14.03	10.10	71.99	23.48	2.78	65.27	23.48	41.79
First Stubble (Sharkey soil)								
C. P. 34-139	15.86	11.39	71.81	17.26	3.76	64.90	17.26	47.64
C. P. 34-92	15.19	11.10	75.07	17.67	3.55	62.73	17.67	45.06
C. P. 34-21	15.51	12.10	78.01	14.63	3.86	56.47	14.63	41.84
C. P. 29-116	14.90	11.01	73.89	16.27	3.48	56.62	16.27	40.35
C. P. 34-120	15.67	12.10	77.22	13.57	3.86	52.38	13.57	38.81
Second Stubble (Yazoo soil)								
C. P. 36-105	15.72	11.95	76.02	23.13	3.86	89.28	23.13	66.15
C. P. 29-120	15.77	12.01	76.16	22.80	3.86	88.01	22.80	65.21
C. P. 34-120	14.65	11.28	77.00	23.50	3.69	86.72	23.50	63.22
C. P. 29-320	15.89	12.86	80.93	20.92	4.00	83.68	20.92	62.76
C. P. 33-243	15.09	11.81	78.26	20.70	3.86	79.90	20.70	59.20
C. P. 34-92	14.90	10.99	73.76	23.28	3.47	80.78	23.28	57.50
C. P. 36-183	14.61	10.48	71.73	23.54	3.07	72.27	23.54	48.73

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Fall Plant Cane (Yazoo and Sharkey soils): Planted September 20, 1944 and harvested by local labor November 19 and 20.* On account of rain Nov. 20, cane trash could not be burned. Loaded, weighed and tested on big mill Cinclare Central Factory on November 21, 1945.

First Stubble (Yazoo and Sharkey soils): Planted October 4, 1943. Harvesting dates: Dec. 4, 1944 and October 17, 1945. Cane was cut by hand and burned on heaps. Loaded, weighed and tested on big mill Cinclare Central Faetory October 18, 1945.

Second Stubble (Yazoo soil): Planted Sept. 28, 1942. Harvesting dates: Nov. 30, 1943, Nov. 1, 1944 and Octeber 17, 1945. Hand cut, top and bottom and burned. Big mill tests Cinclare Central Factory, October 18, 1945.

Yazoo soil: (four highest ranking varieties)

Fall Plant Cane: C. P. Nos. 36-105, 36-183, 34-120 and 29-120. C. P. 36-13 ranked seventh.

First Stubble: C. P. 29-120, 34-120, 34-92 and 26-105. C. P. 29-320 ranked fifth.

Second Stubble: C. P. Nos. 36-105, 29-120, 34-120 and 29-320.

Average results of fall plant cane, first and second stubble of six varieties, indicate that they ranked as follows: (1) C. P. 29-120; (2) C. P. 34-120; (3) C. P. 36-105; (4) C. P. 34-92; (5) C. P. 29-320 and (6) C. P. 36-183.

Sharkey soil: (four highest ranking varieties)

Fall Plant Cane: C. P. Nos. 34-120, 34-21, 33-224 and 36-105.

First Stubble: C. P. Nos. 34-139, 34-92, 34-21 and 29-116.

Average results of fall plant cane and first stubble, show that five varieties ranked as follows: (1) C. P. 34-120; (2) C. P. 34-21; (3) C. P. 34-139; (4) C. P. 34-92 and (5) C. P. 29-116.

The three unreleased varieties, C. P. Nos. 33-224, 34-21 and 34-139, have made an excellent showing on Sharkey soil at Cinclare for the past several years. All three of these varieties have a better sucrose record than C. P. 29-116.

Glenwood Test Field

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Value		Less $1.00 Harvest	Balance
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Ton	Acre		
Fall Plant Cane (Yazoo soil)								
C. P. 36-13	16.80	12.80	76.19	38.13	$3.98	$151.76	$38.13	$113.63
C. P. 36-105	15.39	11.63	75.57	35.84	3.86	138.34	35.84	102.50
C. P. 34-120	16.42	12.57	76.55	33.90	3.89	131.87	33.90	97.97
C. P. 36-191	14.98	10.98	73.30	39.03	3.46	135.04	39.03	96.01
C. P. 34-92	15.78	11.25	71.29	33.32	3.67	122.28	33.32	88.96
C. P. 36-183	14.74	10.76	73.00	38.32	3.29	126.07	38.32	87.75
C. P. 29-120	15.36	11.61	75.59	27.34	3.86	105.53	27.34	78.19
First Stubble (Yazoo soil)								
C. P. 36-80	15.97	12.20	76.39	28.22	3.86	108.93	28.22	80.71
C. P. 36-160	16.58	12.89	77.74	26.76	4.01	107.31	26.76	80.54
C. P. 34-92	15.43	11.42	74.01	26.48	3.80	100.62	26.48	74.14
C. P. 36-183	15.85	11.76	74.20	25.79	3.86	99.55	25.79	73.76
C. P. 29-120	15.47	11.61	75.05	22.11	3.86	85.34	22.11	63.23
C. P. 34-120	15.95	11.85	74.29	22.01	3.86	84.96	22.01	62.95
C. P. 29-320	16.62	13.07	78.64	18.73	4.08	76.42	18.73	57.69
C. P. 36-13	14.66	10.55	71.96	26.40	3.13	82.63	26.40	56.23
C. P. 36-191	14.99	10.38	69.25	25.39	3.00	76.17	25.39	50.78
C. P. 36-105	14.66	11.13	75.92	18.04	3.57	64.40	18.04	46.36
Second Stubble (Yazoo soil)								
C. P. 34-139	15.47	11.08	71.62	30.68	3.54	108.61	30.68	77.93
C. P. 36-161	15.90	11.70	73.58	25.97	3.86	100.24	25.97	74.27
C. P. 34-120	14.99	10.72	71.51	29.16	3.26	95.06	29.16	65.90
C. P. 36-55	14.89	10.81	72.60	27.64	3.33	92.04	27.64	64.40
C. P. 33-243	14.63	10.90	74.50	25.18	3.40	85.61	25.18	60.43
C. P. 34-92	14.73	10.31	69.99	29.92	2.94	87.96	29.92	58.04
C. P. 29-120	14.44	10.80	74.79	22.20	3.32	73.70	22.20	51.50
C. P. 29-103	15.95	11.09	69.53	17.64	3.54	62.45	17.64	44.81
F. 31-962	15.96	11.95	74.87	13.21	3.86	50.99	13.21	37.78
C. P. 36-105	14.34	9.65	67.29	25.25	2.43	61.36	25.25	36.11
C. P. 34-115	14.76	9.52	64.50	19.44	2.33	45.30	19.44	25.86
C. P. 28-19	14.31	10.12	70.72	14.39	2.79	40.15	14.39	25.76

Fall Plant Cane (Yazoo soil): Planted Sept. 22, 1944. Harvested Dec. 3-4, 1945. The following varieties were cut by hand, top and bottom: C. P. Nos. 36-13, 36-183, 36-105 and 36-191. Machine cut: C. P. Nos. 29-120, 34-92, and 34-120. All varieties were burned before loading. Big mill tests at Glenwood Faetory Dec. 5, 1945.

First Stubble (Yazoo soil): Planted Sept. 24, 1943. Harvesting dates: Dec. 5-6, 1944 and October 17, 1945. All varieties were cut by hand, top and bottom, and burned. Big mill tests Glenwood Factory, October 19, 1945.

Second Stubble (Yazoo soil): Planted Sept. 30, 1942. Harvesting dates: Nov. 19, 1943; October 27, 1944 and October 17, 1945. All varieties cut by hand, top and bottom and burned. Big mill test Glenwood Faetory, October 19, 1945.

The four highest ranking varieties are in the following order:

Fall Plant Cane (Yazoo soil): C. P. Nos. 36-13, 36-105, 34-120 and 36-191. C. P. 29-120 ranked seventh. C. P. 36-13 was higher in sucrose and tonnage than C. P. Nos. 36-105 and 34-120.

First Stubble (Yazoo soil): C. P. Nos. 36-80, 36-160, 34-92 and 36-183. C. P. 29-120 was fifth ranking variety.

In the 1944 fall plant cane tests, these same four varieties outranked C. P. Nos. 36-105 and 34-120. C. P. Nos. 36-80, 36-160 and 34-92 have the distinct advantage of being well adapted for mechanical cane harvesters, while C. P. 36-183 has the disadvantage of being definitely unsuited to mechanical cutters.

Second Stubble (Yazoo soil): (1) C. P. 34-139, (2) C. P. 36-161, (3) C. P. 34-120 and (4) C. P. 36-55. C. P. 29-120 ranked seventh.

Test field records of previous years, of the varieties C. P. 34-139 and C. P. 36-161 indicate that they are definitely low sucrose canes and inferior for mechanical harvesters.

An average of the fall plant cane and first stubble results of six varieties show that they ranked as follows:

(1) C. P. 36-13; (2) C. P. 34-92; (3) C. P. 36-183; (4) C. P. 34-120; (5) C. P. 36-105 and (6) C. P. 29-120.

It is interesting to note that the extremely promising C. P. 36-13 seedling cane ranks first; followed by two other unreleased canes, C. P. 34-92 and C. P. 36-183, both of which have outstripped the two high ranking performers, C. P. Nos. 34-120 and 36-105.

C. P. 34-92 has performed well enough on Glenwood test field, to be used on a field trial basis on "sandy lands" and "mixed lands."

Reserve Test Field

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Value		Less $1.00 Harvest	Balance
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Ton	Acre		
Fall Plant Cane (Yazoo soil)								
C. P. 36-183	15.93	11.69	72.76	35.00	$3.86	$135.10	$35.00	$100.10
C. P. 34-120	15.25	11.16	73.18	38.21	3.60	137.56	38.21	99.35
C. P. 36-105	15.89	11.91	74.95	33.98	3.86	131.16	33.98	97.18
C. P. 36-13	14.78	10.93	73.95	38.82	3.42	132.76	38.82	93.94
C. P. 29-320	15.91	11.99	75.36	28.81	3.86	111.21	28.81	82.40
C. P. 29-120	14.94	10.66	71.35	32.16	3.21	103.23	32.16	71.07
Fall Plant Cane (Yazoo soil—small-plot tests)								
C. P. 36-197	15.57	11.76	75.53	38.63	3.86	149.11	38.63	110.48
C. P. 37-5	15.89	11.85	74.58	37.03	3.86	142.94	37.03	105.90
C. P. 38-26	17.08	13.42	78.57	29.54	4.22	124.66	29.54	95.12
C. P. 36-203	16.25	12.25	75.38	32.86	3.86	126.84	32.86	93.98
F. 31-762	14.50	10.90	75.17	34.28	3.40	116.55	34.28	82.27
C. P. 36-160	14.63	9.72	66.44	35.40	2.49	88.15	35.40	52.75
C. P. 36-178	14.30	10.14	70.91	27.42	2.81	66.08	27.42	38.66
F. 36-671	17.54	14.38	81.98	*				
F. 36-819	16.17	11.80	72.97	*				

* No weight data.

First Stubble (Yazoo soil)

C. P. 37-5	16.49	13.18	79.93	31.21	4.12	128.59	31.21	97.38
C. P. 36-183	15.41	11.71	75.99	28.92	3.86	111.63	28.92	82.71
C. P. 34-92	15.83	11.92	75.30	27.98	3.86	108.00	27.98	80.02
C. P. 29-320	16.52	13.24	80.15	25.34	4.15	105.16	25.34	79.82
C. P. 34-120	15.74	12.59	79.99	26.30	3.89	102.31	26.30	76.01
C. P. 31-509	14.72	10.85	73.71	30.68	3.36	103.08	30.68	72.40
C. P. 36-161	15.05	10.69	71.03	30.98	3.23	100.07	30.98	69.09
C. P. 36-13	16.61	12.99	78.21	22.63	4.05	91.65	22.63	69.02
C. P. 33-425	16.61	13.42	80.79	20.68	4.22	87.27	20.68	66.59
C. P. 32-206	15.93	12.22	76.71	22.21	3.86	85.73	22.21	63.52
C. P. 36-160	14.24	10.49	73.67	29.71	3.08	91.51	29.71	61.80
C. P. 36-80	13.88	10.43	75.14	29.25	3.03	88.63	29.25	59.38
C. P. 36-105	16.13	12.72	78.86	18.42	3.94	72.57	18.42	54.15
C. P. 36-191	14.89	10.95	73.54	21.81	3.44	75.03	21.81	53.22
F. 31-762	14.27	10.63	74.49	24.12	3.19	76.94	24.12	52.82
C. P. 29-120	16.61	13.35	80.37	15.45	4.19	64.74	15.45	49.29
Second Stubble (Yazoo soil)								
C. P. 29-120	15.98	12.87	80.54	32.65	4.00	130.60	32.65	97.95
C. P. 34-92	16.00	12.51	78.19	25.27	3.86	97.54	25.27	72.27
C. P. 34-139	15.41	11.57	75.08	24.59	3.86	94.92	24.59	70.33
C. P. 32-206	16.29	12.76	78.33	23.44	3.96	92.82	23.44	69.38
C. P. 34-120	16.06	12.53	78.02	23.26	3.87	90.02	23.26	66.76
C. P. 36-161	14.54	11.06	76.07	26.02	3.52	91.85	26.02	65.83
C. P. 36-183	16.01	13.04	81.45	21.36	4.07	86.94	21.36	65.58
C. P. 36-191	15.08	11.53	76.43	21.88	3.86	84.46	21.88	62.58
C. P. 31-509	15.06	11.51	76.43	21.69	3.86	83.72	21.69	62.03
C. P. 36-185	15.83	12.87	81.30	20.08	4.00	80.32	20.08	60.24
C. P. 36-55	16.51	12.57	80.53	20.19	3.89	78.54	20.19	58.35

(*Small mill tests; no field data).

Fall Plant Cane (Yazoo soil): Planted October 12, 1944. Harvested Dec. 1, by hand, top and bottom, and burned Dec. 5. Plots loaded, weighed and big mill tests at Reserve Factory Dec. 6, 1945. Minimum temperatures: November 24, bud-killing freeze (29 degrees F.); and Dec. 6, 25 degrees F.

Four highest ranking varieties: C. P. 36-183, C. P. 34-120, C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 36-13.

Four highest ranking varieties in the small plot tests: C. P. 26-197, C. P. 37-5, C. P. 38-26 and C. P. 36-203.

C. P. 36-160, which made such a fine showing in the Glenwood first stubble tests, ranked twelfth in the Reserve fall plant cane tests.

C. P. 36-197 is a small barrel green cane, which is subject to very severe lodging and is definitely a very poor machine cane.

C. P. 37-5 which really outranked all of the varieties except C. P. 36-197, on the plant cane field, has very much the same size, color and growth habits of Co. 281. It is an exeellent cane for mechanical harvesters.

C. P. 36-13 with sucrose about one point lower than C. P. 29-320, ranked fourth in the main tests. C. P. 29-320 and C. P. 29-120 ranked fifth and sixth respectively.

First Stubble (Yazoo soil): Planted October 3, 1943. Harvesting dates: Dec. 5-6, 1944 and Nov. 5-7, 1945. Cut by hand with local labor, top and bottom and burned Nov. 7th. Loaded, weighed and big mill tests Reserve Factory, Nov. 8, 1945.

Four highest ranking varieties: C. P. 37-5, C. P. 36-183, C. P. 34-92 and C. P. 29-320. C. P. 36-13 ranked eighth; while C. P. 34-120 ranked sixth, C. P. 36-105 thirteenth and C. P. 29-120 sixteenth.

Second Stubble (Yazoo soil): Planted Sept. 15, 1942. Harvesting dates: Nov. 18, 1943, Nov. 22, 1944 and Nov. 7, 1945. Cane cut by hand with local labor, top and bottom, and burned. Big mill test at Reserve Factory, Nov. 8, 1945.

Four highest ranking varieties: C. P. 29-120, C. P. 34-92, C. P. 34-139 and C. P. 32-206.

Averages of fall plant cane and first stubble results of six varieties, showed the following rankings: (1) C. P. 36-183; (2) C. P. 34-120; (3) C. P. 35-13; (4) C. P. 29-320; (5) C. P. 36-105 and (6) C. P. 29-120.

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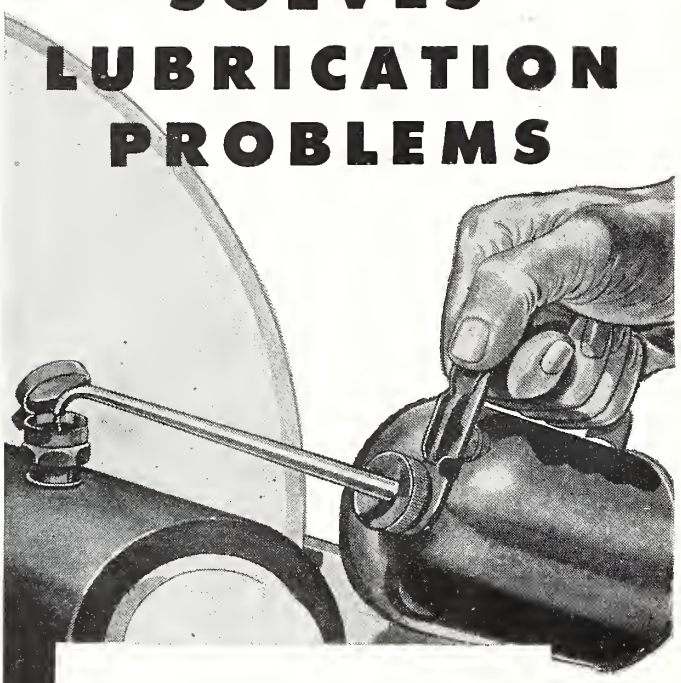

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Meeker Test Field

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Value		Less $1.00 Harvest	Balance
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Ton	Acre		
Fall Plant Cane (Yahola very fine sandy loam)								
C. P. 36-105	15.60	11.61	74.42	35.13	$3.86	$135.60	$35.13	$100.47
C. P. 36-13	15.99	12.24	76.55	31.28	3.86	120.74	31.28	89.46
C. P. 34-120	15.70	11.77	74.97	29.22	3.86	112.79	29.22	83.57
C. P. 29-320	16.28	12.13	74.50	25.25	3.86	97.47	25.25	72.22
C. P. 36-183	15.31	10.76	70.28	27.95	3.29	91.96	27.95	64.01
C. P. 33-243	14.82	11.12	75.03	23.57	3.57	84.14	23.57	60.57
C. P. 36-19	15.99	11.83	73.98	20.04	3.86	77.35	20.04	57.31
C. P. 36-160	13.45	8.82	65.58	28.53	(Salvage Cane)			
First Stubble (Yahola very fine sandy loam)								
C. P. 29-320	15.11	11.38	75.31	37.72	3.76	141.83	37.72	104.11
C. P. 34-120	14.43	10.28	71.24	45.04	2.92	131.52	45.04	86.48
C. P. 33-425	14.43	10.74	74.43	37.52	3.27	122.69	37.52	85.17
C. P. 36-105	14.62	10.11	69.15	44.90	2.79	125.27	44.90	80.37
C. P. 36-13	14.04	9.90	70.51	42.42	2.62	111.14	42.42	68.72
C. P. 36-17	13.94	9.94	71.31	40.86	2.66	108.69	40.86	67.83
C. P. 36-80	12.97	9.02	69.55	43.55	(Salvage Cane)			
C. P. 36-160	13.16	8.53	64.82	48.29	(Salvage Cane)			
C. P. 36-183	12.83	7.76	60.48	34.82	(Salvage Cane)			
Second Stubble (Yahola very fine sandy loam)								
C. P. 36-55	16.87	13.71	81.27	37.31	4.33	161.55	37.31	124.24
C. P. 34-120	15.99	12.37	77.36	35.33	3.86	136.37	35.33	101.04
C. P. 33-425	16.28	12.81	78.69	31.63	3.98	125.89	31.63	94.26
C. P. 29-320	15.31	11.56	75.51	29.63	3.86	114.37	29.63	84.74
C. P. 34-92	14.14	9.82	69.45	38.06	2.56	97.43	38.06	59.37
C. P. 36-75	14.53	9.92	68.27	35.40	2.64	93.46	35.40	58.06
C. P. 36-105	14.62	10.20	69.77	30.04	2.86	85.91	30.04	55.87
C. P. 36-191	13.65	9.92	66.89	30.90	2.64	81.58	30.90	50.68
C. P. 36-161	11.89	7.56	63.58	46.83	(Salvage Cane)			

Fall Plant Cane (Yahola very fine sandy loam):

Planted October 20, 1944. Harvested by hand, top and bottom, with some local labor and German prisoners. No burning on account of heavy rain on November 27. Loaded, weighed and big mill tests at Meeker Factory, November 27, 1945.

Four highest ranking varieties: C. P. Nos. 36-105, 36-13, 34-120 and 29-320. C. P. 36-19 which has been showing fine promise as a high sucrose early maturing cane was very disappointing from a field yield standpoint.

The performance of C. P. 36-13 is rather outstanding in being sandwiched between two top ranking varieties, and outclassing the standard cane C. P. 29-320.

First Stubble (Yahola very fine sandy loam):

Planted October 11, 1943. Harvesting dates: Dec. 11, 1944 and October 25, 1945. All varieties harvested with Thomson Harvester & Piler. No burning on account of 3.30 inches of rain October 24-25. Loading, weighing and big mill tests at Meeker Factory November 25-26, 1945.

Four highest ranking varieties: C. P. Nos. 29-320, 34-120, 33-425 and 36-105. C. P. 36-13 fifth ranking variety was slightly under 10% sucrose; while three other unreleased canes were in the salvage cane bracket.

Second Stubble (Yahola very fine sandy loam):

Planted October 6, 1942. Harvesting dates: Dec. 15, 1943; Nov. 15, 1944 and October 23, 1945. Harvested with Thomson Harvester and Piler. No burning on account of rain. Loaded, weighed and big mill tests Meeker Factory, October 24, 1945.

Four highest ranking varieties: C. P. Nos. 36-55, 34-120, 33-425 and 29-320. C. P. 36-105 ranked seventh.

Averages of fall plant cane, first stubble and second stubble results show that the three leading varieties ranked as follows: C. P. 34-120, C. P. 29-320 and C. P. 36-105.

Averages of fall plant cane and first stubble of four varieties, showed the following rankings: C. P. 36-105, C. P. 29-320, C. P. 34-120 and C. P. 36-13.

Averages of first stubble and second stubble of four varieties, ranked as follows: C. P. 29-320, C. P. 34-120, C. P. 33-425 and C. P. 36-105.

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Shirley Test Field

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Value		Less $1.00 Harvest	Balance
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Ton	Acre		
Fall Plant Cane (Yahola very fine sandy loam)								
C. P. 34-120	15.60	11.35	72.76	34.57	$3.74	$129.29	$34.57	$94.72
C. P. 36-183	15.31	10.82	70.67	37.66	3.34	125.78	37.66	88.12
C. P. 29-320	15.11	10.61	70.22	30.18	3.17	95.67	30.18	65.49
C. P. 36-105	15.11	10.21	67.57	32.72	2.86	93.58	32.72	60.86
C. P. 36-13	13.84	8.92	64.45	35.67	(Salvage Cane)			
C. P. 36-80	13.75	9.21	66.98	34.57	(Salvage Cane)			
Fall Plant Cane (Yahola very fine sandy loam) (Small Plots)								
C. P. 36-197	15.41	10.52	68.27	36.88	3.10	114.33	36.88	77.45
C. P. 36-203	16.87	12.00	71.13	21.63	3.86	83.49	21.63	61.86
C. P. 36-178	14.53	9.52	65.52	*				
F. 36-671	17.16	13.79	80.36	*				
F. 36-819	15.41	10.97	71.19	*				
C. P. 38-26	15.50	10.68	68.90	*				
First Stubble (Yahola very fine sandy loam)								
C. P. 36-13	14.54	11.08	76.20	28.56	3.54	101.10	28.56	72.54
C. P. 33-425	15.18	10.78	71.01	30.73	3.30	101.41	30.73	70.68
C. P. 34-120	14.17	10.13	71.49	38.45	2.80	107.66	38.45	69.21
C. P. 36-183	14.63	10.58	72.32	29.89	3.15	94.15	29.89	64.26
C. P. 29-320	14.81	10.37	70.02	30.22	2.99	90.36	30.22	60.14
C. P. 33-243	13.42	9.17	68.33	29.67	(Salvage Cane)			
C. P. 36-105	13.42	8.39	62.52	35.63	(Salvage Cane)			
C. P. 36-160	12.78	8.59	67.21	24.68	(Salvage Cane)			
Second Stubble (Yahola very fine sandy loam)								
C. P. 34-120	15.00	11.78	78.53	42.66	3.86	164.67	42.66	122.01
C. P. 29-320	15.28	12.25	80.17	32.67	3.86	126.11	32.67	93.44
C. P. 33-425	14.91	11.81	79.21	30.27	3.86	116.84	30.27	86.57
C. P. 33-243	13.70	10.80	78.83	29.07	3.32	96.51	29.07	67.44
C. P. 36-183	14.63	10.48	71.63	29.35	3.07	90.10	29.35	60.75
C. P. 36-19	15.37	11.65	75.80	9.29	3.86	35.86	9.29	26.57
C. P. 36-55	14.07	9.47	67.31	27.45	(Salvage Cane)			
C. P. 34-92	14.35	9.16	63.83	36.79	(Salvage Cane)			
C. P. 36-105	13.70	8.48	61.90	29.48	(Salvage Cane)			

* No field weights.

Fall Plant Cane (Yahola very fine sandy loam):

Planted October 11, 1944. Cut by hand with plantation labor, partly stripped, Nov. 28, 1945. Analyses from small mill analyses of random ten stalk samples of each of the twelve varieties were made at the Meeker Factory laboratory. Loading and weighing of varieties on Shirley plantation scales, Nov. 28, 1945.

In the main plot tests, C. P. 34-120 made the best showing followed by C. P. 36-183, C. P. 29-320 and C. P. 36-105. C. P. 36-13 and C. P. 36-80 were both in the salvage cane bracket.

In the new varieties, C. P. 36-203, made a favorable showing especially from a sucrose standpoint; while C. P. 36-197 outranked C. P. 29-320.

First Stubble (Yahola very fine sandy loam):

Planted Sept. 30, 1943. Harvesting dates: Dec. 11, 1944 and Nov. 8, 1945. Harvested by hand with local labor. Analyses of random ten stalk samples, Meeker Factory laboratory Nov. 10, 1945. Loading and weighing of variety plots, Shirley plantation scale, Nov. 12, 1945.

Four highest ranking varieties: C. P. 36-13, 33-425, 34-120 and 36-183. C. P. 29-320 ranked fifth. C. P. 33-243 and C. P. 36-105 were both in the salvage cane bracket.

Second Stubble (Yahola very fine sandy loam):

Planted Sept. 22, 1942. Harvesting dates: Dec. 4, 1943, Nov. 13, 1944 and Nov. 8, 1945. Harvested by hand with local plantation labor. Analyses of random ten stalk samples, Meeker Factory laboratory, Nov. 10, 1945.

Four highest ranking varieties: C. P. Nos. 34-120, 29-320, 33-425 and 33-243. C. P. 36-19 showed good sucrose, but very low tonnage. C. P. Nos. 36-55, 34-92 and 36-105 were in the salvage cane bracket.

C. P. Nos. 34-120, 29-320, 33-425 and 36-183 are the varieties that made the best showing at the Shirley test fields.

Caffery Test Field

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Value		Less $1.00 Harvest	Balance
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Ton	Acre		
Fall Plant Cane (Franklin silty clay loam)								
C. P. 34-120	15.25	11.54	75.67	33.33	$3.86	$128.65	$33.33	$95.32
C. P. 36-183	15.25	11.57	75.87	30.05	3.86	115.99	30.05	85.94
C. P. 36-105	15.83	12.02	75.93	29.90	3.86	115.41	29.90	85.51
C. P. 36-13	16.21	13.17	81.25	26.34	4.12	108.52	26.34	82.18
Co. 290	14.48	10.59	73.14	31.82	3.16	100.55	31.82	68.73
C. P. 36-191	15.15	11.04	72.87	23.36	3.50	81.76	23.36	58.40
F. 31-762	15.83	11.97	75.62	18.75	3.86	72.38	18.75	53.63
C. P. 29-116	14.19	10.00	70.47	30.23	2.70	81.62	30.23	51.39
(Small plot varieties: introductory)								
C. P. 36-178	16.12	12.74	79.03	35.00	3.95	138.25	35.00	103.25
C. P. 36-197	16.02	12.10	75.53	25.43	3.86	98.16	25.43	72.73
C. P. 36-203	17.47	14.08	80.60	16.67	4.47	74.51	16.67	57.84
C. P. 38-26	15.73	12.33	78.39	14.42	3.86	55.66	14.42	41.24

Fall Plant Cane (Franklin silty clay loam):

Planted October 5, 1944. Harvested Dec. 10, 1945, with local plantation labor, top and bottom, and burned on same date. All varieties badly damaged by cane borers. Cane killed by freezes of Nov. 24, 31 degrees; Dec. 5, 31 degrees and Dec. 6, 28 degrees.

Four highest ranking varieties: C. P. 34-120, 36-183, 36-105 and 36-13. Co. 290 ranked fifth.

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C. P. Nos. 36-183, 36-191, 36-197 and 29-116 were badly lodged, more costly for hand cutting and undesirable for mechanical harvesters.

In the new varieties, C. P. 36-178, showed outstanding performance, with good sucrose and tonnage yields. It outranked the leading variety, C. P. 34-120, in the main plot tests. C. P. 36-203 showed very high sucrose with low tonnage.

Sterling Test Field

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Value		Less $1.00 Harvest	Balance
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Ton	Acre		
First Stubble (Franklin silty clay loam)								
C. P. 36-183	18.29	15.43	84.36	30.64	$4.99	$152.89	$30.64	$122.25
C. P. 34-120	19.04	16.52	86.76	27.19	5.41	147.10	27.19	119.91
C. P. 37-5	17.89	14.88	83.17	31.03	4.78	148.32	31.03	117.29
C. P. 36-13	18.14	15.51	85.50	29.10	5.02	146.08	29.10	116.98
C. P. 31-509	18.49	15.72	85.02	27.04	5.10	137.90	27.04	110.86
F. 31-762	18.39	15.45	84.01	27.73	4.99	138.37	27.73	110.64
C. P. 36-105	19.57	16.74	85.54	24.12	5.50	132.66	24.12	108.54
C. P. 34-92	19.10	15.72	82.30	26.32	5.10	134.23	26.32	107.91
Co. 290	17.11	12.95	75.69	30.01	4.03	120.94	30.01	90.93
C. P. 29-116	16.90	12.79	75.68	28.38	3.97	112.67	28.38	84.29
C. P. 36-191	17.11	13.42	78.43	25.27	4.22	106.64	25.27	81.37
C. P. 33-310	17.16	13.83	80.59	23.33	4.37	101.95	23.33	78.62

Planted October 6, 1943. Harvesting dates: Dec. 22, 1944 and Dec. 11, 1945. Harvested by German prisoners, top and botton, Dec. 11, 1945. Analyses of random ten stalk samples were made at Sterling Factory laboratory on same date. Burned Dec. 19, and weighed through courtesy Dr. C. H. Simmons, Assoc. Agronomist, LSU Experiment Station, Dec. 21, 1945. Minimum temperatures: Nov. 24, 31*; Dec. 5, 31°; Dec. 6, 28°; Dec. 16, 32°; Dec. 17, 31°; Dec. 20, 25°; and Dec. 21, 29°.

Four highest ranking varieties: C. P. Nos. 36-183, 34-120, 37-5 and 36-13. Co. 290 and C. P. 29-116 ranked ninth and tenth respectively.

Billeaud Test Field

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Value		Less $1.00 Harvest	Balance
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Ton	Acre		
Fall Plant Cane (Lintonia silt loam)								
C. P. 33-310	19.25	15.71	81.61	31.41	$5.10	$160.19	$31.41	$128.78
F. 31-762	18.70	15.39	82.30	32.30	4.98	160.85	32.30	128.55
C. P. 29-116	16.85	12.78	75.85	38.61	3.97	153.28	38.61	114.67
Co. 290	16.42	12.60	76.74	36.23	3.90	141.30	36.23	105.07
C. P. 34-120	17.24	14.07	81.61	29.86	4.47	133.37	29.86	103.61
C. P. 36-191	17.25	13.70	79.42	31.02	4.32	134.01	31.02	102.99
C. P. 33-243	17.25	14.46	83.83	27.74	4.62	128.16	27.74	100.42
C. P. 36-13	16.76	13.45	80.25	31.02	4.23	131.21	31.02	100.19
C. P. 36-105	17.10	13.59	79.47	30.24	4.28	129.43	30.24	99.19
C. P. 36-183	16.76	13.31	79.42	29.67	4.17	123.72	29.67	94.05
C. P. 36-111	15.48	10.49	67.76	28.32	3.08	87.23	28.32	58.91
First Stubble (Lintonia silt loam)								
C. P. 36-13	17.41	13.91	79.90	34.60	4.40	152.24	34.60	117.64
C. P. 36-105	15.70	12.21	77.77	37.45	3.86	144.56	37.45	107.11
C. P. 36-183	15.27	11.73	76.82	35.82	3.86	138.27	35.82	102.45
C. P. 29-116	15.51	11.75	75.76	35.76	3.86	138.03	35.76	102.27
C. P. 34-120	15.46	11.53	74.58	35.76	3.86	138.03	35.76	102.27
C. P. 33-243	15.89	13.31	83.76	30.89	4.17	128.81	30.89	97.92
C. P. 34-92	16.87	13.00	77.06	30.89	4.05	125.10	30.89	94.21
C. P. 33-310	16.93	12.93	76.37	29.99	4.03	120.86	29.99	90.87
C. P. 36-191	14.23	10.51	73.86	31.90	3.10	98.89	31.90	66.99
Co. 290	13.94	9.77	70.09	38.12	2.52	96.06	38.12	57.94
C. P. 36-161	13.06	8.96	68.61	40.19	(Salvage Cane)			

Fall Plant Cane (Lintonia silt loam):

Planted Sept. 26, 1944. Harvested Nov. 22-23, 1945, with local labor and burned on heaps Nov. 23. Loaded, weighed and big mill tests at Billeaud Factory, Nov. 24, 1945. Nov. 24, freeze, 28½ degrees F., with heavy frost and ice.

C. P. 33-310 was the highest ranking variety, followed by F. 31-762, C. P. 29-116 and Co. 290. C. P. 36-13 ranked eighth, C. P. 36-105 ninth and C. P. 36-183 tenth.

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First Stubble (Lintonia silt loam):

Planted October 1, 1943. Harvesting dates: Nov. 29, 1944 and October 25, 1945. Cut hy hand and hurned Oct. 25-26, 1945. Loaded, weighed and hig mill tests at Billeaud Factory, October 27, 1945.

C. P. 36-13 was the leading variety, followed hy C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 36-183. The latter was hadly lodged and more costly to harvest than the other three varieties.

Averages of eight varieties, Fall plant cane and first stuhhle, show that they ranked in following order: (1) C. P. 33-310; (2) C. P. 36-13; (3) C. P. 29-116; (4) C. P. 36-105; (5) C. P. 34-120; (6) C. P. 33-243; (7) C. P. 36-183 and (8) Co. 290.

Youngsville Test Field

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Value		Less $1.00 Harvest	Balance
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Ton	Acre		
Fall Plant Cane (Olivier silt loam)								
C. P. 33-310	17.77	14.24	80.14	20.05	$4.53	$90.82	$20.05	$70.78
C. P. 36-111	15.58	11.08	71.12	24.32	3.54	86.09	24.32	61.77
C. P. 29-116	15.20	10.71	70.46	29.40	3.25	95.55	29.40	61.50
C. P. 34-120	16.81	13.83	82.27	17.84	4.37	77.96	17.84	60.12
C. P. 36-183	16.15	12.92	80.00	17.05	4.02	68.54	17.05	51.49
F. 31-762	16.44	13.38	81.39	14.50	4.20	60.90	14.50	46.40
C. P. 36-13	16.44	13.81	84.00	13.16	4.37	57.51	13.16	44.33
C. P. 36-105	16.25	12.74	78.40	13.74	3.95	43.27	13.74	40.53
Co. 290	14.92	11.16	74.80	14.55	3.60	52.38	14.55	37.83
Introductory (small plots) Analyses								
C. P. 36-178	16.81	13.73	81.68		4.33			
C. P. 36-197	17.29	14.34	82.94		4.57			
C. P. 38-26	17.10	14.10	82.46		4.48			
F. 36-671	18.05	15.75	87.26		5.11			
F. 36-819	17.58	14.99	85.27		4.82			
First Stubble (Olivier silt loam)								
Co. 290	15.20	11.72	77.11	27.62	3.86	106.61	27.62	78.99
C. P. 34-120	16.25	13.37	82.28	24.28	4.20	101.98	24.28	77.70
C. P. 29-120	16.25	13.54	83.32	22.16	4.26	94.40	22.16	72.24
C. P. 36-161	15.20	12.21	80.33	24.82	3.86	95.81	24.82	70.99
C. P. 33-310	16.12	12.22	75.67	22.54	3.86	87.00	22.54	64.46
C. P. 36-13	16.82	14.29	84.96	17.20	4.55	78.26	17.20	61.06
C. P. 34-139	16.82	13.21	78.54	19.48	4.13	80.45	19.48	60.97
C. P. 36-111	15.67	12.41	79.20	21.22	3.86	81.91	21.22	60.69
C. P. 29-116	15.11	10.69	70.75	25.60	3.23	82.69	25.60	57.09
C. P. 36-183	16.53	13.31	80.52	16.68	4.17	69.56	16.68	52.88
C. P. 36-80	15.68	11.99	76.47	18.14	3.86	70.02	18.14	51.88
C. P. 33-243	14.25	11.87	83.33	17.98	3.86	69.40	17.98	51.42
C. P. 36-105	16.72	14.14	84.57	11.90	4.49	53.43	11.90	41.53
C. P. 36-160	14.82	11.89	80.23	13.30	3.86	51.34	13.30	38.04

Fall Plant Cane (Olivier silt loam):

Planted Oct. 3, 1944. Harvested by hand, top and hottom, with German prisoners Nov. 30, 1945. Analyses of random fifty stalk samples were made at the Youngsville Factory laboratory, Dec. 1, 1945. Burned on heaps, loaded with Barras loader and weighed on Youngsville Factory scale, Dec. 2, 1945.

Four highest ranking varieties: C. P. 33-310; C. P. 36-111, C. P. 29-116 and C. P. 34-120. C. P. 36-13 ranked seventh and Co. 290 ninth.

In the introductory varieties, the two Florida canes, 36-671 and 36-819, are highest in sucrose; while the three Canal Point seedlings ranked in following order, comparing favorahly with the highest testing in the main plot tests: 36-197, 38-26 and 36-178.

First Stubble (Olivier silt loam):

Planted Oct. 18, 1943. Harvesting dates: Nov. 29, 1944 and Oct. 29, 1945. Harvested hy hand, top and hottom, with German prisoners. Octoher 30, 1945, burned, piled, loaded and weighed at Youngsville Factory scale. Analyses of fifty stalk random samples, Youngsville Factory lahoratory, October 29, 1945.

Four highest ranking varieties: Co. 290, C. P. 34-120, C. P. 29-120 and C. P. 36-161. The latter variety was slightly lodged and more expensive to harvest. C. P. 33-310 and C. P. 36-13 ranked fifth and sixth respectively; while C. P. 29-116 ranked ninth.

A comparison of eight varieties from averages of fall plant cane and first stubhle indicate the following rankings: (1) C. P. 34-120, (2) C. P. 33-310, (3) C. P. 36-111, (4) C. P. 29-116, (5) Co. 290, (6) C. P. 36-13, (7) C. P. 36-183 and (8) C. P. 36-105.

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TABLE A—Rainfall at the Test Fields—Season of 1945.

Location	Jan.		Feh.		March		April		May		June		July		August		Sept.		October		Nov.		Dec.		Total	
	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.	days	Ins.
Cinclare	6	7.63	8	6.14	8	4.07	8	6.87	4	5.12	9	5.43	17	6.97	11	6.66	10	6.92	7	4.10	5	2.33	11	5.79	104	68.03
Glenwood	4	5.58	7	5.63	3	3.24	6	3.47	2	1.98	6	3.30	15	7.82	8	7.65	9	9.26	7	4.02	5	1.76	5	4.26	77	57.97
Reserve	9	4.67	13	6.97	9	3.16	7	5.06	6	3.39	7	2.49	24	8.90	13	5.77	10	4.26	9	2.26	6	2.00	15	4.37	128	53.30
Franklin	3	6.55	4	4.10	3	2.90	4	3.50	1	3.10	2	1.90	8	6.60	7	11.20	7	2.70	6	4.40	2	1.70	4	4.70	51	53.35
Cheneyville	5	5.24	6	6.68	8	7.66	5	5.93	6	7.62	10	6.27	18	9.44	8	7.52	8	1.55	9	8.13	6	2.84	11	5.01	100	73.89
Meeker	1	0.35	3	4.31	5	10.96	4	5.31	4	5.32	8	4.54	14	9.30	8	5.36	2	1.63	5	5.04	4	3.41	4	3.37	62	58.90
Broussard	7	4.92	4	5.64	5	5.80	9	3.91	4	7.35	9	7.08	19	11.11	9	6.78	8	3.22	5	3.26	6	1.33	8	5.26	93	65.66
Youngsville	3	3.90	4	6.91	5	6.18	4	1.74	4	9.66	8	5.66	11	8.91	11	4.86	9	2.80	6	3.49	3	0.96	11	5.85	79	60.92

Notes: Cinclare, Reserve and Cheneyville, data from U. S. Dept. of Commerce Weather Bureau.
Other localities, data from plantations.

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Hot Water and Seed Cane Tests

A Report to the Contact Committee By the Department of Plant Pathology, L.S.U.
By C. W. Edgerton

Investigations in the Department of Plant Pathology in 1945 on which reports are being made at this time include the following: I. The 5-year hot water treatment tests; II. Seed cane tests; III. Routine testing of varieties; IV. Weed investigations.

I. Hot-Water Treatment Tests

Five years ago when it was feared that the chlorotic streak might be a factor in sugar production in Louisiana, the Contact Committee approved tests which were designed to determine whether the hot-water treatment which was being used in some tropical countries could be used in Louisiana. Experiments in the tropics had shown that the hot-water treatment not only eliminated the chlorotic streak from seed cane, but also stimulated the germination of the buds. It was not known at the time, however, whether this stimulation would be desirable in Louisiana where the seed cane had to lie in the ground in a more or less inactive condition for a period of several months during the winter season. The tests which were planned were to determine definitely whether seed cane could be safely treated with hot-water in Louisiana. The tests were planned to run for five years on nine different plantations in various part of the Sugar Belt.

These field tests have now been completed as planned. From time to time during the five years, reports on the tests have been reported to the Contact Committee. Since the last harvest, a complete report on all the tests has been prepared and this, in the form of a bulletin, is now in the hands of the printer. If there is not too much delay in the printing office, this bulletin should be ready for distribution within the next few weeks.

As the bulletin will soon be available, it does not seem necessary at this time to present the detailed results of the tests for the past year at this time. It can be said that these result agree very closely with those of previous years. From the results of all the tests, the following conclusions may be briefly mentioned:

1. The hot water treatment was responsible for better stands in the field in the fall and also in the following spring.

2. Increased yields of cane were obtained in plots planted in September, October and November. For the plant cane of C.P. 29/320, these average increases were 3.5 tons for the September plantings, 3.2 tons for the October plantings, and 3.4 tons for the November plantings. For both the plant and the following stubble crops, the increases were 5.4 tons, 5.0 tons, and 5.2 tons respectively for the September, October and November plantings. The increases in the August plantings were small. Other canes, including C.P. 28/19, C.P. 34/120, C.P. 29/103, and C.P. 29/120, while not tested as extensively, gave similar results. The results with Co. 290 and C.P. 29/116 were not as pronounced.

While the tests as planned have been completed, there are still many questions in regard to the hot water treatment which are as yet unanswered.

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1. A satisfactory explanation of the stimulation of the buds has not been obtained. It may be assumed that there is a change in some enzyme system in the cane stalk. Definite information on this should be very valuable.

2. If the hot water treatment is to be used, tests should be made with newer varieties such as C.P. 36/105 and 36-13 as they are released. It would not be necessary to test these as extensively as has been done with C.P. 29/320 Tests on a single plantation would probably be sufficient.

3. More information on the effect of the hot water treatment on such diseases as red rot, root rot, red stripe, and brown spot should be obtained.

II. Seed Cane Tests

Recognizing the difficulties involved in obtaining satisfactory stands of cane in Louisiana, attempts have been made in the past to determine the factors responsible, and the effects of various treatments and various field operations. The problems, which are both physiological and pathological, include the production and maintenence of seed piece roots, the germination of the buds, and the growth of the young shoots. Some of the factors are known but the problems are very complex and the facts concerning them are very few.

As has been brought out, the hot water treatment affects the germination of the buds and the growth of the young shoots and also very probably has an effect on the disease organisms on the seed pieces and in the soil.

Fungicides and growth promoting substances have been used on seed cane at various times in the past and tests with these should be continued. The use of fungicides on seed cane is not new but results during the past half of a century with them have in general been very inconsistent and inconclusive. In recent years, however, interesting results have been reported with some of the newer fungicides in certain countries, particularly South Africa. During the war years, a number of new compounds, some with very interesting properties, were produced, and these should be tried on cane. A number of these, including Arasan, which has given interesting results with other crops, were used in seed cane treatment experiments in Louisiana last fall.

The organisms, including the bacteria and fungi, which are found in the soil, affect the seed cane in one way of another. Some are beneficial while others are pathogenic. Some are antagonistic to other organisms. It seems probable that certain root rotting organisms are held in check by some of these antagonistic organisms. Some of the organisms antago-

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nistic to some of the root parasites have been given considerable attention during the past year. Some which have been isolated from cane soils are very closely related to the one which produces the wonder drug, streptomycin, which has come into prominence during the past year. There is a possibility that some of these organisms will be useful if the soil conditions most favorable for their growth can be determined.

III. Routine Testing of Varieties

Varieties of sugar cane safe for planting in Louisiana must show a high degree of resistance to the mosaic, red rot, and root rot. Mosaic-susceptible canes are not now being released, and so the mosaic has ceased to be a problem except with one or two of the older varieties such as Co. 290.

The red rot is still a very serious disease and every new variety must be tested for resistance. Varieties are being classified in three groups, based on their resistance: susceptible, intermediate, and resistant. The resistance of the varieties is determined in various ways. Perhaps the most reliable is by planting plots with seed cane inoculated with red rot in comparison with plots with untreated cane. Results of such a test in 1945 are given in Table 1. In order to evaluate these results the reductions in yield (per cent) in similar tests for three years are given in Table 2.

Experience has shown that in general for planting, varieties should be selected from the resistant group. From the intermediate group, a variety should not be used unless it is outstanding, such as C.P. 34/120. The varieties in the susceptible group are dangerous.

TABLE 1
Reduction in yield in plant cane by red rot at Baton Rouge. 1945

Type of Resistance	Variety	Yield in tons per acre	
		Check	Inoculated
Susceptible	C. P. 36/55	32.14	18.36
Susceptible	C. P. 34/92	37.70	27.07
Susceptible	C. P. 33/243	34.65	6.70
Susceptible	Co. 290	43.21	11.24
Susceptible	F. 36/819	32.62	19.09
Susceptible	C. P. 36/161	45.43	27.06
Intermediate	C. P. 36/191	47.03	34.07
Intermediate	C. P. 34/120	38.15	31.41
Intermediate	C. P. 29/320	30.16	24.65
Resistant	C. P. 29/120	30.88	25.13
Resistant	C. P. 36/105	34.36	31.37
Resistant	C. P. 29/103	35.66	32.04
Resistant	C. P. 33/310	30.01	28.23
Resistant	C. P. 29/116	39.82	35.09
Resistant	C. P. 34/139	37.60	35.04
Resistant	C. P. 36/19	31.90	28.03
Resistant	C. P. 36/13	33.78	33.98
Resistant	C. P. 36/183	30.69	30.96

TABLE 2
Reduction in yield (per cent) in plant cane caused by Red Rot at Baton Rouge

Type of Resistance	Variety	1943	1944	1945
Susceptible	C. P. 36/55	33	74	43
Susceptible	C. P. 34/92	29	54	28
Susceptible	C. P. 33/243	49	61	81
Susceptible	Co. 290	45	43	74
Susceptible	F. 36/819	--	--	41
Susceptible	C. P. 36/161	--	--	40
Intermediate	Co. 281	12	35	--
Intermediate	C. P. 36/191	18	16	28
Intermediate	C. P. 34/120	10	37	18
Intermediate	C. P. 29/320	--	10	19
Resistant	C. P. 29/120	--	8	19
Resistant	C. P. 36/105	14	12	9
Resistant	C. P. 29/103	--	10	10
Resistant	C. P. 33/310	--	7	6
Resistant	C. P. 29/116	--	4	12
Resistant	C. P. 34/139	--	2	6
Resistant	C. P. 36/19	--	--	12
Resistant	C. P. 36/13	--	--	0
Resistant	C. P. 36/183	--	--	0

During the past year, a number of the newer seedlings, other than the ones listed in the above tables, were tested for resistance to red rot. Tentatively, based on limited data, these are at present being grouped as follows:

Susceptible: C. P. 43/9

Intermediate: C. P. 42/10; C. P. 43/49; C. P. 36/178; C. P. 37/5; C. P. 38/26; C. P. 43/3; C. P. 43/32.

Resistant: C. P. 43/33; C. P. 43/28; C. P. 43/47.

IV. Weed Investigations.

Due to the spread of the alligator weed throughout the sugar belt, considerable attention was paid to weed problems in 1945. A study was made of the distribution and spread of the alligator weed. In control tests, many weed killing chemicals have been tried. Of these, the compound known as 2,4-D and its derivatives seem the most important. There has been much popular interest in these compounds all over the country and many of the big chemical companies are distributing them. A number of these have been tried out on alligator weed in the sugar belt. These compounds do not appreciably injure sugar cane but they do injure the alligator weed. Not only are the tops killed, but also there is a killing of many of the roots. Plans are now in prospect to make more extensive tests during the coming year. If spraying with these substances is successful, it may be a more practical control measure than flame burning.

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Preliminary Report of Sugar Cane Fertilizer Experiments--1945

By Charles F. Simmons

Sugar cane fertilizer experiments were conducted by the Louisiana Experiment Station on one plantation in the following parishes: Lafayette, Iberia, St. Martin, and St. Mary. Fifteen different fertilizer grades were used in each of these tests. The experiments were designed so that each grade or kind of fertilizer occurred three times in each experiment with one fertilizer (40-20-40), the no fertilizer or check treatment being repeated six times each.

The fertilizer was applied uniformly to each side of the row in the furrow formed by off-barring the cane.

The cane was cut by hand and in three tests was burned before being weighed. The St. John-Levert test was weighed without burning, and the weights obtained were reduced ten per cent for shuck. Ten-stalk samples were taken from each plot for handmill tests.

These experiments have not been conducted sufficiently long to justify definite or general fertilizer recommendations. The results obtained, however, indicate that nitrogen can be profitably used at somewhat higher rates than is normally used, and that at the higher rates of nitrogen, the cane will also respond to potash and phosphorus fertilizers.

Sugar Cane Fertilizer Experiment on Mixed Lintonia and Oliver Silt Loam at Youngs' Industries, Inc., Youngsville, Louisiana, 1945

Fertilizer treatment	Cane yield per acre (Tons)	Normal Juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase over check	
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons per acre	Pounds sugar per acre
0-0-0	21.560	16.40	13.51	82.56	184.8	3985		
40-0-0	29.083	16.44	13.39	81.70	183.0	5322	7.523	1337
40-20-0	31.025	16.63	13.53	81.73	185.4	5753	9.465	1768
40-0-40	27.105	16.41	13.52	82.43	185.2	5020	5.545	1035
40-20-40	28.967	16.48	13.61	82.56	186.8	5412	7.407	1427
40-40-40	32.452	16.06	13.07	81.63	178.0	5776	10.892	1791
40-20-60	24.523	16.60	13.82	83.30	190.0	4660	2.963	675
40-40-60	28.653	15.93	12.84	81.28	174.2	4992	7.093	1007
60-0-0	28.899	16.72	13.54	81.17	185.6	5363	7.339	1378
60-40-0	31.751	16.25	13.13	80.67	178.7	5673	10.191	1688
60-0-40	32.231	16.31	13.30	81.63	181.5	5849	10.671	1864
60-0-60	27.387	16.63	13.51	81.66	185.1	5069	5.827	1084
60-20-40	31.847	16.50	13.59	82.34	186.3	5933	10.287	1948
60-20-60	26.564	16.82	14.05	83.39	193.8	5149	5.004	1164
60-40-60	26.306	16.47	13.62	83.52	186.6	4909	4.746	924
60-60-60	32.353	16.78	13.86	82.43	190.6	6168	10.793	2183

Variety of cane: Co. 290, first stubble.
Fertilized: March 28, 1945.
Harvested: November 1-6, 1945.

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Sugar Cane Fertilizer Experiment on Iberia Silt Loam at Enterprise Plantation, Jeanerette, Louisiana, 1945

Fertilizer treatment	Cane yield per acre (Tons)	Normal Juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase over check	
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons per acre	Pounds sugar per acre
0-0-0	22.162	16.23	13.26	81.57	180.9	4009		
40-0-0	27.770	16.19	12.86	78.23	171.6	4765	5.608	756
40-20-0	28.125	16.42	12.59	76.35	170.1	4785	5.963	776
40-0-40	31.233	16.28	12.65	77.00	171.2	5346	9.071	1337
40-20-40	29.060	16.40	12.88	78.70	175.0	5085	6.898	1076
40-40-40	30.233	15.56	11.94	76.64	159.8	4830	8.071	821
40-20-60	30.061	15.96	12.40	77.81	167.1	5022	7.899	1013
40-40-60	32.330	15.87	12.42	78.37	167.5	5414	10.168	1405
60-0-0	30.039	15.99	12.38	77.26	166.8	5010	7.877	1001
60-40-0	25.511	16.46	12.74	77.80	172.5	4400	3.349	391
60-0-40	32.792	15.80	12.47	78.90	168.3	5520	10.630	1511
60-0-60	32.244	15.65	12.32	78.78	165.8	5355	10.082	1336
60-20-40	30.711	15.91	12.71	79.90	172.1	5285	8.549	1276
60-20-60	31.642	15.89	12.57	79.17	169.9	5377	9.480	1368
60-40-60	34.761	15.52	11.89	76.64	159.1	5529	12.599	1520
60-60-60	34.094	15.85	12.29	77.64	165.4	5640	11.932	1631

Variety of cane: Co. 290, first stubble.
Fertilized: April 18, 1945.
Harvested: November 9-14, 1945.

Sugar Cane Fertilizer Experiment on Franklin Silt Loam at Katy Plantation, Franklin, Louisiana, 1945

Fertilizer treatment	Cane yield per acre (Tons)	Normal Juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase over check	
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons per acre	Pounds sugar per acre
0-0-0	21.141	15.29	12.58	82.48	170.3	3601		
40-0-0	26.156	15.48	12.59	81.57	170.0	4446	5.015	845
40-20-0	26.592	15.48	12.73	81.99	172.4	4585	5.451	984
40-0-40	28.343	15.51	12.65	81.75	171.1	4850	7.202	1249
40-20-40	29.052	15.48	12.60	81.52	170.4	4951	7.911	1350
40-40-40	30.607	15.27	12.32	80.60	165.9	5078	9.466	1477
40-20-60	27.997	15.63	12.83	82.44	174.0	4871	6.856	1270
40-40-60	27.249	15.55	12.72	81.95	172.2	4693	6.108	1092
60-0-0	28.967	15.18	12.07	79.53	161.9	4691	7.826	1090
60-40-0	30.239	15.09	11.96	79.12	160.2	4844	9.098	1243
60-0-40	29.769	15.18	12.32	81.14	165.9	4939	8.628	1338
60-0-60	31.289	14.79	11.71	79.59	157.2	4920	10.148	1319
60-20-40	34.183	14.79	11.58	78.98	154.1	5266	13.042	1665
60-20-60	33.673	14.43	11.31	81.38	149.8	5042	12.532	1441
60-40-60	29.351	15.33	12.53	81.38	169.2	4965	8.210	1364
60-60-60	32.580	15.27	12.18	79.69	163.6	5331	11.439	1730

Variety of cane: Co 290, first stubble.
Fertilized: March 23 and March 24, 1945.
Harvested: December 4, 5, and 6, 1945.

Sugar Cane Fertilizer Experiment on Iberia Silt Loam at Levert-St. John Sugar Company, St. Martinville, Louisiana

Fertilizer treatment	Cane yield per acre (Tons)	Normal Juice			Pounds 96° sugar		Increase over check	
		Brix	Sucrose	Purity	Per ton	Per acre	Tons per acre	Pounds sugar per acre
0-0-0	30.084	14.72	12.02	80.91	161.2	4850		
40-0-0	33.816	14.20	10.55	74.99	137.8	4660	3.732	− 190
40-20-0	34.195	14.00	10.79	77.09	141.7	4846	4.111	− 4
40-0-40	35.372	15.10	11.65	78.09	155.2	5490	5.288	640
40-20-40	37.360	13.98	10.78	77.25	141.5	5286	7.276	436
40-40-40	35.534	14.33	10.91	76.71	143.6	5104	5.450	254
40-20-60	36.009	13.83	10.55	76.43	137.7	4957	5.925	107
40-40-60	38.034	14.70	11.69	79.93	155.9	5934	8.950	1084
60-0-0	36.308	14.03	10.58	75.54	138.2	5017	6.224	167
60-40-0	35.953	14.03	10.64	76.36	139.4	5010	5.869	160
60-0-40	37.719	14.20	10.82	77.10	142.1	5361	7.635	511
60-0-60	36.864	15.00	11.21	75.01	148.2	5463	6.780	613
60-20-40	37.119	14.10	10.78	76.92	141.4	5249	7.035	399
60-20-60	40.237	13.33	10.11	76.20	130.8	5665	10.153	815
60-40-60	39.026	14.70	10.79	76.19	141.6	5527	8.942	677
60-60-60	38.801	14.30	11.03	77.31	145.3	5637	8.717	787

Variety of cane: Co 290, plant cane.
Fertilizer: April 12-13, 1945.
Harvested: December 11-19, 1945.

Note: This cane was damaged by freezes occurring in late November and early December.

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TABLE 5—Results of first stubble preliminary variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1945.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)[3] 11-7[1]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[4] 10-31	Albania (Jeanerette)[5] 11-12	Roland's Farm (Erath)[6] 10-30	Stella (St. Martinville)[7] 11-14	Alma (Lakeland)[3] 11-28	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)							
*Co. 281	15.4	11.0	14.6	7.9	14.1	9.6	12.10
*C. P. 28/19	17.2	13.4	13.3	7.8	22.9	13.8	14.73
*C. P. 34/120	39.3	20.8	21.5	12.6	27.1	32.0	25.55
C. P. 31/551	27.2	12.7	14.5	8.6	17.4	19.8	16.70
C. P. 34/141	29.3	11.0	20.4	5.8	25.5	20.8	18.80
C. P. 34/151	32.0	24.7	22.6	12.0	25.7	30.0	24.50
C. P. 35/14	18.4	10.2	10.7	2.3	17.8	5.4	10.80
C. P. 36/17	32.1	15.5	12.5	7.1	22.4	20.1	18.28
C. P. 36/19	27.2	18.4	25.0	13.7	26.0	20.4	21.78
C. P. 36/50	27.1	18.7	26.6	17.1	27.7	24.3	23.58
C. P. 36/80	43.9	25.9	31.9	16.4	26.4	29.0	28.92
C. P. 36/111	36.0	22.2	30.5	23.4	31.9	36.5	30.08
C. P. 36/161	42.3	21.1	27.0	20.7	30.1	31.5	28.78
C. P. 36/183	44.0	22.3	29.1	21.4	28.4	26.0	28.53
C. P. 36/185	31.0	18.8	20.9	17.7	23.8	25.3	22.92
C. P. 36/191	30.2	15.3	21.4	12.7	27.9	24.7	22.03
C. P. 37/9	24.0	18.7	22.4	12.8	27.1	28.4	22.23
C. P. 38/18	34.3	17.3	17.5	11.0	21.6	19.4	20.18
Difference							
For P. = .05	12.80	11.31	8.96	6.26	5.61	6.19	3.99[2]
For P. = .01	17.58	15.53	12.30	8.60	7.71	8.50	5.29
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)							
*Co. 281	147.6	189.5	189.0	188.3	231.3	205.5	190.6
*C. P. 28/19	181.0	200.3	224.1	215.5	234.0	238.7	216.2
*C. P. 34/120	174.8	198.5	212.7	182.0	219.6	199.3	196.9
C. P. 31/551	164.8	175.8	205.8	184.9	219.6	190.6	188.4
C. P. 34/141	141.8	161.2	163.7	145.5	214.9	188.4	173.0
C. P. 34/151	146.9	189.6	203.6	161.0	193.3	184.1	179.6
C. P. 35/14	177.2	197.0	238.5	175.9	250.2	231.9	215.0
C. P. 36/17	140.7	162.9	176.2	143.0	194.5	183.5	166.8
C. P. 36/19	197.6	215.8	219.2	182.2	221.3	221.3	211.1
C. P. 36/50	187.0	196.2	206.4	193.9	222.8	193.9	200.9
C. P. 36/80	134.9	164.0	175.5	139.4	190.6	154.0	158.8
C. P. 36/111	130.6	172.8	183.5	136.7	186.8	163.7	162.2
C. P. 36/161	143.0	181.5	186.7	166.3	191.2	179.6	172.4
C. P. 36/183	182.8	219.2	217.1	151.5	227.1	200.9	199.6
C. P. 36/185	152.8	204.1	204.4	169.8	228.3	200.2	191.6
C. P. 36/191	148.2	174.9	181.7	152.6	198.7	202.0	177.8
C. P. 37/9	146.4	180.8	176.0	179.2	202.3	180.3	178.0
C. P. 38/18	152.3	184.4	190.0	176.7	207.4	187.0	180.0
Difference							
For P. = .05	36.75	24.75	16.56	31.76	12.97	18.21	12.49[2]
For P. = .01	50.47	33.99	22.74	43.61	17.81	25.01	16.55
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)							
*Co. 281	2273	2084	2759	1488	3261	1973	2306
*C. P. 28/19	3113	2684	2981	1681	5339	3294	3185
*C. P. 34/120	6870	4129	4573	2293	5951	6378	5032
C. P. 31/551	4483	2233	2984	1590	3821	3774	3147
C. P. 34/141	4155	1773	3339	844	5480	3919	3252
C. P. 34/151	4701	4683	4601	1932	4968	5523	4401
C. P. 35/14	3260	2009	2552	405	4454	1252	2322
C. P. 36/17	4516	2525	2202	1015	4357	3688	3050
C. P. 36/19	5375	3971	5480	2496	5754	4515	4598
C. P. 36/50	5068	3669	5490	3316	6172	4712	4738
C. P. 36/80	5922	4248	5598	2286	5032	4466	4592
C. P. 36/111	4702	3836	5597	3199	5959	5975	4878
C. P. 36/161	6049	3830	5041	3442	5755	5657	1962
C. P. 36/183	8043	4888	6318	3242	6450	5223	5694
C. P. 36/185	4737	3837	4272	3005	5434	5065	4392
C. P. 36/191	4476	2676	3888	1938	5544	4989	3918
C. P. 37/9	3514	3381	3942	2294	5482	5121	3956
C. P. 38/18	5224	3190	3325	1944	4480	3628	3632
Difference							
For P. = .05	2317	2161	1804	1133	1236	1277	794[2]
For P. = .01	3182	2968	2478	1556	1698	1753	1051

[1] Date of harvest.
[2] Experimental error based on Location x Variety interaction term.
* Varieties grown commercially. Others have not been released.
[3] Yazoo very fine sandy loam.
[4] Pharr silt loam.
[5] Iberia silt loam.
[6] Vermilion silt loam.
[7] Olivier silt loam.

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TABLE 6—Results of second stubble preliminary variety tests on light soils in Louisiana during 1945.

Variety	Godchaux (Raceland)[4] 10-17[1]	Roland's Farm (Erath)[5] 10-29	Stella (St. Martinville)[6] 10-24	Alma (Lakeland)[4] 10-22	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)					
*Co. 281	26.2	16.6	8.4	11.1	15.57
*C. P. 28/19	27.7	8.2		17.0	15.90[2]
*C. P. 33/310	30.9	13.3	22.4	23.3	22.47
*C. P. 34/120	34.6	26.2	24.4	28.5	28.42
*C. P. 36/105	28.6	28.8	20.9	24.5	25.70
C. P. 31/551	36.3	12.4	5.7	24.9	19.82
C. P. 33/485	27.5	11.7	16.1	19.6	18.72
C. P. 34/54	27.6	13.9	20.9	25.6	22.00
C. P. 34/141	37.3	12.2	18.0	21.8	22.32
C. P. 35/14	21.4	11.2	10.1	9.6	13.07
C. P. 36/17	30.4	20.6	9.7	22.1	20.70
C. P. 36/19	30.8	21.3	19.3	27.0	24.60
C. P. 36/55	31.4	19.7	21.5	22.9	23.87
C. P. 36/62	31.4	3.5	16.3	16.8	17.00
C. P. 36/75	36.9	16.3	14.5	30.5	24.55
C. P. 36/85	24.9	20.6	16.3	32.0	23.45
C. P. 36/94	27.4	20.9	20.5	31.3	25.02
C. P. 36/191	39.1	19.5	20.5	27.4	26.62
Difference					
For P. = .05	6.68	7.40	5.44	9.78	6.53[3]
For P. = .01	9.18	10.17	7.47	13.43	8.71
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)					
Co. 281	122.7	196.4	194.2	144.6	155.9
C. P. 28/19	141.0	198.5		215.4	192.8
C. P. 33/310	151.1	187.0	198.4	192.3	178.9
C. P. 34/120	160.4	196.6	211.2	212.7	191.7
C. P. 36/105	151.8	178.3	205.6	222.4	187.0
C. P. 31/551	158.4	189.2	191.9	142.4	160.6
C. P. 33/485	169.0	196.0	219.4	214.7	196.0
C. P. 34/54	122.1	181.7	185.5	152.9	155.3
C. P. 34/141	117.9	155.3	194.3	157.6	148.1
C. P. 35/14	174.3	202.8	214.1	172.2	187.8
C. P. 36/17	135.8	163.7	187.6	165.5	156.7
C. P. 36/19	162.3	207.5	200.3	201.9	190.4
C. P. 36/55	118.9	173.2	171.3	203.5	162.2
C. P. 36/62	165.5	186.4	255.4	238.5	206.2
C. P. 36/75	157.9	181.8	191.4	187.6	176.0
C. P. 36/85	131.9	161.3	192.6	158.6	158.0
C. P. 36/94	134.3	146.8	225.1	149.3	160.2
C. P. 36/191	137.5	177.5	179.6	173.4	162.2
Difference					
For P. = .05	34.01	27.62	18.80	24.71	23.81
For P. = .01	46.72	37.93	25.82	33.94	31.76
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)					
Co. 281	3215	3260	1631	1605	2428
C. P. 28/19	3906	1628		3662	3065
C. P. 33/310	4669	2487	4444	4481	4020
C. P. 34/120	5550	5151	5031	6062	5448
C. P. 36/105	4341	5135	4297	5449	4805
C. P. 31/551	5750	2346	1094	3546	3184
C. P. 33/485	4647	2293	3532	4208	3670
C. P. 34/54	3370	2526	3877	3914	3422
C. P. 34/141	4398	1895	3497	3436	3306
C. P. 35/14	3730	2271	2162	1653	2454
C. P. 36/17	4128	3372	1820	3658	3244
C. P. 36/19	4999	4420	3866	5451	4684
C. P. 36/55	3733	3412	3683	4660	3872
C. P. 36/62	5197	652	4163	4007	3505
C. P. 36/75	5827	2963	2775	5722	4322
C. P. 36/85	3284	3323	3139	5075	3705
C. P. 36/94	3680	3068	4615	4673	4009
C. P. 36/191	5376	3461	3682	4751	4317
Difference					
For P. = .05	1422	1424	1137	1884	1273
For P. = .01	1953	1956	1562	2588	1698

[1] Date of harvest.
[2] Average based on an assumed value for missing yield calculated according to Yates formula for determining missing plot values. (Paterson, D. D. Statistical Technique in Agricultural Research pp. 181-188).
[3] Experimental error based on Location x Variety interaction term.
* Varieties grown commercially. Others have not been released.
[4] Yazoo very fine sandy loam.
[5] Vermilion silt loam.
[6] Olivier silt loam.

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TABLE 7—Results of plant cane variety tests on heavy soils in Louisiana during 1945.

Variety	Greenwood (Thibodaux)[3] 11-23[1]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[4] 11-27	Alma (Lakeland)[3] 11-29	Station (Houma)[3] 12-4	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)					
*Co. 290	29.5	36.0	37.1	36.1	34.67
*C. P. 807	26.0	23.4	31.9	26.4	26.92
*C. P. 29/116	32.8	29.0	38.5	40.3	35.15
*C. P. 29/120	24.2	18.9	27.3	34.7	26.27
*C. P. 34/120	30.0	25.8	36.2	39.9	32.97
*C. P. 36/105	28.0	28.1	26.9	28.5	27.87
C. P. 31/509	32.4	34.9	40.4	37.9	36.40
C. P. 34/1	26.4	31.6	13.9	33.3	26.30
C. P. 34/92	27.0	28.4	33.5	25.7	28.65
C. P. 34/139	31.5	32.4	37.0	39.0	34.97
C. P. 36/161	30.3	32.8	31.4	34.0	32.12
C. P. 36/183	28.3	33.1	32.0	18.9	28.07
Difference					
For P. = .05	5.18	5.89	6.99	5.90	2.93[2]
For P. = .01	7.05	8.00	9.50	7.93	3.88
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)					
Co. 290	168.7	167.2	134.1	168.7	159.1
C. P. 807	180.8	188.0	132.8	193.6	171.3
C. P. 29/116	168.9	198.9	144.3	153.0	163.8
C. P. 29/120	196.0	189.9	182.4	187.1	188.5
C. P. 34/120	191.4	208.1	157.0	185.3	183.4
C. P. 36/105	196.0	199.9	185.5	196.1	194.5
C. P. 31/509	171.1	187.1	138.5	161.7	163.4
C. P. 34/1	176.0	173.1	152.0	159.8	166.8
C. P. 34/92	167.2	191.8	130.5	180.4	165.5
C. P. 34/139	166.8	170.2	137.4	152.2	155.8
C. P. 36/161	165.8	185.8	136.6	176.6	166.7
C. P. 36/183	200.4	212.2	155.1	219.9	194.3
Difference					
For P. = .05	13.64	19.93	25.14	19.65	9.64
For P. = .01	18.54	27.09	34.20	26.40	12.76
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)					
Co. 290	4977	6019	4975	6090	5515
C. P. 807	4701	4399	4236	5111	4612
C. P. 29/116	5540	5768	5556	6166	5757
C. P. 29/120	4743	3589	4980	6492	4951
C. P. 34/120	5742	5369	5683	7393	6047
C. P. 36/105	5488	5617	4990	5589	5421
C. P. 31/509	5544	6530	5595	6128	5949
C. P. 34/1	4646	5470	2113	5321	4387
C. P. 34/92	4514	5447	4372	4636	4742
C. P. 34/139	5254	5514	5084	5936	5447
C. P. 36/161	5024	6094	4289	6004	5353
C. P. 36/183	5671	7024	4963	4156	5453
Difference					
For P. = .05	1008	1261	1317	1233	591
For P. = .01	1370	1714	1798	1657	783

* Varieties grown commercially. Others have not been released.
[1] Date of harvest.
[2] Experimental error based on generalized error term for the 4 experiments.
[3] Sharkey clay. [4] Berwick clay.

TABLE 8—Results of first stubble variety tests on heavy soils in Louisiana during 1945.

Variety	Greenwood (Thibodaux)[3] 11-2[1]	Oaklawn (Franklin)[4] 11-1	Alma (Lakeland)[3] 11-28	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)				
*Co. 290	7.3	27.1	30.1	21.5
*C. P. 807	17.3	20.3	27.3	21.6
*C. P. 29/116	19.7	22.7	32.0	24.8
*C. P. 33/310	20.5	15.8	17.2	17.8
*C. P. 34/120	17.3	22.7	34.0	24.7
C. P. 31/551	12.9	12.3	17.0	14.1
C. P. 33/372	16.7	21.6	22.7	20.3
C. P. 33/409	16.3	19.1	21.4	18.9
C. P. 34/92	12.1	22.8	31.1	22.0
C. P. 34/139	20.6	23.4	30.4	24.8
Difference				
For P. = .05	6.70	2.84	8.20	3.57[2]
For P. = .01	9.02	3.84	11.08	4.73
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)				
Co. 290	184.6	186.2	189.0	187.3
C. P. 807	167.0	187.9	165.0	173.0
C. P. 29/116	159.7	189.2	157.4	167.7
C. P. 33/310	178.3	192.5	196.0	188.5
C. P. 34/120	188.3	207.6	183.0	190.8
C. P. 31/551	179.4	201.0	180.6	185.7
C. P. 33/372	177.3	184.1	164.9	175.4
C. P. 33/409	186.5	191.3	164.2	180.1
C. P. 34/92	173.7	170.0	167.5	169.5
C. P. 34/139	171.0	171.6	155.6	164.9
Difference				
For P. = .05	14.14	17.38	22.13	10.25
For P. = .01	19.05	23.46	29.91	13.59
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)				
Co. 290	1348	5046	5689	4028
C. P. 807	2889	3814	4504	3736
C. P. 29/116	3146	4295	5037	4159
C. P. 33/310	3655	3041	3371	3356
C. P. 34/120	3258	4713	6222	4713
C. P. 31/551	2314	2472	3070	2619
C. P. 33/372	2961	3977	3743	3560
C. P. 33/409	3040	3654	3514	3403
C. P. 34/92	2102	3876	5209	3729
C. P. 34/139	3523	4015	4730	4089
Difference				
For P. = .05	1215	644	1525	675
For P. = .01	1636	870	2062	894

[1] Date of harvest.
[2] Experimental error based on generalized error term for the 3 experiments.
* Varieties grown commercially. Others have not been released.
[3] Sharkey clay. [4] Berwick clay.

TABLE 9—Results of second stubble variety tests on heavy soil in Louisiana during 1945.

Variety	Greenwood (Thibodaux)[3] 10-19[1]	Alma (Lakeland)[3] 10-22	Average
Average yield of cane per acre (tons)			
*Co. 290	19.6	12.0	15.80
*C. P. 807	10.6	9.7	10.15
*C. P. 29/103	15.0	17.2	16.10
*C. P. 29/116	21.5	18.0	19.75
*C. P. 34/120	22.3	19.7	21.00
C. P. 31/509	20.7	18.3	19.50
C. P. 33/372	15.5	19.2	17.35
C. P. 33/409	17.5	18.3	17.90
C. P. 34/139	23.0	25.2	24.10
Difference			
For P. = .05	7.88	7.24	5.20[2]
For P. = .01	10.67	9.81	6.94
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per ton of cane (pounds)			
Co. 290	123.0	176.8	143.4
C. P. 807	136.1	163.4	149.2
C. P. 29/103	158.6	188.1	174.3
C. P. 29/116	140.3	162.8	150.5
C. P. 34/120	156.8	189.0	171.9
C. P. 31/509	108.1	176.1	140.0
C. P. 33/372	146.5	163.1	155.7
C. P. 33/409	137.9	162.5	150.4
C. P. 34/139	138.8	167.1	153.6
Difference			
For P. = .05	10.47	19.04	10.57
For P. = .01	14.19	25.80	14.10
Average indicated yield of 96° sugar per acre (pounds)			
Co. 290	2411	2122	2266
C. P. 807	1443	1585	1514
C. P. 29/103	2379	3235	2807
C. P. 29/116	3016	2930	2973
C. P. 34/120	3497	3723	3610
C. P. 31/509	2238	3223	2730
C. P. 33/372	2271	3132	2701
C. P. 33/409	2413	2974	2693
C. P. 34/139	3192	4211	3701
Difference			
For P. = .05	1106	1292	831
For P. = .01	1499	1751	1109

[1] Date of harvest.
[2] Experimental error based on generalized error term for the 2 experiments.
* Varieties grown commercially. Others have not been released.
[3] Sharkey clay.

since 1944 and due apparently to sharply increased root-rot and red rot damage (1). The failure of this variety has presented a rather serious problem since none of the other released varieties has displayed equally satisfactory maturing qualities, as shown by juice quality, under existing conditions of high soil fertility. This is illustrated by the relatively low sugar content of C. P. 29/320 in comparison with C.P. 28/19 (table 10).

In tests so far conducted C.P. 36/13, 35/14, 36/62 and 43/74 have compared favorably with C.P. 28/19 in sugar content and some of these, notably 36/13, have given satisfactory yields of cane. C.P. 34/120, 33/253, 33/243 have given moderately satisfactory yields of sugar per ton of cane and relatively high cane yields. Varieties of the latter group, however, cannot be safely depended upon for early milling under existing conditions.

[1] The authors are indebted to Mr. L. G. Davidson, Associate Chemist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, for making juice analyses.

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TABLE 10—Results of variety tests on muck soil[2] at Clovelly Farms during 1945.

Variety	Plant Cane 12-31[1] Av. yield of cane per acre	Plant Cane 12-31[1] Av. indicated yield of 96° sugar: Per ton of cane	Plant Cane 12-31[1] Av. indicated yield of 96° sugar: Per acre	First Stubble 11-5 Av. yield of cane per acre	First Stubble 11-5 Av. indicated yield of 96° sugar: Per ton of cane	First Stubble 11-5 Av. indicated yield of 96° sugar: Per acre	Second Stubble 11-5 Av. yield of cane per acre	Second Stubble 11-5 Av. indicated yield of 96° sugar: Per ton of cane	Second Stubble 11-5 Av. indicated yield of 96° sugar: Per acre
	(tons)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(tons)	(pounds)	(pounds)	(tons)	(pounds)	(pounds)
*Co. 281				20.0	142.0	2840	19.3	135.7	2619
*C. P. 28/19	19.8	204.1	4041	17.2	195.6	3364	18.9	185.7	3510
*C. P. 29/320	21.4	163.8	3505	31.2	144.7	4515	29.0	172.7	5008
*C. P. 33/243	27.1	177.8	4818						
*C. P. 33/310				20.2	167.6	3386	24.3	172.0	4180
*C. P. 33/425	20.6	179.2	3692	22.0	169.1	3720			
*C. P. 34/120	29.2	180.2	5262	35.8	177.0	6337	32.6	179.2	5842
C. P. 33/253	26.1	174.3	4549	23.3	175.9	4098	30.8	160.4	4940
C. P. 33/372	25.8	180.9	4667						
C. P. 33/485				15.7	175.7	2758			
C. P. 34/53	27.7	169.2	4687				27.4	158.4	4340
C. P. 34/92							28.1	147.3	4139
C. P. 35/14	19.5	214.5	4183	20.7	190.8	3950	22.4	182.6	4090
C. P. 36/13	34.2	198.5	6789						
C. P. 36/56							29.2	155.5	4541
C. P. 36/62	30.2	225.5	6810	21.9	200.8	4398	20.7	188.2	3896
C. P. 36/70							28.5	200.8	5723
C. P. 36/75				20.2	161.8	3268	28.7	157.3	4515
C. P. 36/85				27.6	131.3	3624	35.3	133.5	4713
C. P. 36/161				29.9	140.3	4195			
C. P. 36/185				30.0	164.1	4923			
C. P. 36/191							26.2	134.1	3513
C. P. 36/193	19.9	189.7	3775						
C. P. 36/194	22.0	179.0	3938						
C. P. 37/5	30.4	170.0	5168						
C. P. 37/9				25.2	184.0	4637			
C. P. 38/18				35.1	147.2	5167			
C. P. 42/24	28.9	165.2	4774						
C. P. 42/26	31.5	175.8	5538						
C. P. 43/74	28.0	200.7	5620						
Difference									
For P. = .05	7.20	13.16	1376	6.67	17.83	1197	4.30	19.60	880
For P. = .01	9.69	17.73	1853	8.98	24.02	1611	5.81	26.47	1189

[1] Date of harvest. [2] Shallow muck over Sharkey clay. *Varieties grown commercially. Others have not been released.

Reduction in Yields of C. P. 34-120 Caused by Mosaic

By Eaton M. Summers, Associate Pathologist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

Although occurrence of appreciable amounts of mosaic on C. P. 34/120 at one location in Louisiana has been reported [1] the disease has not been noted in this variety on any other location. While it is not anticipated that mosaic will become a serious threat to the continued planting of this variety, it is believed that a timely warning can do no harm. This paper presents the first year's results of a yield test to ascertain the effect of mosaic on this variety.

This test was planted on September 16, 1944, with 10 replicated plots each of healthy and mosaic seed cane selected from an identical field at the location referred to above. The mosaic seed cane was selected from stools that were 100 percent diseased and the healthy seed cane from stools with no apparent mosaic. The strain or strains of mosaic represented was not determined. The results of the yield test are presented in table 1.

There were slight reductions in stand of cane secured and in number of millable stalks produced in the mosaic plots but they were well below the level required to be considered significant. In all other measurements, however, there were highly significant reductions in the plots planted with mosaic seed cane. The healthy stalks averaged 1.95 pounds each and the mosaic stalks 1.59 pounds each, a reduction of 18.5 percent. The average yield of the healthy plots was 33.76 tons and of the mosaic plots 26.42 tons per acre, a reduction of 21.7 percent. Sugar per ton of cane averaged 190.63 pounds and 171.08 pounds for the healthy and mosaic plots, respectively, a reduction of 10.3 percent. Most important of all, the yield of sugar per acre was reduced from 6436 pounds in the healthy plots to 4533 pounds in the mosaic plots, a loss of 29.6 percent or nearly a ton of sugar. Such a loss would be very serious but it is about what could be expected from planting mosaic-diseased seed cane of this variety.

TABLE 1. Yield Test with C. P. 34/120 comparing effect of planting healthy and mosaic seed cane.

Type of seed cane	Plot No.	Stalks per plot (1/120 acre)		Weight per stalk	Yield per acre	Sugar per ton	Sugar per acre
		April	Harvest				
		Number	Number	Pounds	Tons	Pounds	Pounds
Mosaic	1	147	251	1.57	23.70	153.76	3644
	2	140	277	1.55	25.74	179.32	4616
	3	162	280	1.60	26.94	168.55	4541
	4	144	277	1.51	25.08	173.00	4339
	5	141	283	1.51	25.56	179.76	4595
	6	173	283	1.67	28.44	169.36	4817
	7	151	262	1.65	25.98	155.44	4038
	8	158	284	1.63	27.78	169.34	4704
	9	131	275	1.52	25.02	167.42	4189
	10	185	289	1.73	30.00	194.85	5845
Average		153	276	1.59	26.42	171.08	4533
Healthy	1	154	296	1.90	33.66	195.32	6574
	2	173	277	2.01	33.36	182.12	6076
	3	165	299	1.89	33.84	183.75	6218
	4	142	294	2.04	36.06	201.38	7262
	5	175	292	2.09	36.54	194.00	7089
	6	140	284	2.00	34.14	168.93	5767
	7	147	308	1.83	33.84	200.96	6800
	8	173	306	1.71	31.38	203.51	6386
	9	165	267	2.01	32.16	189.42	6092
	10	160	264	2.06	32.64	186.88	6100
Average		159	289	1.95	33.76	190.63	6436
Actual difference		6	13	0.36	7.34	19.55	1903
Difference required for P. = .01		24	23	0.16	2.92	18.58	913

As stated above, it is considered doubtful that mosaic will become a serious threat to C. P. 34/120 but, in view of past experience of Louisiana planters with mosaic and its effect, it is believed that they will take heed of this report. If mosaic is found or even suspected in fields of C. P. 34/120 no time should be lost in removing infected stools or seeking advice about control.

Additional results will be secured from the first stubble crop of this test in 1946 and will be made available at a later date.

[1] Abbott, E. V., and Summers, Eaton M. Disease testing and initial seedling selection work at the Houma Station during 1943. Sug. Bull. 22(18): 144-148. June 15, 1944.

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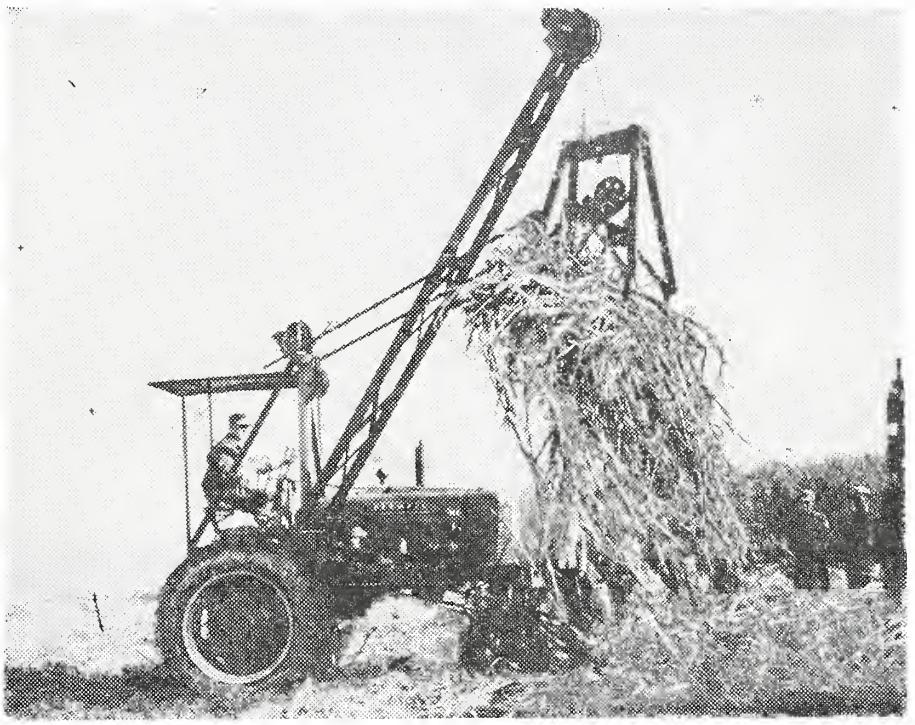

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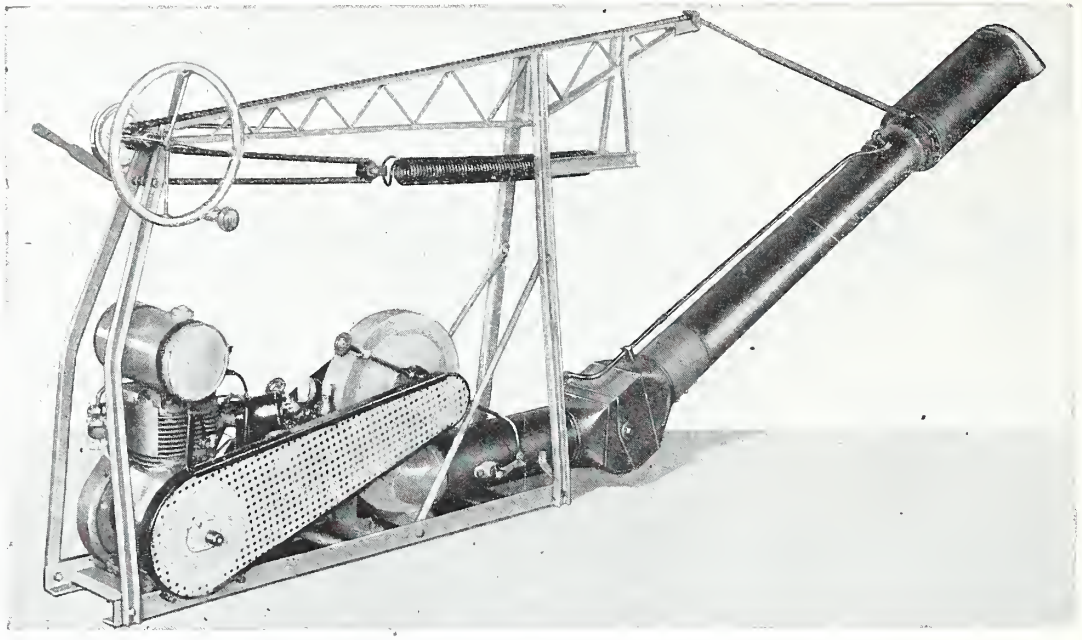

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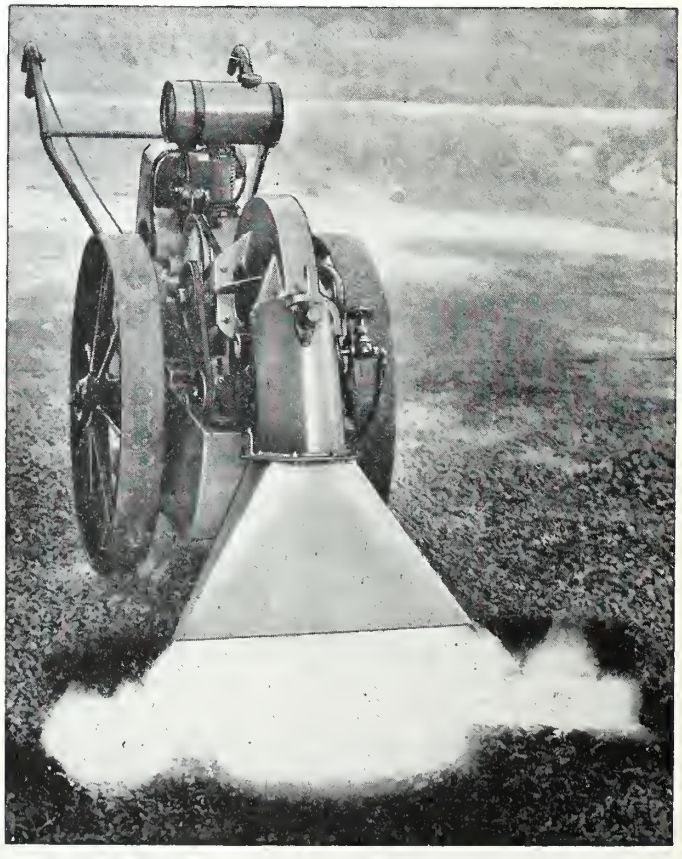

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., JULY 1, 1946 No. 19

Release of New Variety Seed Cane C. P. 36-13

In accordance with established procedure, the three cooperating agencies which are working together in the development of improved sugarcane varieties for Louisiana, viz., the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, United States Department of Agriculture, the Louisiana State Agricultural Experiment Station, and the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc., have jointly approved the release of of C. P. 36/13 for commercial planting in the fall of 1946.

In field tests, C. P. 36/13 has compared favorably with C. P. 34/120 in yields of sugar per acre, but has averaged slightly under that variety in cane per acre. It is generally higher than C. P. 34/120 in sucrose content, although in some instances lower sucroses have been obtained. It stubbles satisfactorily.

C. P. 36/13 shades the row reasonably early. It is better in this respect than C. P. 29/103 and C. P. 29/120, but not as good as Co. 290 or C. P. 34/120. From limited observation it probably will not lodge as badly as C. P. 34/120. However, the stalk does not grow as erect as C. P. 34/120 and under some conditions the latter variety may cut better by machine. In stalk diameter, C. P. 36/13 is about equal to C. P. 33/243. The color of the stalk is greenish yellow.

The new variety is about equal to C. P. 29/116 in fiber content and juice extraction. It has good windrowing qualities, and is the most resistant to deterioration after cutting of any variety thus far released.

C. P. 36/13 is highly resistant to red rot and mosaic, moderately susceptible to root rot, and has shown some chlorotic streak. It is susceptible to borer damage, being about equal to C. P. 29/103 in this respect.

It is believed that C. P. 36/13 should have a place in Louisiana but definite recommendations cannot be made as to where and how much should be grown.

Approved and Signed:

E. W. Brandes, *Head Pathologist in Charge, Division Sugar Plant Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture*

W. G. Taggart, *Director of Experiment Stations, State of Louisiana*

Geo. L. Billeaud, *President American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., Inc.*

THE SUGAR BULLETIN

414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12

MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor

Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.

in which are consolidated

The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Assn.
The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.

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Correction

Through error, in The Bartlett Company advertisement on page 163 of the June 15, 1946 issue of *The Sugar Bulletin* it was stated that 2-4-D would kill Johnson Grass. This is an erroneous statement and it is hereby corrected by this insertion. *Editor*

Ellender-Domengeaux Bill

To extend, for one additional year, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That section 513 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended (relating to termination of powers of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Sugar Act), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 513. The powers vested in the Secretary under this Act shall terminate on December 31, 1947, except that the Secretary shall have power to make payments under title III under programs applicable to the crop year 1947 and previous crop years."

Sec. 2. Section 3508 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to termination of taxes with respect to sugar) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3508. TERMINATION OF TAXES.

"No tax shall be imposed under this chapter on the manufacture, use, or importation of sugar after June 30, 1948."

Statement by Senator Ellender to the Senate

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a Bill to extend for one additional year the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar.

For more than 100 years, the sugar industry of Louisiana has sought and received the protection and encouragement of the Federal Government. The foundation of this protective policy has been that in times of emergency sugar produced at home would constitute a basic supply for the American consumer. Never before has this claim for a protective tariff, or protective quotas, been so fully justified as has been the case during World War II and continuing during the post-war emergency of extreme shortage of sugar in the United States market.

At the beginning of the war, in spite of the production limitations and acreage curtailments, the producers of sugar in the mainland beet area and the mainland cane area were able to furnish the more substantial part of the total supply of sugar available to the American consumer. In 1942, sugar produced on the mainland was used in every State of the Union and this supply made it possible to have a reasonable ration unit for sugar in the United States.

The record of production in the mainland cane area—and especially in the State of Louisiana—has constituted a fine contribution to the welfare of the American consumer during the war emergency which is not yet over from the standpoint of sugar shortage.

The following production figures for the mainland cane area are reported by the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA:

Year	Short tons, raw value	Year	Short tons, raw value
1936	437,000	1941	419,000
1937	462,000	1942	460,000
1938	583,000	1943	498,000
1939	504,000	1944	437,000
1940	332,000	1945	482,000

It has been a source of disappointment to the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Overton) and to me, as

(Continued on Page 171)

NOTICE!

The American Sugar Cane League has been directed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to undertake a fair and impartial distribution of the newly released variety of cane known as

C.P. 36-13

A number of plots of this cane are subject to this distribution. It has been grown with the understanding that those growing it shall be paid for it at the price of mill cane plus $1.50 per ton for cutting it and loading it on the vehicle of the purchaser and the League is authorized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to charge a distribution fee of 85 cents a ton.*

If you wish some of this cane please fill out and sign the application blank on the reverse hereon. NO OTHER FORM OF APPLICATION WILL BE ACCEPTED, AND IT MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE, 414 WHITNEY BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS 12, NOT LATER THAN WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1946.

In the absence at this time, of exact figures supplied by the Government on the amount of the benefit payment for 1946 the precise price of mill cane is not known. You are therefore required to agree to pay the best approximation we can now make, $9.92 per ton or actual mill price pus benefit payments.

Deposit of $1.00 per ton must be made with application

(You will find application blank on the back of this page. USE IT.)

Remember—

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED IS AUGUST 28th, 1946.

*This is to cover the cost of distribution, which involves clerical, stenographic, and administrative work, printing, postage and a very heavy responsibility. It is likewise a partial reimbursement to the League for various extraordinary expenses incurred in bringing about the acquisition of new canes and the preliminary experimentation therewith before release. The League has been designated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Louisiana Experiment Station to make the distribution simply because they believe it will carry out the task more efficiently, and certainly more cheaply, than any other agency.

The American Sugar Cane League
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I hereby apply for:

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I understand the cane will cost me a total of approximately $9.92 (Nine Dollars and Ninety-Two Cents) a ton.

Mill price per ton at $4.20 sugar.....	$4.33
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(This sum all goes to the grower of the cane)..	$9.07
Distribution charge (Goes to the American Sugar Cane League).....	.85
Total:.....	$9.92

I enclose $.....which is a deposit of earnest money at the rate of $1.00 per ton, non-refundable (unless the cane is not tendered me). The remainder I will pay when the cane is ready to be delivered to me, and I am to be notified concerning this and supplied with the name and address of the grower from whom I am to procure the cane, which I will send for on delivery dates in Sept. 1946. Should the cane fail to be tendered to me by that date all payments and deposits made by me are to be refunded in full on each ton not tendered.

I had.....acres of Sugarcane in 1945.

This application is made with the full understanding on my part that it may not be possible to tender me as much cane as I apply for, owing to the limited supply.

Name.....

Address.....

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE C.P. 36-13 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 28, 1946.

I am sure it is to the two Senators from Florida, that the Bill introduced by the Senator from Wyoming (M. O'Mahoney), Senate Bill 2249, fails to take into account the record of the mainland cane area in proposing changes within the quota structure of the Sugar Act.

Although a series of meetings have been held by representatives of the beet sugar producing States and the cane refining States, representatives of the mainland cane area have not been brought into consultation and no attention was given to their record. There was nothing sacred about the original ratio of quotas as established in the Sugar Act of 1934, and that ratio was changed in the Sugar Act of 1937. Likewise, the very limited term of the Sugar Act suggests that Congress has wanted to take into consideration from time to time the record of ability to produce and to distribute in the United States sugar market. Otherwise, there would have been no reason for restricting the term of the Sugar Act to three years or less, in each instance where the Act has been amended and extended.

The Bill that I am proposing simply extends the Sugar Act for another year. It is to be hoped that due regard will be given to the mainland cane area if and when the question of quotas is considered by the Congress. I will be much disappointed if the quota of the mainland cane area is not increased by at least 150,000 tons of sugar. It is necessary that mainland sugar production be stimulated to the end that production will be increased to a minimum of 36% of our consumption requirements.

Statement of Congressman Domengeaux to the House of Representatives

Mr. Speaker, the original Sugar Act was limited to a term of three years, and each extension has been restricted to terms of one or three years. It has been the policy and preference of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives to so limit these terms so that it would be possible to keep in step with the developments in each of the domestic producing areas and in the United States

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sugar market. As the Sugar Act provides quotas in a normally limited market, the Committee and Congress have taken into consideration the production records.

The quotas established in 1934, and again in 1937, were necessarily based on production and distribution in the years immediately previous to 1934 and 1937. With twelve years of experience under the Sugar Act since 1934, Congress is now in a better position to judge how fair and equitable each area's quota may be in relation to its production and distribution in the United States market.

The Department of Agriculture, as a matter of normal procedure, takes into consideration the historical background. Sometimes the average of three years, or even of five years, or even of ten years, is used, depending upon how "representative" these years may be with regard to normal and future production.

In 1934, the mainland cane area was assigned a completely inadequate quota based upon production in the early 1930's. The production records of 1934, 1935 and 1936 demonstrated that the claims of the area were justified and an increased quota was provided. The mainland cane area at that time protested that such an increase was not a full recognition of the record and merits, but the quota was accepted in view of the limited term of the proposed Bill.

Despite severe reductions in acreage, including the plowing-out of growing sugarcane in some years, the production in the mainland cane area has always averaged greater than the quota. With the suspension of quotas during the war, and regardless of the critical labor shortage, the mainland cane area has provided a complete justification of its claims.

Louisiana has continued to produce the greatest quantity of sugar of any State of the Union. Its war record is the most outstanding of any State or domestic area.

The mainland cane area has distributed during the war years more sugar than it would have been allowed to distribute if the quotas had been in effect during the war. This is a proud record and one that deserves favorable consideration when determining quotas for the post-war period.

The emergency is not yet over and the mainland cane area continues to produce larger quantities of sugar so critically needed by American consumers and industrial users. The planted acreage in Louisiana and Florida potentially suggests the greatest production, even above the production of the war years. Thus, the protection afforded by the Government of the United States, through tariffs and through quotas, has been completely justified, and the claims of the producers in Louisiana and Florida have been thoroughly vindicated.

Therefore, in view of the plans for an early adjournment of Congress next month, and in further view of the failure of the domestic sugar producing areas to meet and arrive at a proposal of a fair and equitable quota ratio, based on production and distribution over a period of recent years, we propose an extension of the Sugar Act for one year. In doing so, we suggest that hearings be called early in 1947, so that thorough consideration may be given in fairness to all areas, and particularly with due consideration for the production record in the mainland cane area during the past five years, as compared to other domestic areas.

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2 - 4 - D

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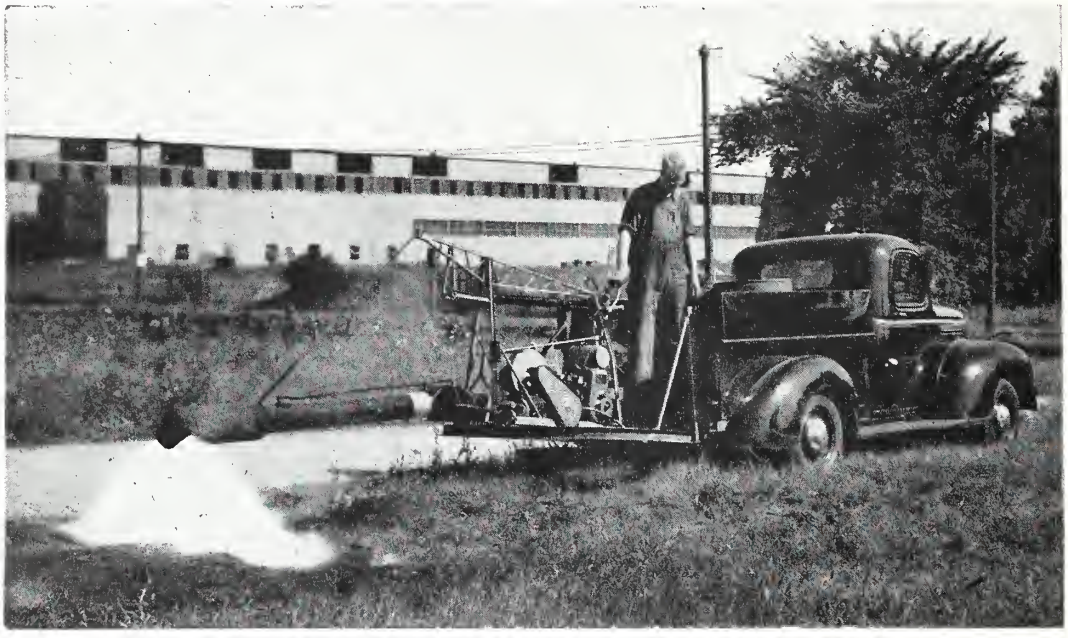

The above picture shows the Model "A" mounted on circular track which, in turn, is bolted to truck body floor for straight-away burning. When so mounted the burner unit can be swung through an arc of 180 degrees by the operator. The lower picture with the same mounting shows the burner set at an angle with a special burner head adapted for ditch and ditch bank burning.

The Model "A" has an oil burning capacity of 60 g.p.h and produces a dense, high velocity, intensely hot flame which sears green vegetation quickly. Under average conditions the first trip can be made at about 8 m. p. h. and the second trip, which should be made from 2 to 10 days later after the sun has dried the vegetation, the speed may be much faster—10 to 15 m.p.h.

The Model "A" burning a swath 5 feet wide at 8 m.p.h. consumes 8 gallons of fuel oil per mile. At 5¢ per gallon the cost would be 40¢. Burning one acre at the same speed consumes 13 gallons of fuel oil; at 5¢ per gallon the cost would be 65¢.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

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Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., JULY 15, 1946 No. 20

Preliminary Notes on the Effect of Water Hardness on the Herbicidal Action of 2, 4-D Compounds

By Frederick W. zur Burg, Thomas J. Arceneaux, Ira S. Nelson, Southwestern Louisiana Institute

The chemical method, using 2, 4-D Compound, for the control of Alligator Weed (Alternanthera philoxeroides) in cane fields, first reported by Arceneaux, et al[1], in 1945, has by the middle of the 1946 season become rather wide spread in its adaptation. There are, however, certain variables that enter into the chemical method of cultivation that have not as yet been determined.

It was apparent in the early experiments that the hardness of the water used in the preparation of the spray solution affected the herbicidal action of the 2, 4-D compounds. In the 1946 season, spotty results have been observed in the fields and these uncertain results have, in a large measure, been due to the hardness of the water used.

In a series of experiments performed at Southwestern Louisiana Institute, all under identical weather conditions, the following results were observed:

I. A spray solution consisting of water whose hardness was approximately 80 p.p.m. (measured at $CaCO_3$) with 1000 p.p.m. of the sodium salt of 2, 4-D was applied at the rate of 100 gallons to the acre on alligator weed. The herbicidal action was slow and no apparent change occured in less than 24 hours.

II. Water, identical with I., was softened with soda ash. The sodium salt in a concentration of 1000 p.p.m. was brought into solution in this soft water. The resulting spray solution was applied to alligator weed at the same rate mentioned above. Definite action was observed in the plants in four hours time.

III. Water, identical with I., was softened with an excess of soap. The 2, 4-D concentration and rate of application was held constant. Again the alligator weed showed definite reaction in four hours.

IV. Distilled water, containing 1000 p.p.m. of the sodium salt of 2, 4-D was applied at the above mentioned rate to alligator weed. Definite reaction was observed in the plants in four hours time.

Eventually the four plots were destroyed by the chemical, but water of this hardness is not hard enough to destroy the 2, 4-D compound in the concentrations used.

The compound 2, 4-D (considered as 2, 4 dichlorophenoxyacetic acid) has a molecular weight of 221. If this is equivalent to one-half mol of divalent calcium, then 100 weights of calcium carbonate hardness should destroy 442 weights of the phenoxy herbicide. If the herbicide had an original concentration of 1000 p.p.m. in water of 100 p.p.m. hardness, the loss of 442 p.p.m. of phenoxy would give a resulting concentration of only 558 p.p.m. or a little more than half the desired 2, 4-D concentration.

In order to correct for this in a water of say 100 p.p.m. of hardness (measured as $CaCO_3$) about 1.4 ounces of soda ash should be added to the 100 gal.

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12
MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.
in which are consolidated
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The American Cane Growers' Assn.
The Producers & Mfrs. Protective Assn.
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of spray solution. For greater or less hardness, the ratio of 100 p.p.m. to 1.4 ounces of soda ash can be used.

The question of water hardness and other effects is still under investigation at Southwestern Louisiana Institute and a detailed report of this study should be available in the fall of 1946.

Literature Cited

[1] Arceneaux, George, Hebert, Leo P. and Mayeaux, Louis C. 2, 4-D—as a means of controlling weeds on sugar cane lands. Sugar Bulletin, vol. 24, No. 9, Pages 65-70. Feb. 1, 1946.

Some Stalk Characters of Importance In Sugarcane Varietal Comparison

By George Arceneaux, Senior Agronomist, Louis C. Mayeaux, Jr., Assistant Agronomist, and Leo P. Hebert, Assistant Agronomist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

During the fall of 1945 measurements of diameter, length, weight, and number of eyes were made on stalks of important commercial and promising unreleased varieties of sugarcane. Material for this study consisted of comparable samples of plant cane and first stubble grown on Yazoo very fine sandy loam at the Houma Station. The stalks were cut, topped, and stripped as for milling purposes. Measurement of diameter was made at mid-point of the cut talk.

Varietal comparisons are considered reasonably representative but it is recognized that under a different set of growth conditions actual as well as relative varietal values might differ significantly from values observed in this study. Tabulated results are presented below:

Variety	Stalk diameter	Stalk length	Stalk weight	Number of eyes per ton of cane	Cane required to plant 1 acre at rate of 2 "running stalks" plus 10% lap	Number of eyes planted per acre at 2 "running stalks" plus 10% lap
	(Inches)	(Inches)	(Pounds)		(Tons)	
Co. 281*	.85	81.2	1.79	16,420	2.11	34,646
Co. 290*	1.06	84.6	2.85	11,579	3.23	37,400
C. P. 28/11*	.81	86.5	1.74	19,080	1.92	36,634
C. P. 28/19*	.85	92.3	2.02	16,287	2.10	34,203
C. P. 29/103*	1.04	83.3	2.87	11,707	3.30	38,633
C. P. 29/116*	1.09	91.1	3.31	10,422	3.48	36,269
C. P. 29/120*	.90	91.9	2.33	16,352	2.43	39,735
C. P. 29/320*	.83	98.9	2.23	14,529	2.16	31,383
C. P. 33/243*	.99	82.9	2.74	12,263	3.17	38,874
C. P. 33/310*	.82	98.1	2.06	18,155	2.01	36,492
C. P. 33/372	.85	96.7	2.26	14,027	2.24	31,420
C. P. 33/409	.75	93.7	1.65	18,848	1.69	31,853
C. P. 33/425	.83	90.7	1.88	17,872	1.99	35,565
C. P. 34/1	.81	99.3	2.06	16,553	1.99	32,940
C. P. 34/92	.81	84.6	1.88	15,691	2.13	33,422
C. P. 34/115	.91	95.1	2.43	13,909	2.48	34,494
C. P. 34/120*	.84	103.1	2.45	14,041	2.28	32,013
C. P. 34/139	.96	96.5	2.81	12,847	2.79	35,843
C. P. 36/13	.99	99.6	3.04	11,381	2.92	33,233
C. P. 36/19	.82	99.6	2.10	16,095	2.02	32,512
C. P. 36/62	.96	99.3	2.92	11,336	2.82	31,968
C. P. 36/105*	.85	95.4	2.18	14,633	2.19	32,046
C. P. 36/178	.83	101.6	2.17	14,931	2.05	30,609
C. P. 36/179	.85	101.0	2.21	16,516	2.10	34,684
C. P. 36/183	.93	90.8	2.39	12,636	2.52	31,843
C. P. 36/197	.80	101.6	2.16	17,407	2.12	36,903
C. P. 36/203	.94	91.8	2.57	11,206	2.68	30,032
C. P. 37/5	.97	83.8	2.33	12,790	2.66	34,021
C. P. 43/3	.94	93.2	2.61	12,069	2.79	33,673
C. P. 43/9	.87	105.0	2.51	12,829	2.39	30,661
C. P. 43/28	.87	94.0	2.25	15,155	2,39	36,220
C. P. 43/32	.90	114.9	2.91	12,028	2.53	30,431
C. P. 43/33	.79	93.7	1.83	15,792	1.95	30,794
C. P. 43/47	.87	107.3	2.69	13,606	2.50	34,015
C. P. 43/49	.91	110.2	3.00	12,567	2.72	34,182
F. 36/671**	.94	79.6	2.20	14,273	2.65	37,823
F. 36/819**	1.10	91.0	3.34	8,742	3.51	30,684

* Varieties released for commercial cultivation.
** Florida seedlings.

(*Continued on Page* 178)

The American Sugar Cane League,
414 Whitney Bank Building,
New Orleans 12, Louisiana.

.....1946

Gentlemen:

I hereby apply for:

.....tons of C. P. 36-13 seed cane.

I understand the cane will cost me a total of approximately $9.92 (Nine Dollars and Ninety-Two Cents) a ton.

Mill price per ton at $4.20 sugar.....	$4.33
Conditional payment at 80¢ a cwt.....	1.28
Value of molasses at 18¢.....	.33
Incentive payment.....	1.63
Cost of cutting and loading.....	1.50
(This sum all goes to the grower of the cane)..	$9.07
Distribution charge (Goes to the American Sugar Cane League).....	.85
Total:.....	$9.92

I enclose $.....which is a deposit of earnest money at the rate of $1.00 per ton, non-refundable (unless the cane is not tendered me). The remainder I will pay when the cane is ready to be delivered to me, and I am to be notified concerning this and supplied with the name and address of the grower from whom I am to procure the cane, which I will send for on delivery dates in Sept. 1946. Should the cane fail to be tendered to me by that date all payments and deposits made by me are to be refunded in full on each ton not tendered.

I had.....acres of Sugarcane in 1945.

This application is made with the full understanding on my part that it may not be possible to tender me as much cane as I apply for, owing to the limited supply.

Name.....

Address.....

THE LAST DAY ON WHICH APPLICATIONS FOR SEED CANE C.P. 36-13 CAN BE ACCEPTED IS AUGUST 28, 1946.

The essential purpose of this paper is to record the comparative varietal data as above tabulated for reference when needed. Therefore a detailed discussion of varietal comparisons is believed unnecessary at this time. Considered worthy of note however are wide differences observed between varieties as to number of eyes per ton of cane and the extent to which fewer eyes accompany larger stalk diameter and vice versa. Stalk diameter also largely controls the per-acre tonnage requirement for seeding at the conventional rate of "two running stalks and a lap."

With plantings made at the above-mentioned rate the calculated number of eyes per acre ranged approximately from 30,000 to 40,000. Differences in this regard of the order observed together with possible varietal differences in rate of germination might readily account for important differences in initial stands from plantings at the same lineal rate. A study of these two variables as applying to different varieties might yield information of practical importance toward seed conservation and stand improvement.

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26"x48" right hand Murray Corliss Steam Engine, heavy duty type, complete with everything. Guaranteed first class condition. Located Memphis, Tennessee, and offered cheap for quick cash sale.

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Preliminary Sugar Statistics for First Five Months 1946

Distribution of sugar by the primary distributors in the United States in May and during January-May 1946, compiled from weekly data submitted by distributors, as compared with final figures for the corresponding period of 1945, was as follows:

	1946[1]		1945	
	(short tons, raw value)			
	May	Jan.-May	May	Jan.-May
Refiners	371,577	1,705,523	478,026	2,374,915
Beet Processors	79,799	425,475	85,827	387,071
Importers	56,095	164,347	56,578	157,892
Mainland Cane Mills	4,771	48,872	1,254	43,656
Total	512,242	2,344,217	621,694	2,963,534
Deliveries for export	79,470	196,423	38,430	186,569
For U. S. Consumption[2]	432,772	2,147,794	583,264	2,776,965

Stocks reported by the distributors as of June 1, 1946, as compared with final May 31, 1945 stocks, were as follows:

	1946[1]	1945
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raws[3]	223,101	285,822
Refiners' refined	183,991	137,692
Beet Processors	570,732	381,088
Importers	26,094	7,054
Mainland Cane Mills	[4]	20,549
Total		832,205

[1] Preliminary.

[2] Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

[3] Includes 28,630 tons of sugar in continental U. S. but not reported by refiners as in stock on May 31, 1945, and a comparable item for 1946.

[4] Data not yet available.

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"Six Steps to Improved Agriculture"—a full color motion picture made in the Southwest. If it hasn't been shown in your community, ask your Magnolia distributor or your county agent about it.
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Your Magnolia distributor will be glad to talk with you about the proper lubricants and fuels for your equipment. Magnolia products meet the specifications laid down by the makers of your farm machinery. You'll find that dependable Magnolia products always lighten the load on the farm.
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MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM COMPANY

Elliott Jones To Receive High Honors

The highest honor that the *American Sugar Cane League* confers on its members, a Life Membership, will be bestowed on Mr. Elliott Jones on Thursday, August 15, 1946, at Houma, Louisiana. The ceremony will take place at a dinner to be given at the Houma High School at 6:30 P. M. Central Standard Time. Tickets to the dinner can be obtained for $3.50 each from the office of the American Sugar Cane League, 414 Whitney Building, New Orleans 12, La., and all reservations must be accompanied by remittance and must be received by the League *not later than August 1st, 1946.*

At the presentation ceremony speakers will expatiate on the accomplishments and achievements of Mr. Jones in behalf of the Louisiana sugar industry and will point out the valuable contributions he has made to its welfare during the long term of years he has been connected with it. A capacity crowd is expected.

Marshall Heads Sugar Branch

Appointments of James H. Marshall as director of the Sugar Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration, and Lawrence Myers as assistant director of the Sugar Branch, were announced recently by Robert H. Shields, Administrator of the PMA.

Mr. Marshall has been acting director of the Sugar Branch since June 1, succeeding Earl B. Wilson who resigned to resume private business. Marshall previously was assistant branch director, and for the last ten years has been associated with the Department of Agriculture and the Commodity Credit Corporation, specializing in sugar and other commodities. He was born in Tennessee, November 30, 1911, and attended the Universities of Tennessee and California.

Lawrence Myers has been associated with the Department of Agriculture since 1927, in various capacities specializing in basic commodities. From 1933 to 1939 he was economic adviser and director of marketing in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. He then became director of the General Crops Division of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Myers was born in Iowa, July 14, 1898, and attended Iowa State College and the University of Minnesota.

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Entries of Sugar from Off-Shore Areas Through May 31, 1946

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today that the quantity of sugar entered for consumption from all offshore areas during January-May, 1946 amounted to 1,847,083 short tons, raw value. For the corresponding period last year the quantity entered totaled 2,460,792 tons. The figures are subject to change after final outturn weights and polarization data for all entries are available.

A total of 134,836 short tons of sugar, raw value, was marketed by the mainland cane area and 345,677 tons by the continental beet area during January-April, 1946 as compared with 128,891 tons and 301,244 tons, respectively, during the same period of 1945. Data for May are not yet available.

Area	Quantity Entered Through May 31, 1946 (short tons, 96° Equivalent)
Cuba	1,207,332
Hawaii	263,999
Puerto Rico	365,209
Foreign countries other than Cuba	9,551
Virgin Islands	992
Total	1,847,083

Direct-Consumption Sugar

Direct-consumption sugar is included in the foregoing quantities shown as entered through May 31, 1946.

Area	Sugar Polarizing 99.8° and above	Sugar Polarizing less than 99.8°	Total
	(short tons, 96° equivalent		
Cuba	127,413	2,517	129,930
Puerto Rico	55,107	5,844	60,951
Hawaii		437	437
Total	182,520	8,798	191,318

Entries From Full-Duty Countries

Area	Quantity entered through May 31, 1946[1] (pounds, 96°)
Peru	19,102,704
Tons	9,551

[1] Excluding the first 20,000 pounds entered. Under the quota provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 such sugar is quota-exempt, and although these provisions are in suspension at this time, these deductions continue to be made in order to keep entry figures on a basis comparable with those of previous years.

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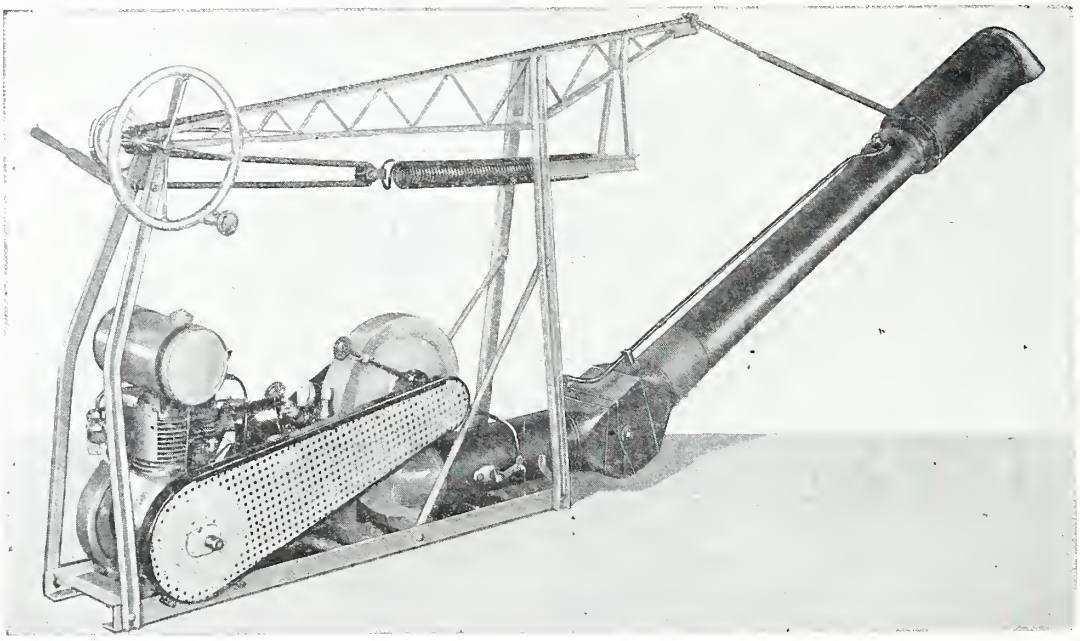

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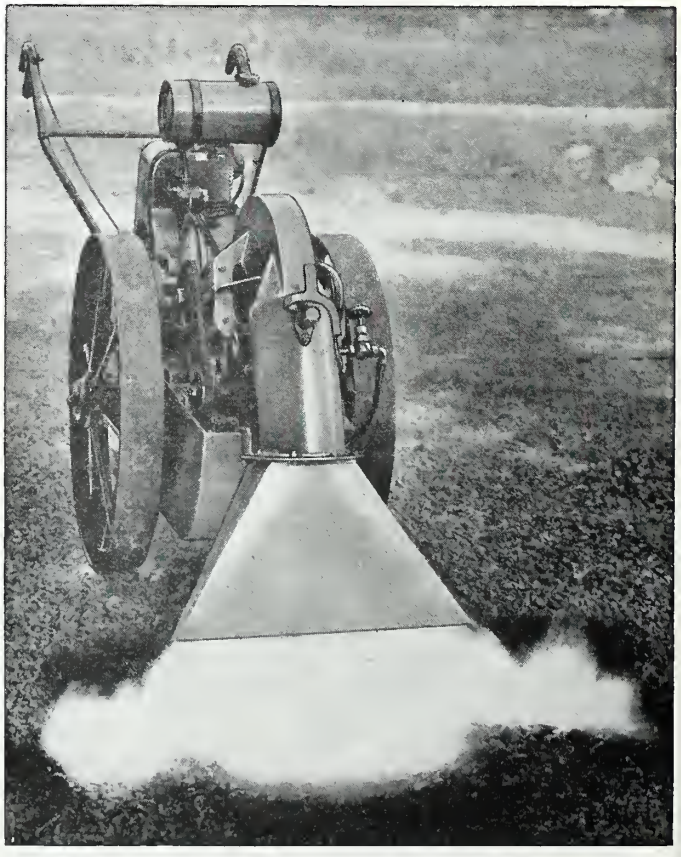

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., AUGUST 1, 1946 No. 21

Sugar Equalization Sought

By C. J. Bourg

The following memorandum has been submited by Congressman James Domengeaux to Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson in connection with the situation faced by the sugar producers of Louisiana.

The OPA Bill which has just been adopted by Congress grants rather full powers to the Secretary of Agriculture over changes or adjustments in maximum prices of agricultural commodities. The definition of agricultural commodities apparently includes sugarcane, sugar beets, and sugar. It is the hope and expectation of domestic sugar producers that the Secretary of Agriculture will act promptly under these newly acquired powers. Immediate action appears justified in the case of raw sugar particularly for two principal reasons:

I. Domestic raw sugar producers have not been able to obtain consideration of their specific difficulties even though the matter has been before the OPA for two years; and

II. The contract covering the purchase of the 1946 and 1947 Cuban sugar crops has been signed with a basic minimum price f.o.b. Cuba of 3.675¢; the basic minimum price c.i.f. New York, duty paid, delivered, being 4.775¢.

Representations have been repeatedly made and figures submitted to OPA in substantiation, showing that losses have been incurred in the 1944 and 1945 crop seasons. More significant from the standpoint of good business for the industry has been the fact admitted by Government officials of the inability of raw sugar producers to obtain anywhere near the margin of profit from raw sugar operations which the same processors could have obtained from the production of other types of products from sugarcane juices, including direct-consumption sugars, edible molasses, and syrups. Conequently, more and more, the business judgment of raw sugar producers has forced them to consider changing to the production of other types of sugarcane products.

The harvesting operations in Louisiana normally begin in the early part of October. With the acute labor shortage, the tendency will be to begin operations at the earliest practical date. Preparations must necessarily be made in August and September and in keeping with the final product or products intended to be produced in each individual case.

During the war years there has been moderate control over the production and distribution of edible molasses and syrups under WFO 51. The industry has been notified by officials of the Department of Agriculture that the regulations will be very strictly enforced in 1946 and that very definite limitations will be much more rigidly set on the distribution. Thus, the raw sugar producers, most of whom have lost money and all of whom have been deprived of a fair return in comparison with producers of other sugarcane and sugar beet products, are faced with the prospect of being deprived of converting their operations because the Department of Agriculture needs more raw sugar for the refiners and more refined sugar for the consumers.

The most remarkable feature of the situation which confronts the raw sugar producers of Louisiana is that Louisiana has the best record of production and distribution during the war years, among all domestic areas. Louisiana's contribution has been outstanding, yet the regulations of Government have been most harshly applied against the domestic raw

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sugar producers. No other conclusion is possible, unless it should be that the OPA, by delay and inaction, has simply ignored this important element and its excellent war record.

The Secretary of Agriculture should be willing to take into consideration (1) the losses which have been incurred; (2) the regulations which have prevented the conversion of such losses into substantial profit such a have been enjoyed by other producere; and (3) that the only hope of being brought up to a tandard of relative equality with other elements in the sugar industry would be an adjustment in the maximum price ceiling on raw sugar amounting to an increase of from .75¢ to 1¢ above the ceiling in effect under OPA June 30, 1946.

There was an increase in the raw sugar ceiling in February, but it came immediately after the Louisiana raw sugar crop had been marketed under Government regulation and requirement, so that Louisiana producers have not benefited so far. The purchase of the Cuban crops at a basic minimum delivered price of 4.775¢ indicates the preferential status of Cuban sugar as compared to the Louisiana 1946 crop sugar which, under present regulations, would sell at 4.205¢. An increase of .57¢ would be required to bring Louisiana sugar to the same market price, delivered at New York, which would be in accordance with the custom of the trade that existed previous to World War II.

The terms of the Cuban contract anticipate price increases above the basic minimum price named, which increases are to be in direct proportion to increases in the average cost of foods in the U. S. Consequently, on the basis of published reports and the trends of food prices, as well as the prospects of further advances under the provisions of the amendments adopted to the Emergency Price Control Act, it is logical to anticipate that the price to be paid for foreign raw sugar under contract will mean an increase of at least .50¢ in the price of raw sugar, in addition to the increase above described.

Louisiana producers sincerely feel that they should not be deprived of the full benefit of these price increases which are being, and will be, enjoyed by foreign producers now and eventually. Therefore, Louisiana sugar producers request that in simple justice, the same adjustments in price which will be made in favor of producers under the contract for the purchase of Cuban sugar shall, by some Government procedure, be saved and guaranteed to such Louisiana sugar producers in direct and full participation as the Cuban contract contemplates will be available to Cuban producers.

The Louisiana 1946 raw sugar crop will be harvested this Fall, and in order to place the Louisiana producers in a position of enjoying in full the price increases which can now be definitely anticipated, it is necessary that an announcement be made promptly on the adjustment of the domestic raw sugar price to the basic minimum price offered on foreign sugar delivered at New York.

Subsequently, some Government procedure can be worked out through which the contemplated increases in the price of Cuban sugar may become the market price for domestic sugar, or at least that the price increases anticipated under the Cuban contract and under the amendments to the Emergency Price Control Act shall apply in full measure to the production in Louisiana from the crop to be harvested in the Fall of 1946.

Statement on Sugar Research by the American Sugar Cane League

We are pleased to submit, in keeping with the suggestion of the Under-Secretary of Agriculture and on behalf of the Louisiana sugar industry, the following statement in support of an expansion in research on sugar plants and an increase in the funds available to the Division of Sugar Plants, Bureau of Plant Industry.

Our very great interest in agricultural research in sugar crops is obvious. It is accepted, as a result of experience in the war and earlier, that industry and government share the responsibility of achieving modern technological advances in helping to maintain supplies of sugar. Without a domestic supply America, which is still on sugar rations, would be in a more precarious position in regard to sugar supply for normal need as well as for critical strategic needs. Based on the record of past excellent research by the Department, further efficiency in production is certain to come with additional research along lines already followed and along new lines suggested by changing conditions.

In October, 1945, the Committee on Agriculture of the U. S. House of Representatives held special hearings on the need for research on sugar plants. The testimony was very complete and the subject was covered exhaustively, as shown in the printed hearings. The Sub-Committee which conducted the hearing made a unanimous and favorable report.

The report states:

> "The Committee was very much impressed with the work done by the Department and feels that this money has been well spent. The Committee recommends to the full Committee on Agriculture that it see to it that adequate appropriations are made for further research * * * in sugar beets and sugarcane * * * as we feel the appropriations heretofore have paid great dividends."

The full Committee adopted unanimously the report of the Sub-Committee and made it the recommendations of the Committee on Agriculture.

Conferences with Dr. P. V. Cardon of the Agricultural Research Administration by Congressmen from sugar-producing states and individual representatives of the domestic sugar industry developed the fact that normal procedure would not permit action being taken in connection with the Appropriation Bill for 1946-47. It was suggested that the entire matter could be thoroughly considered in connection with the 1947-48 appropriation. Members of the Appropriations Committee of the House likewise expressed preference that the regular procedure be followed.

In considering the research program to meet the needs and requirements of the sugar producers, the very first requisite would be to restore the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations in the Bureau of Plant Industry to the former level of actual research done on sugarcane and sugar beets by providing the necessary funds. We understand that during the past decade the appropriations have been reduced approximately $100,000 in money and the effectiveness of the current funds has been decreased by the payment of increased salaries, payments for overtime, allotments for administrative overhead costs, and service charges. The shrinkage of research on cane and beets is not fully reflected in the above figure because, despite the net deduction in actual working funds, the Division is now engaged in research on a third potentially important crop, sugar sorphum.

The American Sugar Cane League has always been keenly aware of the importance of research on field production problems and has cooperated in the past with the Department of Agriculture in many ways; for example, by donation of land and buildings for the Federal Experiment Station near Houma, Louisiana. Our material interest has been maintained, and currently the League is contributing towards two cooperative sugar plant explorations; one now under way for collecting sugar sorghum in East Africa, and another in prospect in the near future for collecting breeding canes in Formosa and the Far East. Also, we are supplementing Government funds in connection with three separate projects by contributions towards the salvaging of research work for which Federal funds are inadequate:

The League has in mind a few specific new problems that need the attention of Department research workers but which, we are advised, cannot be undertaken for lack of funds. One is agronomic experimentation on the problems that have come into the picture with partial mechanization of the sugarcane industry. Machine harvesting, for example, has brought with it greater tare per ton of cane in the form of trash and immature tops, as well as greater difficulty in processing and the attendant incomplete recovery of sugar, due to trash. Loss of time in the mills because of the necessity of passing a greater quantity of material through the rollers to recover the same amount of sugar is also an important factor. Attention to the character of the cane varieties and the adaptation of field practices to the limitations or capabilities of machines to perform the work, would make easier the job of designing satisfactory machines. In every mechanical operation, there is, in our opinion, a similar opportunity for the agronomist to adapt field practices to the needs induced by machine operations.

Another problem, long neglected, is the question of saving part of the relatively large amount of seed cane customarily used. More than 75% of the buds are ineffective because of irregularity in germination. The bulk of the seed cane now used could be processed into sugar if more efficient germination of buds used for seed could be brought about by combining treatments to stimulate germination, proper times of planting and controlling the development of the plant cane crop.

In addition to new research attacks on problems such as those mentioned, we know that vitally important phases of the breeding program (including the assembling of parent varieties from various foreign sources, production of seedlings, testing of seedlings for disease resistance, and other phases of the valuable breeding program) have been hampered or discontinued for lack of financial support.

Each sugarcane farmer in Louisiana recognizes the value of the research program of the Bureau of Plant Industry because he has seen the direct results in the form of superior varieties of cane which have become available through the Bureau for planting on his farm.

We are not advised of the exact projects which have been approved by the Bureau of Plant Indus-

try but our confidence in them, based upon years of cooperation and based upon the results obtained, lead us to urge that the program on sugar research proposed by that Bureau be given most serious and favorable attention.

Respectfully submitted,
AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE,
Marcel J. Voorhies,
Elliott Jones,
C. J. Bourg.

July 12, 1946.

Summary of News Events

By A. W. Dykers

Note: All reports from Washington, unless otherwise indicated, are taken from information supplied by the Washington Office of the American Sugar Cane League.

Sugar Act Extended

Washington: The Senate and the House have agreed to and President Truman has signed, a conference report extending the Sugar Quota Act for a year from December 31st, 1946. This means that quotas and subsidies will remain in force until December 31st, 1947. (Quotas are suspended at this time because of the emergency.) Mr. C. J. Bourg, manager of the Washington Office of the *League,* reports that this action of the Senate is in entire accord with the position of Senators Overton and Ellender of Louisiana, each of whom had proposed the one year extension. Mr. Bourg's report indicates that discussions on a new Sugar Act will begin in Washington, sometime in January, 1947.

Farm Labor Supply Program

Washington: The Farm Labor Supply Program has been extended by both the House and the Senate for six months to June 30th, 1947. The Deficiency Appropriations Bill contains an appropriation of $12,000,000 to cover the first six months in 1947 which is in addition to the $25,000,000 appropriated for the calendar year 1946. In effect, this will continue the Federal recruitment of foreign laborers and the interstate movement of domestic workers.

A well organized movement among the farmers who employ foreign and transient domestic labor is in progress and the adoption of a permanent farm labor program is expected. Meetings of a national committee of eleven persons, one of whom is Mr. Bourg, are scheduled for September, with a view to having an acceptable Bill prepared for consideration by Congress in January.

West Indian Workers Available

Baton Rouge: The Louisiana Extension service reports that Col. Wilson R. Bouis and Mr. W. C. Holly of the Labor Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, have announced in New York that the Labor Branch plans to make 3,000 West Indian workers available for Louisiana during the peak periods of the rice and sugarcane harvests.

Louisiana Direct-Consumption Sugar Prices

Washington: The *League* has vigorously protested the failure of OPA to provide increases in the price of Louisiana direct-consumption sugars in proportion to the increase of 10¢ a hundred pounds recently provided by the OPA for refined cane and beet sugar. The combined efforts of Mr. Marcel J. Voorhies, General Manager of the *League,* who has recently returned from Washington, and Mr. Bourg, to have this inequity adjusted have resulted in the receipt of the following letter from Mr. Lawrence Myers, acting director of the *Sugar Branch:*

> "This will acknowledge your letter of July 10th, 1946, concerning the recent amendment to Maximum Price Regulation 60, in which the Office of Price Administration increased by 10 cents per 100 pounds the price of beet and cane refined granulated sugar.
>
> "The price applicable to Louisiana direct-consumption sugar was not changed in the amendment to Maximum Price Regulation 60 because no such sugar was available for sale at prices higher than those in effect prior to the amendment and because a cost study was then being made by the Office of Price Administration and the Department of Agriculture to be used as a basis for adjusting the prices of all Louisiana sugars. The differentials established by the amendment between Louisiana sugar prices and prices of other sugars are not, however, considered to be precedents for further price actions."

Research Program on Sugar Plants

Washington: The efforts of the *League* to have funds for an adequate research program appropriated by the Government for use by the Division of Sugar Plant Investigations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture have resulted in the filing with the Budget Committe of the Department of Agriculture of a Statement on Sugar Research by the League (see page 185). Mr. Voorhies, Mr. Elliott Jones, and Mr. Bourg called on Mr. N. E. Dodd, the Under-Secretary of Agriculture, recently to discuss this research program and it is hoped that the $100,000 by which the Division of Sugar Plant Investigation's appropriations have been reduced during the past 10 years, will be restored.

Favorable Amendments

Washington: The OPA Bill, as it passed the Senate and the House contains amendments which are favorable to the domestic sugar industry. Section 6 authorizes the expenditure of $869,000,000 on 1946 and 1947 crop programs. Thus incentives may be paid to growers and processors on sugar crops, provided prices are not increased to replace such subsidies.

Senator Abe Murdock, of Utah, was successful in having the following amendment adopted in the Senate version of the Bill and this has withstood the conference report and is now part of the final OPA Bill:

> "Notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions of this section 6, 1946 and 1947 crop program operations with respect to sugar, may, while maximum prices are in effect with respect to sugar, be continued until such crops are processed and distributed, and the cost of 1946 crop program operations with respect to sugar may be charged to the funds authorized by Public Law 30, 79th Congress, as amended by Public Law 328, 79th Congress. For the purpose of this section 6, no subsidy program

operation on sugar shall be considered to be a new subsidy; Provided, That Commodity Credit Corporation or any other Government agency shall not absorb any increase in the price paid for Cuban sugar over 3.675 cents per pound, raw basis, f.o.b. Cuba, as being paid for such sugar in Cuba, on June 30, 1946."

In effect, the Murdock amendment authorizes subsidies on 1946 and 1947 sugar crop programs, and also provides that any increase in the price paid for Cuban sugar over the price 3.675¢, must be added to the market price and not absorbed by the CCC in the form of a subsidy or a loss.

Honor Elliott Jones

New Orleans: The Executive Committee of the *League* has bestowed the *League's* highest honor on Mr. Elliott Jones, of Houma, La. The Committee unanimously voted at its meeting on June 26th to present a life membership to Mr. Jones and fixed August 15th as the day on which the formal presentation will be made. A dinner is to be given in the Houma High School Auditorium at 6:30 P. M. Central Standard Time (country time) on that day (Thursday, August 15th) and tickets for this dinner are now ready at the New Orleans Office of the *League*.

Mr. Jones has devoted many years of his very active career to the work of producing better sugar canes for Louisiana. His knowledge of this phase of the sugar indutry is probably greater than that of any other layman in the local sugar field and he richly deserves the high honor that the *League* has voted him.

Will Not Liquidate

New Orleans: The stockholders of the State Agricultural Credit Corporation have voted almost three to one not to liquidate this sugar cane crop financing organization as petitioned for by certain New Orleans banks in liquidation.

Cuban Crops Purchased

Washington (T.P.): The American and Cuban Governments have finally consummated an agreement for the purchase of the 1946 and 1947 Cuban sugar crops.

Under the agreement the United States will purchase the bulk of the sugar produced in the Island this year and in 1947 and also will buy 10,000,000 gallons of industrial alcohol in 1946, 20,000,000 gallons in 1947 and 10,000,000 gallons in 1948 at 65¢ a gallon. The United States has also agreed to buy 115,000,000 gallons of molasses in 1946 and 165,000,000 gallons in 1947 at 13.6 cents a gallon. These prices are f.o.b. Cuba.

The 1946 Cuban sugar price is to be raised above 3.675 cents a pound if the average United States monthly food indices exceed 140.27 by 2 per cent or more for any quarter, or if the average monthly cost of living indices exceeds 129.37 by 2 per cent or more.

The price will also be automatically raised if the

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price of Puerto Rican sugar is increased; if the ceiling price on raws delivered in New York is increased, or if the United States purchases sugar from any other foreign country at a price higher than that paid Cuba under the agreement.

The price for the 1947 crops will be arrived at in a similar way taking the last quarter of 1946 as a basis to start the 1947 prices.

Arceneaux to Mexico

Houma: Dr. George Arceneaux, Senior Agronomist in charge of the Houma Experiment Station, left here on July 24th for Mexico. Dr. Arceneaux has been loaned to the Mexican Government by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to conduct a survey of the sugarcane fields of that country with the object of rejuvenating the sagging production there. He expects to return to Louisiana in about six weeks.

St. James Cooperative to be Ready

St. James: The work of building the new sugar factory of the St. James Sugar Cooperative, Inc., is progressing satisfactorily and Mr. F. A. Graugnard, Jr., president, says that he expects the factory to be completed in time to start grinding about October 15th. Mr. Graugnard reports that delivery of machinery and materials for the plant have been very satisfactory so far and that the receipt of all necessary machinery is now in sight.

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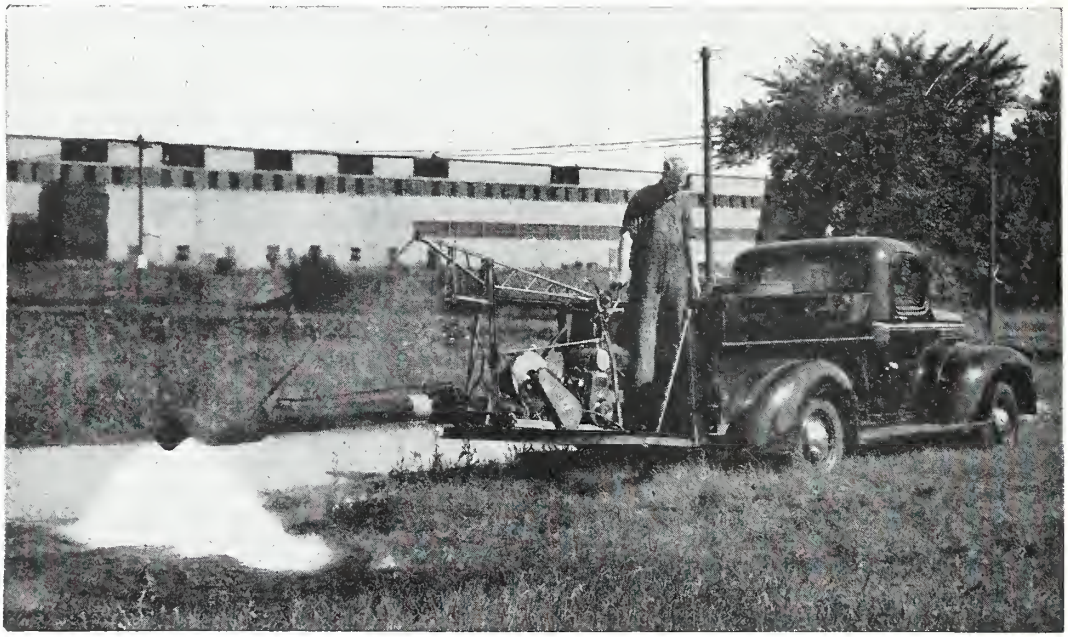

The above picture shows the Model "A" mounted on circular track which, in turn, is bolted to truck body floor for straight-away burning. When so mounted the burner unit can be swung through an arc of 180 degrees by the operator. The lower picture with the same mounting shows the burner set at an angle with a special burner head adapted for ditch and ditch bank burning.

The Model "A" has an oil burning capacity of 60 g.p.h and produces a dense, high velocity, intensely hot flame which sears green vegetation quickly. Under average conditions the first trip can be made at about 8 m. p. h. and the second trip, which should be made from 2 to 10 days later after the sun has dried the vegetation, the speed may be much faster—10 to 15 m.p.h.

The Model "A" burning a swath 5 feet wide at 8 m.p.h. consumes 8 gallons of fuel oil per mile. At 5¢ per gallon the cost would be 40¢. Burning one acre at the same speed consumes 13 gallons of fuel oil; at 5¢ per gallon the cost would be 65¢.

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We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., AUGUST 15, 1946 No. 22

Senator Overton Communicates With Secretary of Agriculture

August 2, 1946

Honorable Clinton P. Anderson
Secretary of Agriculture
Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am again appealing to you in behalf of the domestic raw sugar producers, particularly those in my State of Louisiana.

Raw sugar was produced at a loss to the producers during the 1944 and 1945 crop seasons. I am sure that you have in your files representations and figures to substantiate these losses. The contract covering the purchase of the 1946 and 1947 Cuban sugar crops has been signed, with a basic minimum price f.o.b. Cuba of 3.678¢ and a basic minimum price c.i.f. New York, duty paid, delivered, of 4.775¢, the terms of the contract at the same time anticipating price increases above the basic minimums cited above in direct proportion to increases in the average cost of foods in the United States.

As you know, the raw sugar producers have suffered in comparison with the producers of sugarcane juices, direct-consumption sugars, edible molasses, and syrups. It is my opinion that the price ceiling on raw sugar should be increased by .75 to 1¢ above the ceiling in effect under OPA as of June 30, 1946. You will recall that the Louisiana producers did not benefit from the ceiling increase given in February 1946, as the Sugar Branch issued regulations requiring all Louisiana raws to be marketed by January 31, 1946.

Another phase of this matter is the recently announced intention of the Sugar Branch to establish very rigid controls under WFO 51, freezing edible syrup and molasses distribution back to 110% of the 1940-41 level. This base period was extremely low in production and will work a hardship on the long-established producers of these products in Louisiana.

The remedy for this entire situation, as I see it, is to increase immediately in August or September, well in advance of the harvest season which begins in October, the ceiling price on raw sugar, and at the same time administer WFO 51 so as to permit full production and free distribution of syrup and molasses. I believe that in this manner we shall get the production of raw sugar that we need and at the same time not interfere too drastically with the production of syrups, molasses, etc.

Louisiana has the best record of all domestic areas for raw sugar production during the war years and appears to have suffered most from government regulations. I shall appreciate your giving this matter your most careful consideration with particular attention to the suggested remedy.

I await your reply.

Sincerely yours,
"John H. Overton"
United States Senator

THE
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Senator Ellender Communicates With Secretary of Agriculture

August 9, 1946

Honorable Clinton P. Anderson
Secretary of Agriculture

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Upon my return from an extended voyage to the Philippines, I have learned some of the details of the contract which you negotiated for the purchase of the 1946 and 1947 crops of Cuban sugar. I have also learned of the letter written by the President of the Commodity Credit Corporation in which he declares the intention of discontinuing, on or before January 1, 1947, the suspension of the tariff on Cuban sugar.

Both of these developments necessarily mean that the ceiling or actual price of raw sugar is due for a very considerable increase. This is as it should be because it has been my opinion for many months that the domestic raw sugar producer has been the victim of the price policies of our Government.

In the face of demonstrated losses in connection with the 1944 and 1945 crops, the Louisiana raw sugar producer was required to sell his entire production prior to January 31, 1946 and the Office of Price Administration increased the price of raw sugar five days thereafter. In justice, the Louisiana raw sugar producer is entitled to an adjustment to cover such losses in accordance with the intent of Congress as expressed in the amendments to the Emergency Price Control Act, in addition to the assurance that his entire production in 1946 shall be guaranteed the enjoyment of not less than the prices and benefits accorded to foreign sugar under the Cuban contract.

I am greatly concerned with the prospect that the final settlement for the 1946 Cuban crop and the discontinuance of the suspension of the tariff on Cuban sugar will be so timed that once again Louisiana processors of sugarcane will not be allowed to enjoy the price increases which have been guaranteed to foreign producers retroactively on the 1946 production.

I am very hopeful that with the enlarged powers and authority granted to you under the Emergency Price Control amendments, you will determine to announce without delay the programs and the policies through which the domestic processors of sugarcane will be ab'e to plan with certainty and assurance prior to the harvesting operations which begin in Louisiana within a very few weeks.

I particularly recommend that you restore the normal trade practices of peace-time, one of the fundamentals of which is that the quoted price for domestic raw sugar shall be the delivered price at New York for imported raws. My information is that Cuban sugar is now being delivered at New York at a cost of 4.865¢ per lb. It seems to me that the first step in this re-adjustment would be to have the ceiling on domestic raw sugars increased from 4.205¢ to 4.865¢ without delay.

With the indications given by preliminary figures on cost-of-living index and the average price of foods, any new ceiling on raw sugar should likewise include a reasonable anticipation of what the price of Cuban sugar shall be in the third and fourth quarters of 1946 according to the terms of the Cuban contract. Only in this manner can my constituents in Louisiana, who are processors of sugarcane, obtain a reasonable

return for their operations in 1946 and be given equality of treatment with processors in other areas, domestic and foreign.

With confidence in your understanding of these problems of the sugar industry, and believing that the war production record of the Louisiana sugar industry entitles it to the most liberal consideration which I feel sure you will give, I am

Very truly yours.
"Allen J. Ellender"
United States Senator

August 9, 1946

Honorable Clinton P. Anderson
Secretary of Agriculture

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I attach hereto a memorandum prepared by the Louisiana sugar industry in connection with the proposed tightening of controls under WFO 51.

I frankly cannot appreciate any necessity for such a drastic measure of regimentation in view of the expressed intent of Congress, several times declared, that war controls shall be gradually eliminated. It has been my impression that as Secretary of Agriculture, you have been in substantial agreement with this declared policy of Congress.

As stated in the memorandum, the problems which confront the Department of Agriculture can be met and solved quickly and simply by a prompt announcement increasing the ceiling price of raw sugar and adjusting the raw sugar producer somewhat liberally in relation to other producers so that he may obtain a more equalized return, including a reasonable profit.

It appears to me that, having brought about such a re-adjustment of the status of the raw sugar producer, the amount of sugar still involved would be practically negligible. I trust that you will give this matter your personal attention and reduce to the absolute minimum any limitation upon the production and distribution of edible molasses and syrup.

I would be pleased to be kept informed of any plans you may have in mind in connection with WFO 51.

Very truly yours,
"Allen J. Ellender"
United States Senator

Memorandum

The sale and distribution of edible syrup and molasses was placed under Government control by the War Production Board early in 1942 (M-54). Quotas were based on the 1940-41 use of these products.

In April 1943, the control over edible molasses and syrup was removed from M-54 and taken over by the Department of Agriculture. Shortly after the Department of Agriculture assumed these controls, namely in the 1943 season, the Department began a program of granting additional usage (through specific authorizations) which program was continued on an increasingly liberal scale until approximately October 1945.

The effect of the Department of Agriculture's liberal application of the order was

(a) To establish many new users in the edible molasses and syrup business
(b) To gear up the production and distribution of base period users at substantially higher levels. This permitted Louisiana edible products to help fill part of the tremendous demand for liquid sweets when importations from the West Indies were curtailed.

Suddenly, after the shooting was is over, the industry has been advised of the intention of the Sugar Branch to establish very rigid controls, freezing edible syrup and molasses distribution back to 110% of the 1940-41 level. This base period was extremely low in production.

The Department now proposes to destroy the production and distribution pattern which they themselves set up when they took over the order in 1943 with resulting dislocations and hardships.

The reason given for this sudden application of rigid control coupled with strict limitation of production is to stimulate and insure the production of a maximum quantity of raw sugar. (Edible molasses is produced mainly as a by-product of direct-consumption sugar).

The situation today is that every Louisiana raw sugar factory can obtain a better return through the production of direct-consumption sugar, edible molasses or syrup because of the disproportionately low ceilings which still exist for raw ugar.

The Department of Agriculture now proposes to get raw sugar from Louisiana, at a time when decontrols are being ordered, by establishing the most rigorous and unnecessarily harsh regimentation that has ever been visited on the industry.

There are mills in Louisiana who have produced d-c sugar and edible molasses for almost a century. It was an established normal buisness well before World War II. Under no circumstances should any change in the administration of WFO 51 be brought about which would have the effect of disturbing these producers, who have been in no way connected with creating the problems that now beset the Sugar Branch and which they are erroneously seeking to solve by regimentation under WFO 51.

Although the Sugar Branch claims that the proposed order affects only the ability of distributors or users to buy edible molasses, in effect, the plan of enforcement which they have in mind involves even the use of injunction against production where the producer in unable to show a firm order with compliance certificates *before* he can make these products; this regardless of his ability to producce raws efficiently; regardless of the financial loss he may be forced to take; regarless of his historical background.

The industry feels that the remedies which should be applied are that the price of raw sugar shall be increased immediately and well in advance of the harvest season which begins in October, and that WFO 51 as presently written should be so administered as to permit full production and free distribution of syrup and molasses which is the normal procedure under the system of free enterprise as it has been enjoyed in the U. S.

The raw sugar producer of Louisiana has never had a square deal from OPA on the price ceiling. Originally, raw sugar was the first food to have a ceiling established (August 1941). The ceiling was established at 3.48 when raw sugar was actually selling in New York above 3.80. Since January 1942, when the raw sugar ceiling was established at 3.73, there has been no increase in the ceiling until February 1946, when it became 4.205; however, the Sugar Branch of USDA had issued regulations which re-

quired all Louisiana raws to be marketed by January 31, 1946. Thus, Louisiana producers were deprived of this increase despite the fact that they had experienced an average loss in the industry for the 1944 crop and had not averaged a "reasonable profit" on the 1945 crop.

A Letter to Senator O'Mahoney on Duty-Free Sugar Entry

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on August 1st released the following letter from Robert H. Shields, President of the Commodity Credit Corporation and Production and Marketing Administrator, to Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyoming, with respect to the termination of the duty-free provisions now in effect on Cuban sugars.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

July 12, 1946

Honorable Joseph C. O'Mahoney
United States Senate

Dear Senator O'Mahoney:

This has reference to your telephone conversations with Jim Marshall (James H. Marshall, Director of the Sugar Branch, Production and Marketing Administration) and me during which you inquired regarding our plans for continuation of the duty-free entry of Cuban sugar by Commodity Credit Corporation.

It is our desire to terminate the duty-free entry of Cuban sugar as soon as possible in order that sugar may be imported and handled in accordance with normal trade practice. In connection with the purchase and importation of Cuban sugar, which we still must purchase to assure that the United States gets its share of such sugar, we must absorb certain abnormal shipping and handling costs in such manner that it is not possible for us to come out even on the entire operation. Because of the variability of such costs on shipments from different Cuban ports and to different United States ports, it is not possible to exactly offset losses on such operations by a ceiling price increase. This is one reason why we have continued the duty-free entry arrangement.

If the authority under which we are permitted to absorb such losses is not changed in a way as to make it impossible for us to complete our Cuban sugar operations on a workable basis, we propose to terminate the duty-free entry of Cuban sugar on or before January 1, 1947.

We shall keep you informed regarding our plans for making this change in our operation.

Sincerely yours,

"Robert H. Shields"
President

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Farming Practices

(*Official Release*)

Determination of farming practices to be carried out in connection with the production of sugarcane in the mainland sugarcane area during the 1946 *and subsequent crop years.*

Pursuant to the provisions of section 301 (e) of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, the following determination is hereby issued:

Farming practices in connection with the production of sugarcane during the 1946 *and subsequent crop years.* The requirements of section 301 (e) of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, shall be deemed to have been met with respect to the production of the 1946 or any subsequent crop of sugarcane on any farm in the mainland cane sugar area if the producer and the county committee certify that there has been carried out in connection with the production of such crop (during the calendar year in which the harvesting of the crop begins) on land on the farm which is adapted to the production of sugarcane for sugar, an acreage of approved conservation practices equal to not less than 15 percent of the acreage of sugarcane for sugar growing on the farm for harvest during such calendar year.

(a) *Approved practices.* Each of the following shall be counted as one acre of conservation practices:

(1) Seeding one acre of winter legumes in the fall.

(2) Turning or disking under one acre of a satisfactory growth of summer legumes grown alone.

(3) Turning or disking under one acre of a satisfactory growth of winter legumes seeded in the fall of the preceding year.

(4) Turning or disking under one acre of a satisfactory growth of sorghum as a green manure crop.

(5) Turning or disking under two acres of a good stand and good growth of summer legumes (excluding peanuts, lespedeza, and summer legumes used as truck crops) interplanted or grown in combination with row crops, such as corn; *Provided*, The summer legumes occupy at least one-third of the land.

(6) Turning or disking under two acres of a good cover and growth (except seed or seed heads) of summer legumes or sorghum.

(7) Applying 48 pounds of available phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) to, or in connection with, a full seeding of winter legumes.

(8) Applying 500 pounds of basic slag (rock phosphate or colloidal phosphate in Florida) to, or in connection with, a full seeding of winter legumes.

(9) Removing 25 cubic yards of earth in the construction, enlargement, or cleaning out of lateral ditches and lead canals. (Applicable in Louisiana only.)

(10) Carrying out on one and one-half acres of land in Florida, the top soil of which is combustible (determined as such by the State PMA Committee) and from which no crop classified as soil-depleting in ACP-1941, 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program Bulletin, as amended, is harvested and on which adequate facilities (ditches, pumps, and necessary equipment) have been maintained (whether constructed in the current calendar year or earlier) for flooding the land during the fire hazard season as a protection against the destruction of such top soil by fire, the practices specified in paragraphs B, C, D, and E of Amendment 3 to Southern Region Bulle-

tin 101, issued June 11, 1937, for protecting the soil against fire, assuring adequate drainage and preventing soil oxidation and subsidence: *Provided, however,* That there shall be carried out on such land on the farm such other practices as are recommended for the farm by the County ACA Committee, and approved by the State PMA Committee, for protecting the soil against fire, assuring adequate drainage, preventing soil oxidation and subsidence, and otherwise, preserving and improving the fertility of the soil and preventing soil erosion, such practices to be consistent with reasonable standards of the farming community in which the land is located.

(b) *Standards of performance.* The conservation practices shall be carried out in accordance with farming methods commonly used in the community in which the farm is located and in accordance with specifications approved by the Director of the Southern Region of the Field Service Branch.

Issued this 20th day of May 1946.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Summary of News Events

By A. W. Dykers

Note: All reports from Washington, unless otherwise indicated, are taken from information supplied by the Washington Office of the American Sugar Cane League.

Baton Rouge, La.—The annual Louisiana Sugar Planters' Field Day will be held at Baton Rouge on Thursday, September 5th. Activities are scheduled to begin at 9:30 in the morning (country time) in the Experiment Station fields and field tours and demonstration will take up the forenoon program.

In the afternoon there will be a short meeting in the Agricultureal Auditorium of Louisiana State University at which time Mr. E. C. Simon will discuss sugarcane-soybean rotation experiments that have been conducted at the Station, and Dr. C. W. Edgerton will give an illustrated talk on the chemical control of weeds.

Members of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station staff will be present at both the morning and afternoon sessions to answer questions pertaining to their work.

St. Mary Sugar Co-op Plans New Factory

Franklin (T.P.)—Execution of a contract for the erection and equipment of a modern sugar factory in the western end of St. Mary parish has been announced by Hugh A. Junca, president of the newly formed St. Mary Sugar Co-operative, Inc.

The factory will be built on a 28-acre site at Sorrel, between Bayou Teche and United States Highway 90. It is expected that construction will start as soon as the necessary railroad switchtracks have been installed. The contract provides that the factory will be completed and delivered on or before October, 1947.

The general contractor is Farrel-Birmingham Company, Inc., of Connecticut. E. A. Rose of New Orleans prepared the plans and specifications and will supervise the construction of the proposed plant.

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and for two sets of knives, a large crusher and an 18-roller cane mill, all driven by three heavy-duty engines geared to run at 70 RPM when the surface speed on the last mill is 65 feet per minute.

Steam will be supplied by three 750 h.p. water tube Sterling type boilers of special design for sugar factory service. It is also proposed to construct a warehouse 60 feet wide 304 feet long and 20 feet high at the bottom cord of trusses, containing a sacking bin equipped with automatic scales and automatic bag-closing machines.

Mr. Junca stated that from all available technical information, it is expected that the factory, when completed, will be the best, most modern and efficient sugar mill in the state.

Officers of the St. Mary Co-operative, Inc., are: Mr. Junca, president; A. V. Allain, vice-president; and Elton J. Beaullieu, secretary-treasurer. Members of the board of directors are: Junca, Allain, Beaullieu, C. Beverly Causey, Karl A. Fortier, Edward L. Morrison, Herbert Barras, Spencer G. Todd, and W. Prescott Foster.

Refineries' Syrup Production Reduced

Washington (T.P.)—The United States Department of Agriculture has issued an order, retroactive to July 1st, increasing the sugar extraction rate for refiners. The order, which insists that more refined sugar and less non-rationed refiners' syrup be produced from the raws handled, is calculated to increase the refined sugar production in this country by approximately 24,000,000 pounds annually. Likewise the production of non-rationed refiners' syrup will be reduced about 8,000,000 gallons annually. The production of refiners' syrup amounted to 22,000,000 gallons in 1945, and the new order will reduce this to approximately 14,000,000 gallons this year.

New Equipment at San Francisco

Lions, La.—The job of repairing and improving the sugar house of the San Francisco Planting and Manufacturing Company is progressing rapidly and Mr. Claude H. Levet, Manager and President, is confident that the plant will show improved results during the coming grinding season. A 42 x 60 Gruendler Shredder, an 18 foot 4 tray Dorr Clarifier, and an 8 x 9 Oliver Filter are among the new equipment that is being installed to improve the efficiency of the plant. The supply of labor at San Francisco is adequate and the cane crop is fair.

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New Syrup Mill

Gonzales, La.—Work on the new $160,000 syrup factory and canning plant being built by the Gonzales Products Company, Inc., on a site just outside Gonzales on the black-topped road to the River, is advancing rapidly, and Mr. Pete Chauvin, Manager, expects the mill to be ready to begin grinding about the tenth of October. A new 250 ton capacity, six roller, heavy duty, high speed, all steel mill, is being constructed by Service Foundry, Inc. of New Orleans for use in the plant. This will be augmented by a set of knives and a crusher. The foundations for this equipment are ready. Four 600 H.P. boilers have already been installed.

The plant will consist of two steel and concrete block buildings, one to house the syrup factory and the other for the canning plant. Construction of the factory building is well advanced.

Helvetia Makes Improvements

Central, La.—The 1,100 ton factory of the Helvetia Sugar Cooperative, Inc. is undergoing extensive overhauling this year and a big new concrete stack has already been completed. The installation of a new set of knives and a general re-locating of machinery is expected to greatly improve the efficiency of this plant.

St. James Acreage Increased

Convent, La.—Seventeen thousand acres of sugarcane are being grown in St. James Parish this year according to Mr. Joseph Lamendola, County Agent. This is about a 15% increase in cane plantings over last year. The heavy rains during the growing season have had their effect on the crop and conditions are good only on lands that are well drained.

Who Is Where

F. H. James, formerly with Salsburg, is the chief-engineer at Helvetia.

Beauregard Martin, who was the factory superintendent at Cora-Texas last season, will be at Enterprise this season.

Andrew Martin, who serves as night superintendent at the Boca Chica mill in Santo Domingo every year, is at Helvetia as chief chemist and superintendent.

W. F. Hornberger has a year-round position as fabrication man at Boca Chica.

Jules Weil, another Louisianian, is factory superintendent at the big Consuelo factory in Santo Domingo.

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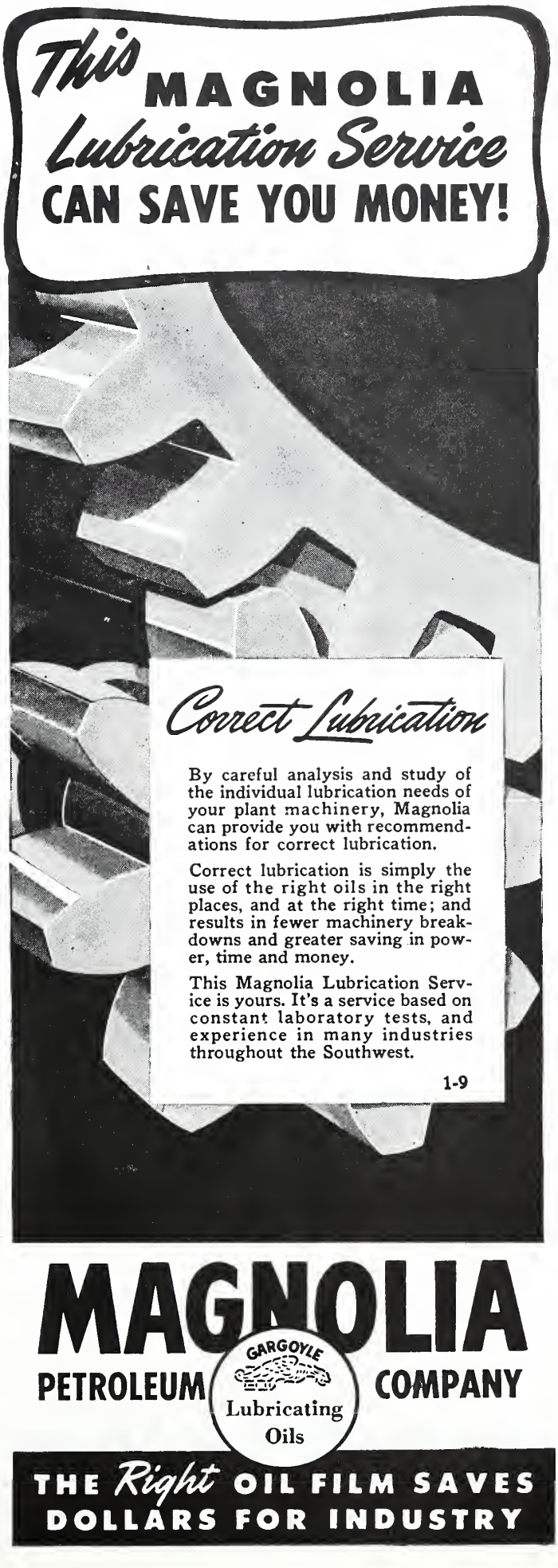
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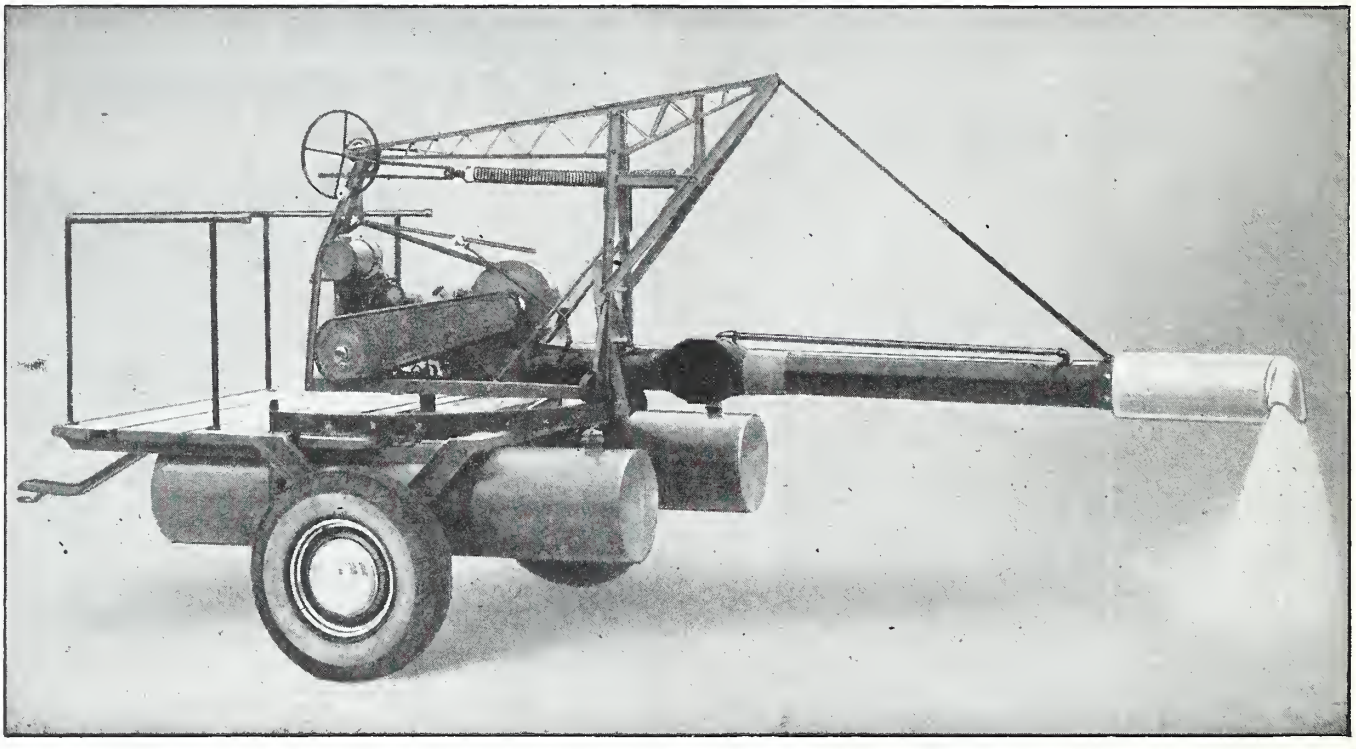

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against Foreign Competition

Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., SEPTEMBER 1, 1946 No. 23

High Honor Conferred On Mr. Elliott Jones

Mr. Elliott Jones, a gentleman from Virginia who possesses all those delightful attributes of heart and mind and deportment which distinguish so many of the citizens of that State, was honored on August 15th, 1946 by the presentation to him by the *American Sugar Cane League* of the highest honor within its gift—a Life Membership in the organization. This honor was conferred on Mr. Jones for the conspicuous, and indeed essential, part that he played in introducing the first stalks of P. O. J. sugar cane into Louisiana in 1921 thereby laying the basis for the arrest of the destruction of the Louisiana sugar industry by the Mosaic disease. While we have alluded to Mr. Jones as a Virginian we have done so only because that is his native State. He has lived in Louisiana so long that he is essentially one of us here.

The presentation speech was made at a largely attended supper in Houma, La., and Mr. David W. Pipes, who was closely associated in business with Mr. Jones for many years, was the orator of the day. We give below as full a synopsis of Mr. Pipes' speech as we have room for in *The Sugar Bulletin.*

In his splendid address Mr. Pipes outlined Mr. Jones' useful and honorable career in Louisiana from the time he arrived here in 1906 until now.

"About 1915," said Mr. Pipes, "he was given charge of agricultural operations at the Southdown plantation of the Estate of H. C. Minor, a planting partnership with which Mr. Charles C. Krumbhaar and I were affiliated. Southdown shortly became the center of revolutionary ideas, agricultural and otherwise—as many thought—headquarters of a 3-ring sugar industry circus. Those were rapidly approaching, vitally critical times for the Louisiana sugar industry. That you may know and appreciate the value of Elliott Jones' work, which was at the very heart and core of the Southdown endeavor, I trust you will agree that some review of the industry is necessary.

"Since the days of De Boré sugar had been the backbone agricultural crop of south Louisiana. It normally provides a living for some 50,000 workers and their families, a total of perhaps 200,000 persons and with many other thousands indirectly affected. The crop and its products yield annually $40,000,000 to $60,000,000.* * * "About 1914, possibly by some traveller bringing in an infected stalk or two or perhaps by some canes imported by the Audubon Sugar School, then located in New Orleans, mosaic disease got a start in the Louisiana cane fields * * * In Louisiana its ravages can best be held in check by the use of tolerant or resistant types of cane.

"In the summer of 1921 Elliott Jones went on vacation to his former home in Petersburg, Va., and it was planned that he would pay a visit to the Department of Agriculture in Washington. Arriving in Washington he was able most fortunately to contact Dr. E. W. Brandes * * * Elliott Jones asked Dr. Brandes for a few P. O. J. canes resistant to mosaic disease from the Federal hothouses. * * * The request was granted. On schedule the cane arrived, but only 21 good eyes survived the trip. Nevertheless Elliott Jones planted them faithfully on the Bayou side at Southdown. * * *

"*Believe it or not, those 21 good eyes, the equivalent say of one good stalk of cane, might be considered the great, great grandparents of all the present cane in Louisiana.*

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"By 1925 Elliott Jones and the staff at Southdown had about 110 tons of P. O. J. 234 canes; also small plots of M.36, P. O. J. 213 and 36.

"On behalf of the Estate of H. C. Minor I presented the American Sugar Cane League with about 25% of the then available seed cane. * * * If successful the League was to price it and sell it for their own account. Some few lots were lost through lack of care but in the main it told its story. * * *

"The intelligent, independent, conscientiously continued work of Elliott Jones, in the face of almost impossible obstacles illustrates the fact that the Louisiana industry can always, so long as such men are bred, secure a place in the sun * * * The industry is well over 150 years old. It has survived minor handicaps, and some that were not so minor * * * major disasters, like the Civil War and then Mosaic disease. This last probably cost this small sugar area well over $200,000,000, together with the accompanying human misery.

"The industry can properly survive and prosper by being alert, stepping out—of course with discretion—but always bearing in mind Louisiana's biggest asset, namely, the ability to secure more and better research, experimental and scientific work by well trained, high grade men * * *.

"Few can guess what Elliot Jones has been doing this summer. He is just back from a well earned and much needed vacation in Virginia. While there, regardless of personal comfort, he again went to Washington, to contact the 'powers that be' to get the 'low down;' to figure and plan also with Clarence Bourg and Marcel Voorhies with the hope of restoring considerable Federal research and experiment funds which, over recent war years, have been seriously curtailed. He well knows the importance of such work and he is still on the job!

"On behalf of the Louisiana sugar industry I hereby present to you, Elliott Jones, a life long Honorary Membership in the American Sugar Cane League and I also present to you this gold plaque to commemorate the occasion. Of greater value, and speaking for those present and for the many thousands unavoidably absent, I tender to you deep appreciation and gratitude for your able, untiring, unselfish and highly intelligent work in our behalf."

The distinction of Life Membership has up to now been conferred on only eight men during the League's 24 years of existence. They are Mr. David W. Pipes, Mr. Charles Delaware Kemper, Mr. Jules Godchaux, Dr. E. W. Brandes, Mr. W. G. Taggart, Mr. B. C. Thompson, Mr. Reginald Dykers and Mr. Elliott Jones.

Some Comparative Averages and Results of Sugar Cane Test Fields

By C. B. Gouaux, Associate Agronomist, Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural Experiment Stations, W. G. Taggart, Director.

The results of field tests of sugar cane varieties on representative soils of the cane belt can be used advantageously as a guide for selecting sugar cane varieties that are most adapted to soils and localities. The eight test field locations of the Louisiana Experiment Station give data and information on a seasonal basis, giving comparative performances of the main commercial or present field canes, and the most im-

portant promising unreleased sugar cane seedling varieties.

The record of performance of cane varieties for individual years or the comparative average of results of two or more years, gives definite information on the performance of our present commercial canes on the various soil types of the different cane growing sections of the state. Results of individual seasons are based on calculations, using the "Louisiana Sugar Cane Contract," as a means of evaluating the varieties. This contract, with a basis of 11½ to 12½ percent sucrose in normal juice for standard cane, is in conformity with A.A.A. regulations for the purchase of sugar cane which is to be used for the production of 96 test raw sugar. These annual results of the sugar cane variety field tests of the Louisiana Experiment Station are mimeographed and published in the June 15 issue of the "Sugar Bulletin" of the American Sugar Cane League.

In this report, the average results of field tests of commercial sugar cane varieties are presented for periods of two and four years. The method of evaluation is based on calculations using the Java formula and the "Available 96 Sugar Table."* All of the figures are from annual test field reports, consisting of the following tabulated results and averages:

(75 Normal Extraction, 100 Boiling House Efficiency)

$$\text{Java Formula : } 1.4\frac{40}{-P}$$

Calculation : % Sucrose in Normal Juice x Factor corresponding to Purity = Pounds 96 Sugar Per ton.

Cinclare Test Field (1944-1945) Yazoo soil

C. P. 29-120

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
15.96	12.56	78.70	27.56	Plant '44
15.96	13.07	81.89	21.88	1 S '44
14.99	11.53	76.92	38.94	Plant '45
15.72	12.41	78.94	30.27	1 S '45
15.77	12.01	76.16	22.80	2 S '45
15.68	12.32	78.57	28.29	Average

C. P. 29-320

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre
Brix	Sucrose	Purity	
16.31	13.08	80.20	30.43
16.68	13.71	82.19	20.18
15.51	12.60	81.24	33.22
15.89	12.93	81.37	23.43
15.89	12.86	80.93	20.92
16.06	13.04	81.20	25.64

C. P. 34-120

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
16.25	12.95	79.69	29.77	Plant '44
15.71	12.56	79.95	25.33	1 S '44
14.80	11.64	78.65	41.02	Plant '45
14.77	11.48	77.73	28.41	1 S '45
14.65	11.28	77.00	23.50	2 S '45
15.24	11.98	78.61	29.61	Average

C. P. 36-105

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre
Brix	Sucrose	Purity	
13.77	10.40	75.53	33.74
15.04	12.02	79.92	23.96
15.10	11.92	78.94	42.35
16.30	12.69	77.85	24.74
15.72	11.95	76.02	23.13
15.19	11.72	72.89	29.58

Cinclare Test Field (1942-1945) Sharkey or "Black Land"

C. P. 34-21

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
14.27	11.05	77.44	12.15	Plant '42
15.21	12.28	80.74	17.54	Plant '43
15.50	11.79	76.06	21.58	1 S '43
15.45	12.15	78.64	18.72	1 S '44
15.62	12.85	83.27	30.94	Plant '45
15.21	12.02	79.03	20.19	Average

C. P. 33-224

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre
Brix	Sucrose	Purity	
14.37	10.87	75.64	13.79
13.70	11.38	83.07	18.05
15.46	11.62	75.16	21.98
15.42	12.10	78.47	17.61
15.50	12.14	78.32	32.02
14.89	11.62	78.04	20.69

C. P. 34-120

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
14.72	11.52	78.26	10.60	Plant '42
14.53	11.51	79.22	17.08	Plant '43
15.79	11.85	75.05	21.98	1 S '43
15.32	11.83	77.22	14.75	1 S '44
15.60	12.53	80.32	35.65	Plant '45
15.19	11.85	78.01	20.01	Average

C. P. 29-116

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre
Brix	Sucrose	Purity	
15.30	11.81	77.19	12.11
13.47	10.48	77.80	15.25
15.70	11.56	73.63	15.51
15.61	11.63	74.50	13.05
14.72	10.88	73.91	32.96
14.96	11.27	75.33	17.78

Notes: Plant: Fall Plant Cane.
1 S : First Stubble.
2 S : Second Stubble.

* Godchaux Sugars Inc., Technical Control Department, F. L. Gayle, Chief Chemist.

Cinclare Test Field—Averages and Results (Yazoo & Sharkey)

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Pounds Sugar 96° Test	
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per Ton	Per Acre
Yazoo Soil (1944-1945)						
C. P. 34-120	15.24	11.98	78.61	29.61	166.82	4940
C. P. 29-120	15.68	12.32	78.57	28.29	171.50	4852
C. P. 29-320	16.06	13.04	81.20	25.64	184.89	4741
C. P. 36-105	15.19	11.72	72.89	29.58	155.88	4611
Sharkey Soil (1942-1945)						
C. P. 34-21*	15.21	12.02	79.03	20.19	167.88	3390
C. P. 33-224*	14.89	11.62	78.04	20.69	161.13	3334
C. P. 34-120	15.19	11.80	77.68	20.01	163.18	3265
C. P. 29-116	14.96	11.27	75.33	17.78	153.03	2721

In tbe two year average results on Yazoo soil, C. P. 34-120 ranked first. However, C. P. 29-120 and C. P. 29-320, second and third ranking varieties, were higber in sugar per ton yields and compared very favorably from the standpoint of sugar per acre results.

The newly released variety, C. P. 36-105, compared very closely in field yield with C. P. 34-120 and C. P. 29-120, but was lowest in sugar yield results.

Results of tbe four-year averages on Sharkey soil or "black land," show that C. P. 34-21* and C. P. 33-224*, ranked first and second respectively. C. P. 29-116 made tbe poorest showing, witb tbe lowest averages in field and sugar yields.

C. P. 34-120 ranked tbird, but was second bighest in sugar per ton yield and a close competitor for second place in sugar per acre yield.

At the present time, C. P. 34-120, is the best adapted commercial cane for Sharkey soil or "black land". The data very definitely show that C. P. 34-21 and C. P. 33-224 bave outranked C. P. 34-120; indiacting that these two unreleased varieties could be used more extensively on Sharkey soils in the Cinclare area.

* Unreleased varieties.

Glenwood Test Field (1944-1945) Yazoo soil.

C. P. 29-120

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
16.05	12.07	75.20	22.47	Plant '44
16.97	12.97	76.43	22.11	1 S '44
15.36	11.61	75.59	27.34	Plant '45
15.47	11.61	75.05	22.11	1 S '45
14.44	10.80	74.79	22.20	2 S '45
15.66	11.81	75.42	23.25	Average

C. P. 34-120

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre
Brix	Sucrose	Purity	
15.54	12.32	79.28	28.22
15.64	11.04	70.59	30.12
16.42	12.57	76.55	33.90
15.95	11.85	74.29	22.01
14.99	10.72	71.51	28.16
15.71	11.70	74.47	28.68

C. P. 36-105

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
15.90	12.87	80.94	28.76	Plant '44
15.35	10.74	69.97	32.53	1 S '44
15.39	11.63	75.57	35.84	Plant '45
14.66	11.13	75.92	18.04	1 S '45
14.34	9.65	67.29	25.25	2 S '45
15.13	11.20	74.03	28.08	Average

Glenwood Test Field—Averages and Results (Yazoo soil) (1944-1945)

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Pounds Sugar 96° Test	
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per Ton	Per Acre
C. P. 34-120	15.11	11.70	74.47	28.68	157.75	4524
C. P. 36-105	15.13	11.20	74.03	28.08	150.45	4225
C. P. 29-120	15.66	11.81	75.42	23.25	160.48	3731

The average results on Yazoo soil at Glenwood for the seasons of 1944 and 1945, sbow that C. P. 34-120 is the leading variety. C. P. 36-105, second ranking variety, compared closely in field yield, but was lowest from tbe standpoint of sugar per ton.

C. P. 29-120, whicb bas been tbe main field variety for the past several years, sbowed 5.43 tons per acre less tban C. P. 34-120, but was slightly bigher from the standpoint of sugar per ton yield.

Notes: Plant: Fall Plant Cane.
1 S : First Stubble.
2 S : Second Stubble.

Reserve Test Field (1944-1945) Yazoo Soil.

C. P. 34-120

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
13.74	10.69	77.80	36.75	Plant '44
15.25	11.16	73.18	38.21	Plant '45
15.74	12.59	79.99	26.30	1 S '45
14.91	11.48	77.00	33.75	Average

C. P. 36-105

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre
Brix	Sucrose	Purity	
15.01	11.57	77.08	40.97
15.89	11.91	74.95	33.98
16.13	12.72	78.86	18.42
15.68	12.07	76.98	31.12

C. P. 29-320

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
14.73	11.72	79.57	30.50	Plant '44
15.91	11.99	75.36	28.81	Plant '45
16.52	13.24	80.15	25.34	1 S '45
15.72	12.32	78.37	28.22	Average

C. P. 29-120

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre
Brix	Sucrose	Purity	
13.17	10.26	77.90	28.04
14.94	10.66	71.35	32.16
16.61	13.35	80.37	15.45
14.91	11.42	76.59	25.13

Reserve Test Field—Averages and Results (Yazoo Soil) (1944-1945)

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Pounds Sugar 96° Test	
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per Ton	Per Acre
C. P. 34-120	14.91	11.48	77.00	33.75	157.94	5330
C. P. 36-105	15.68	12.07	76.98	31.12	166.03	5167
C. P. 29-320	15.72	12.32	78.37	28.22	171.25	4833
C. P. 29-120	14.91	11.42	76.59	25.13	156.62	3936

At Reserve on Yazoo soil, in two-year averages of field tests C. P. 34-120 ranked first. C. P. 36-105, second ranking variety was higher in sugar per ton yield, but lower in field yield.

C. P. 29-320 ranked first from the standpoint of sugar per ton yield, but was third in sugar per acre yield.

C. P. 29-120, fourth ranking variety, was the lowest in sugar per ton and sugar per acre yields.

Notes: Plant: Fall Plant Cane.
1 S : First Stubble.

Meeker Test Field—Yahola Soil (1944-1945)

C. P. 34-120

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
16.09	11.88	73.83	33.62	Plant '44
15.40	13.31	86.43	37.83	1 S '44
14.43	10.28	71.24	45.04	1 S '45
15.99	12.37	77.36	35.33	2 S '45
15.48	11.96	77.26	37.96	Average

C. P. 33-425

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
16.86	12.28	72.84	29.45	Plant '44
15.89	13.45	84.64	32.53	1 S '44
14.43	10.74	74.43	37.52	1 S '45
16.28	12.81	78.69	31.63	2 S '45
15.87	12.32	77.63	32.78	Average

C. P. 29-320

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
16.86	13.23	78.47	30.37	Plant '44
14.14	12.53	88.61	32.75	1 S '44
15.11	11.38	75.31	37.72	1 S '45
15.31	11.56	75.51	29.63	2 S '45
15.36	12.18	79.30	32.62	Average

C. P. 36-105

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
15.99	11.58	72.42	35.56	Plant '44
13.16	9.58	72.80	41.49	1 S '44
14.62	10.11	69.15	44.90	1 S '45
14.62	10.20	69.77	30.04	2 S '45
14.60	10.37	71.03	38.00	Average

C. P. 33-243

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
15.01	11.27	75.08	36.60	Plant '44
15.40	12.61	81.88	34.38	1 S '44
13.45	9.20	68.40	40.00	1 S '45
13.06	9.72	74.43	29.24	2 S '45
14.23	10.70	75.19	35.06	Average

Meeker Test Field—Yahola Soil (Averages and Results) (1944-1945)

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Pounds Sugar 96° Test	
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per Ton	Per Acre
C. P. 34-120	15.48	11.96	77.26	37.96	164.87	6258
C. P. 33-425	15.87	12.32	77.63	32.78	170.31	5583
C. P. 29-320	15.36	12.18	79.30	32.62	170.45	5560
C. P. 36-105	14.60	10.37	71.03	38.00	135.60	5153
C. P. 33-243	14.23	10.70	75.19	35.06	145.13	5088

Notes: Plant: Fall Plant Cane.
1 S : First Stubble.
2 S: Second Stubble.

Shirley Test Field—Yahola Soil (1944-1945)

C. P. 34-120

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
16.04	12.27	76.50	35.84	Plant '44
15.41	11.64	75.54	45.78	1 S '44
14.17	10.13	71.49	38.45	1 S '45
15.00	11.78	78.53	42.66	2 S '45
15.16	11.46	75.59	40.68	Average

C. P. 29-320

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
15.94	12.31	77.23	31.76	Plant '44
16.19	13.15	81.22	36.93	1 S '44
14.81	10.37	70.02	30.22	1 S '45
15.28	12.25	80.17	32.67	2 S '45
15.56	12.02	77.25	32.90	Average

C. P. 33-425

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
16.33	12.39	75.87	30.85	Plant '44
17.06	14.50	84.99	26.72	1 S '44
15.18	10.78	71.01	30.73	1 S '45
14.91	11.81	79.21	30.27	2 S '45
15.87	12.37	77.95	29.64	Average

C. P. 36-105

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
15.11	10.41	68.89	37.66	Plant '44
16.87	13.58	80.50	36.03	1 S '44
13.42	8.39	62.52	35.63	1 S '45
13.70	8.48	61.90	42.66	2 S '45
14.78	10.22	69.15	38.00	Average

C. P. 33-243

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
15.36	12.02	78.26	29.49	Plant '44
15.41	12.48	80.99	35.57	1 S '44
13.42	9.17	68.33	29.67	1 S '45
13.70	10.80	78.83	29.09	2 S '45
14.47	11.12	76.85	30.96	Average

Shirley Test Field—Yahola Soil (Averages and Results) (1944-1945)

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Pounds Sugar 96° Test	
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per Ton	Per Acre
C. P. 34-120	15.16	11.46	75.59	40.68	155.94	6344
C. P. 29-320	15.56	12.02	77.25	32.90	165.68	5451
C. P. 33-425	15.87	12.37	77.95	29.64	171.41	5081
C. P. 36-105	14.78	10.22	69.15	38.00	131.19	4985
C. P. 33-243	14.47	11.12	76.85	30.96	152.82	4731

Results of the two Red River section test fields show that C. P. 34-120 made the best showing, with highest sugar per acre yields.

C. P. 29-320 is still classed as the most important field cane for the Red River area. C. P. 33-425 which was released in 1943, especially for this section, on account of its early maturity and adaptability to the soils, has made little progress as a commercial cane. Results of the past two years, however, indicate that C. P. 33-425 compares very favorably with C. P. 29-320, and that this variety has exceeded both C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 33-243 in sugar per acre yields.

The newly released C. P. 36-105 variety ranked fourth at both test fields, while C. P. 33-243 ranked fifth. However, C. P. 36-105 ranked lowest in sugar per ton yield.

Notes: Plant: Fall Plant Cane.
1 S : First Stubble.
2 S : Second Stubble.

Caffery & Sterling Test Fields—Franklin Soil (1944-1945)

C. P. 36-105

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
17.18	14.25	82.95	27.30	Plant '44
19.57	16.74	85.54	24.12	1 S '45
15.83	12.02	75.93	29.90	Plant '45
17.53	14.34	81.80	27.11	Average

C. P. 34-120

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
16.06	13.01	81.01	24.43	Plant '44
19.04	16.52	86.76	27.19	1 S '45
15.25	11.54	75.67	33.33	Average
16.78	13.69	81.59	28.32	

Co. 290

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
15.73	12.52	79.59	25.51	Plant '44
17.11	12.95	75.69	30.01	1 S '45
14.48	10.59	73.14	31.82	Plant '45
15.77	12.02	76.22	29.11	Average

C. P. 29-116

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
15.59	12.28	78.77	26.76	Plant '44
16.90	12.79	75.68	28.38	1 S '45
14.19	10.00	70.47	30.23	Plant '45
15.56	11.69	75.13	28.46	Average

Caffery & Sterling Test Fields—Franklin Soil (Averages and Results) (1944-1945)

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Pounds Sugar 96° Test	
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per Ton	Per Acre
C. P. 36-105	17.53	14.34	81.80	27.11	204.12	5534
C. P. 34-120	16.78	13.69	81.59	28.32	194.60	5511
Co. 290	15.77	12.02	76.22	29.11	164.38	4785
C. P. 29-116	15.56	11.59	75.13	28.46	158.48	4510

Plant cane 1944 and first stubble 1945 (Sterling). Plant cane 1945 (Caffery).

The results of two year averages in the Teche area on Franklin silty clay loam, indicate that C. P. 36-105 is the leading variety. C. P. 34-120 second ranking variety showed only 23 pounds of sugar per acre less than C. P. 36-105.

Co. 290 and C. P. 29-116 ranked third and fourth respectively, being much lower in sugar per ton and sugar per acre yields than C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 34-120.

In the averages of normal juice sucrose, C. P. 36-105 is over 2% higher than Co. 290. Results of early season tests also show higher sucrose for C. P. 36-105 and C. P. 34-120 than Co. 290 and C. P. 29-116; indicating their superiority for early season milling.

Notes: Plant: Fall Plant Cane.
1 S : First Stubble.

Billeaud Test Field—Lintonia Soil (1942-1945)

C. P. 33-310

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
19.80	16.76	84.65	26.89	Plant '42
18.80	15.44	82.13	27.32	1 S '42
18.83	15.53	83.81	26.61	Plant '43
18.64	15.05	80.74	22.85	1 S '43
18.28	14.32	78.34	23.58	Plant '44
17.00	13.15	77.35	28.52	1 S '44
19.25	15.71	81.61	31.41	Plant '45
16.93	12.93	76.37	29.99	1 S '45
18.44	14.86	80.59	27.15	Average

C. P. 33-243

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
17.60	15.23	86.53	31.26	Plant '42
15.90	13.02	81.89	21.50	1 S '42
17.45	14.81	84.87	26.79	Plant '43
16.97	14.10	83.09	29.16	1 S '43
16.67	12.61	75.64	25.84	Plant '44
15.25	12.45	81.64	30.25	1 S '44
17.25	14.46	83.83	27.74	Plant '45
15.89	13.31	83.76	30.89	1 S '45
16.62	13.75	82.73	27.93	Average

C. P. 34-120

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
17.60	15.05	85.51	28.93	Plant '42
16.30	13.03	79.91	15.32	1 S '42
17.55	14.49	82.56	26.05	Plant '43
17.27	14.22	82.34	29.85	1 S '43
16.08	12.39	77.05	25.30	Plant '44
16.13	12.47	77.31	37.10	1 S '44
17.24	14.07	81.61	29.86	Plant '45
15.46	11.53	74.58	35.76	1 S '45
16.70	13.41	80.30	28.52	Average

C. P. 29-116

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
16.80	13.07	77.80	33.74	Plant '42
15.90	11.86	74.59	26.05	1 S '42
16.77	12.32	73.46	32.35	Plant '43
16.10	11.99	74.47	32.70	1 S '43
16.09	10.58	65.76	34.11	Plant '44
14.76	9.60	65.04	32.63	1 S '44
16.85	12.78	75.85	38.61	Plant '45
15.51	11.75	75.76	35.76	1 S '45
16.10	11.74	72.92	33.24	Average

Co. 290

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
16.60	12.95	78.01	33.95	Plant '42
15.50	12.00	77.42	27.92	1 S '42
17.65	13.56	76.83	30.25	Plant '43
15.67	11.98	76.45	30.33	1 S '43
15.89	11.54	72.62	28.37	Plant '44
15.05	10.93	72.62	37.47	1 S '44
16.42	12.60	76.74	36.23	Plant '45
13.94	9.77	70.09	38.12	1 S '45
15.84	11.90	75.13	30.33	Average

Billeaud Test Field—Lintonia Soil (Averages and Results) (1942-1945)

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Pounds Sugar 96° Test	
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per Ton	Per Acre
C. P. 33-310	18.44	14.86	80.59	27.15	209.82	5697
C. P. 33-243	16.62	13.75	82.73	27.93	196.90	5499
C. P. 34-120	16.70	13.41	80.30	28.52	188.98	5390
C. P. 29-116	16.10	11.74	72.92	33.24	156.19	5192
Co. 290	15.84	11.90	75.13	30.33	161.32	4893

Notes: Plant: Fall Plant Cane.
1 S : First Stubble.

Youngsville Test Field—Olivier Soil (1942-1945)

C. P. 34-120

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
16.91	13.73	81.19	30.15	Plant '42
16.82	13.52	80.38	24.33	1 S '42
16.63	12.95	77.87	31.55	1 S '43
16.63	13.14	79.04	22.91	2 S '43
16.11	12.45	77.28	23.89	Plant '44
17.48	13.83	79.12	19.15	2 S '44
16.81	13.83	82.27	17.84	Plant '45
16.25	13.37	82.28	24.28	1 S '45
16.71	13.35	79.89	24.27	Average

C. P. 33-310

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre
Brix	Sucrose	Purity	
17.96	14.58	81.18	26.58
18.24	14.20	77.85	29.40
17.39	12.85	73.89	28.05
17.01	12.72	74.78	24.07
17.25	13.49	78.20	19.65
17.01	12.86	75.60	16.15
17.77	14.24	80.14	20.05
16.15	12.22	75.67	22.24
17.35	13.40	77.23	23.27

Co. 290

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Crop Age
Brix	Sucrose	Purity		
16.25	12.82	78.89	37.92	Plant '42
15.68	12.02	76.66	25.72	1 S '42
15.49	11.64	75.15	32.10	1 S '43
15.96	12.19	76.38	21.57	2 S '43
15.06	11.00	73.04	24.63	Plant '44
15.77	12.17	77.17	9.15	2 S '44
14.92	11.16	74.80	14.55	Plant '45
15.20	11.72	77.11	27.62	1 S '45
15.54	11.84	76.19	24.16	Average

C. P. 29-116

Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre
Brix	Sucrose	Purity	
16.25	12.33	75.88	34.75
15.96	11.57	72.49	26.74
15.77	11.28	71.53	31.40
15.48	11.46	74.03	15.88
15.11	10.66	70.55	24.60
16.15	12.25	75.85	12.95
15.20	10.71	70.46	29.40
15.11	10.69	70.75	25.60
15.63	11.37	72.74	25.17

Youngsville Test Field—Olivier Soil (Averages and Results) (1942-1945)

Variety	Normal Juice			Tons Per Acre	Pounds Sugar 96° Test	
	Brix	Sucrose	Purity		Per Ton	Per Acre
C. P. 34-120	16.71	13.35	79.89	24.27	187.60	4553
C. P. 33-310	17.35	13.40	77.23	23.27	184.69	4298
Co. 290	15.54	11.84	76.19	24.16	161.88	3911
C. P. 29-116	15.63	11.37	72.74	25.17	151.09	3803

Notes: Plant: Fall Plant Cane.
1 S : First Stubble.
2 S : Second Stubble.

The results and averages of the two test fields of the western section are for a four-year period on the main soil types, Lintonia and Olivier silt loam.

C. P. 33-310 which ranked first at the Billeaud test field and second at Youngsville, was released for commercial planting in 1943, only for the Lintonia and Olivier soils of the western section. It is definitely an early maturing cane, and the most important early milling commercial cane for the Lintonia and Olivier soils of the western section.

The other two commercial canes, C. P. 34-120 and C. P. 33-243, which hav outranked Co. 290 and C. P. 29-116 at Billeaud test field and C. P. 34-120 which outranked Co. 290 and C. P. 29-116 at Youngsville, have also proven to be better from the standpoint of early maturity, comparing favorably in this respect with C. P. 33-310.

Car Loading Order

(Official Release of the Office of Defense Transportation)

[Gen. Order ODT 18A, Rev., Amdt. 1]

Part 500—Conservation of Rail Equipment

Carload Freight Traffic

Pursuant to Title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended, Executive Order 8989, as amended, and Executive Order 9729, General Order ODT 18A, Revised 6 (11 F.R. 8229), is hereby amended by modifying the opening clause of § 500.75 and by adding a paragraph (e) to such section, as follows:

§ 500.75 *Exemptions.* The provisions of § 500.72 of this order, and of any special direction issued pursuant to § 500.73 of this order, shall not apply to:

* * * * *

(e) (1) Carload freight consisting of any commodity or commodities which have been allocated or limited by a regulation of an agency of the United States in such quantity as to preclude individual shipments of an amount sufficient to meet the loading requirements of this order or of any special direction issued thereunder, or (2) to carload freight consisting of any commodity or commodities not so allocated or limited when loaded in the same car with a carload shipment of an allocated or limited commodity or commodities; *Provided, however,* That the consignor has first attempted in good faith to avail himself of the provisions of § § 500.77 and 500.78 of this order: *And provided further,* That nonbulk carload freight consisting of sugar shall be subject to the following requirements:

(i) If the marked capacity of the car in which such sugar is loaded is 100,000 pounds or more, the quantity loaded in such car shall be not less than 100,000 pounds;

(ii) If the marked capacity of the car in which such sugar is loaded is less than 100,000 pounds, the quantity loaded in such car shall be not less than the marked capacity of such car;

(iii) No special permit shall be issued by the Office of Defense Transportation or by any rail carrier, for the loading and forwarding of such sugar in any quantity less than that specified in this order unless the application for such special permit contains a certificate by the shipper or consignor concerned that he does not have in his possesion evidence of a sugar ration sufficient to permit the loading of such sugar in compliance with the loading requirements of this order, and that such shipper or consignor is unable to avail himself of the provisions of § § 500.77 and 500.78 of this order with respect to such freight.

This Amendment 1 of General Order ODT 18A, Revised, shall become effective on August 15, 1946. (Title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1943, as amended, 56 Stat. 177, 50 U.S.C. App. 633, 58 Stat. 827, 59 Stat. 658, Public Law 475, 79th Congress; E.O. 8989, as amended, 6 F.R. 6725, 8 F.R. 14183; E.O. 9729, 11 F.R. 5641)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 14th day of August 1946.

J. M. JOHNSON,
Director,
Office of Defense Transportation.

Summary of News Events

By A. W. Dykers

Note: All reports from Washington, unless otherwise indicated, are taken from information supplied by the Washington Office of the American Sugar Cane League.

Discuss Sugar Price

New Orleans—A large gathering of sugar processors was on hand for the meeting with representatives of the Sugar Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration held in New Orleans on August 22nd. The Government delegation was headed by James H. Marshall, the newly appointed Chief of the Sugar Branch. The object of the meeting was to discuss the possibility of increasing the price of raw sugar to a point where its production will be profitable

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to the mill owners thereby checking the shift to direct consumption grades of sugar that has been taking place here. No definite conclusions have been announced but the prospects of a better price for raw sugar seem good.

Field Day September 5th

***Baton Rouge.*—The attention of the Louisiana sugar industry is again called to the annual Louisiana Sugar Planters Field Day which will be held at L. S. U. on Thursday, September 5th, beginning at 9:30 in the morning (Central Standard Time). All persons interested in the Louisiana sugar industry are invited to attend this meeting.**

W.F.O. No. 51

New Orleans—War Food Order No. 51, which controls the distribution of edible molasses and syrups, was discussed behind closed doors in New Orleans on the afternoon of August 22nd when the industry syrup and molasses advisory committee met with Government officials headed by James H. Marshall. The meeting was strictly private and, except for the definite information that the arguments were pretty "rugged" there is nothing now to report.

Seed Cane Distribution

***New Orleans.*—August 28th was the last day on which orders for the newly released cane variety C. P. 36-13 could be filed at the New Orleans office of the League and the task of distributing this cane will begin shortly.**

The rules governing the distribution stipulate that 5% of the total available supply must be given to the cane farmers free of charge and the individual farmers who have applied will receive their quota of ten (10) stalks from their *County Agent.*

Twenty-five percent of the remaining supply must be sold to the producer, if he wants it, to compensate him for growing the cane, and the other 75% is distributed by the *League* to the growers who have made application to purchase the cane.

It is estimated that there will be about 2,600 tons of C. P. 36-13 available for distribution.

Load Cars to Capacity

Washington—General Order O.D.T. (18A) was amended on August 14th to require that all freight cars used for sugar be loaded to capacity. This is in the interest of conserving rail equipment. The complete text of the amendment to the order is printed on page 203.

Urge Increase Planting

***Washington T. P.*—The Secretary of Agriculture has asked farmers to grow more sugar**

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beets and sugar cane in 1947 to help relieve the sugar shortage. A goal of 1,057,000 acres has been set for sugar beets and 327,000 acres for sugar cane.

The Department estimates that the above acreage should produce 1,900,000 tons of beet sugar and 550,000 tons of cane sugar and that this quantity will supply about one-third of the domestic demand.

Returned

Dr. Arthur G. Keller, associate professor in the College of Engineering, Louisiana State University, is back in Louisiana after a tour of the far east including the Hawaiian sugar industry where he went to study methods of milling trashy cane.

Died

Charles Conrad Krumbhaar who married Margaret Gustine Minor and was one of the owners of the Southdown Plantation during the time of the introduction of the P.O.J. canes, died on Wednesday, August 21st, 1946 at Montegut, La., in Terrebonne Parish. Mr. Krumbhaar took an active part in the introduction of some of the new canes with which the mosaic disease was checked. More recently he was connected with the U. S. Sugar Experiment Station at Houma.

Mr. Krumbhaar was 72 years old when he died and the cause of his death was a heart ailment. He left a son and daughter. His wife died several years ago.

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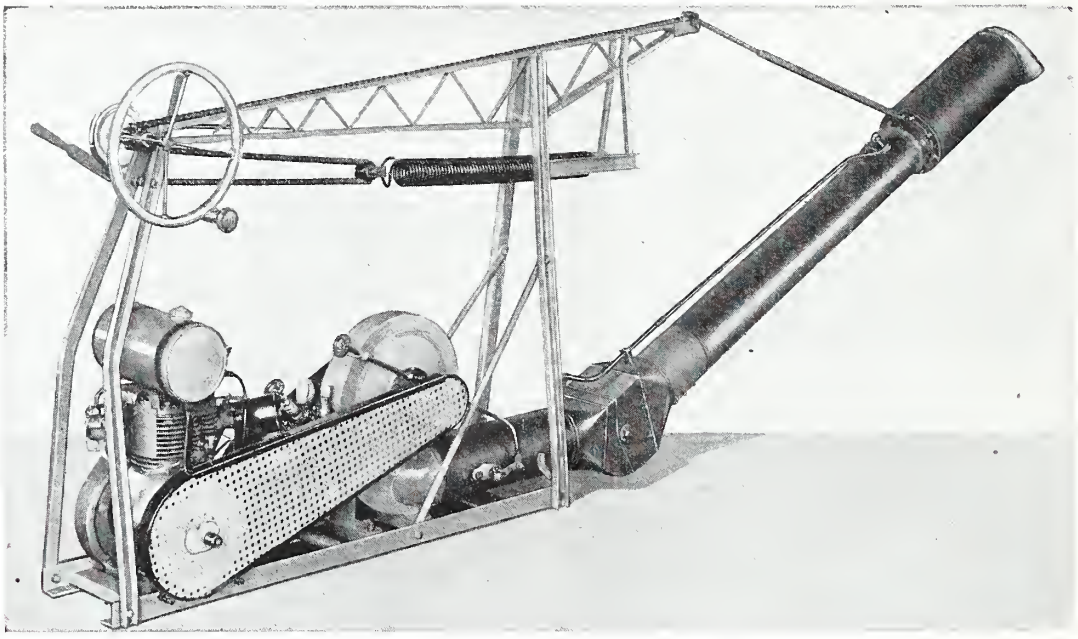
WOOLERY JUNIOR WEED BURNERS



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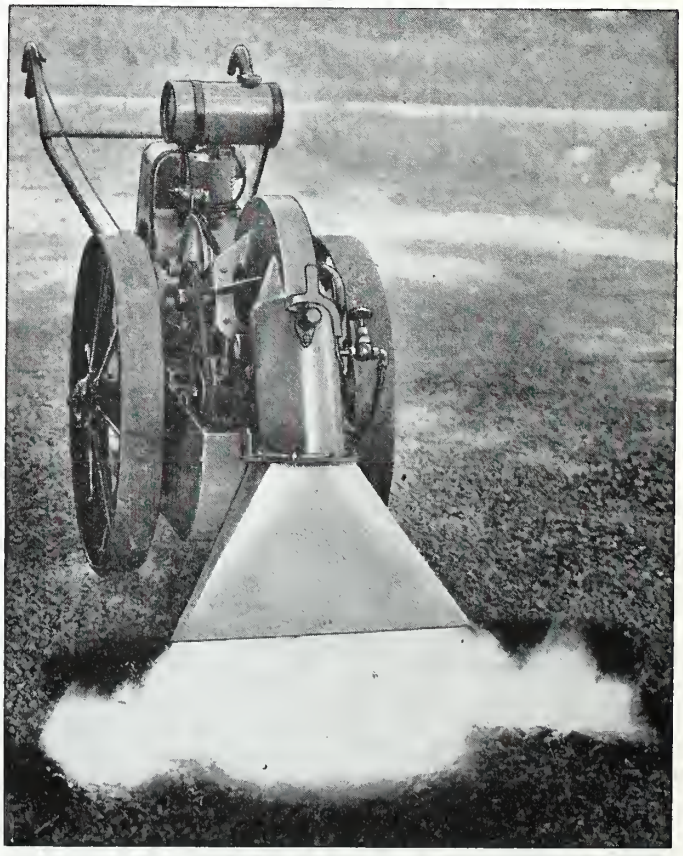

The Model "D" is a self-propelled unit built on an angle steel frame and mounted on a two-wheel chassis with either steel or rubber tires. It is especially adapted for flame cultivation between crop rows on sugarcane and pineapple plantations. Shields are provided on each side of burner hood and are adjustable. They can be swung in and out, raised and lowered, so as to give positive control of flame to prevent injury to crop plant. The entire space up to six feet between crop rows can be flamed by making one trip.

Its use is not restricted to weed burning alone, as it provides an efficient means for dusting cotton crops, spraying fruit orchards, potatoes or any other crops that come within this category.

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THE SUGAR BULLETIN

Entered as second-class matter April 13, 1925, at the post office at New Orleans, La., under Act of March 6, 1879.

We stand for the encouragement of Home Industries as against foreign Competition

Vol. 24 NEW ORLEANS, LA., SEPTEMBER 15, 1946 No. 24

Announcing The

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

of the

AMERICAN SUGAR CANE LEAGUE

of the

U. S. A., Inc.

Thursday, September 26th, 1946

JACKSON ROOM, ST. CHARLES HOTEL

New Orleans, La.

Meeting Convenes at 2:00 P. M.

(Central Daylight Saving Time)

At this meeting there will be an election of Officers and Members of the Executive Committee to serve during the ensuing year.

All Members of the League Will Please Consider This as an Official Notice To Attend

THE
SUGAR BULLETIN
414 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans 12
MARCEL J. VOORHIES, Editor
Issued on the 1st and 15th of each month. Official Organ of the American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A.
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The American Cane Growers' Assn.
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Louis Robichaux, New Orleans, La.
L. A. Borne, Raceland, La.
Graham Trowbridge, Franklin, La.
J. J. Shaffer, Jr., Ellendale, La.

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Sugar Review of Lowry & Co., Inc.

We print below the September 5th *Sugar Review* of Lowry & Co., Inc., because we feel that the readers of *The Sugar Bulletin* will know considerably more about the complicated problem of sugar prices after they have read it:

Advancing Prices

Reports from Washington indicate that O. P. A. and Agriculture have agreed upon an advance of $0.91 and $1.00 per 100 lbs. in the ceiling prices of raw and refined sugar, respectively, which is expected to become effective at an early date.

An advance has been anticipated for some time by the Trade, as a result of the recent rapid rise in the "Monthly Food Indices" which form the basis of one of Cuba's escalator clauses in her 1946 raw sugar crop-sale contract. During the second quarter this index rose from the "base" figure of 140.27 to 143.3, or 2.16%. This entitled Cuba to a supplementary payment of nearly 8¢ per 100 lbs. on one-fourth of the sugar sold to Commodity Credit Corporation.

It is reported that the July index stood at 165.7. Students of recent price movements expect the August index to be a shade higher, with possibly a small recession in September after the re-imposition of some ceilings. For easy figuring, let us assume that the third-quarter index will average 166.27. Cuba will then receive a supplementary payment of 68¢ per hundred pounds on another one-fourth of her sale, figured as follows:

Assumed third-quarter average index	166.27
Base index (last quarter of 1945)	140.27
Points rise in the index	26.00 = 18.536% rise

Base contract price 3.675¢ x 18.536% = say .68¢ increase

Under the revised O. P. A. bill the Commodity Credit Corporation is not permitted to absorb any increase in the price paid for Cuban sugar over 3.675¢. Therefore, if the proposed advance is as much as $0.91 as indicated, then it would appear that C. C. C. either anticipates a further rise in the index during the fourth-quarter, or has decided to whittle down a bit the consumer subsidy of approximately $0.72 that hides in the current set-up of $4.205 raw ceiling price and $6.10 refined. This hidden consumer subsidy can be demonstrated as follows:

Present Consumer Subsidy based upon the present ceiling prices of 4.205 for raws and 6.10 for granulated

F.O.B. Cost of Cuba's Raw Sugar—"basic" contract price	3.675
Ocean Freight actually paid by C. C. C.	.43
Marine Insurance	.01
Duty	.75
Miscellaneous absorptions in Cuba and at seaboard refineries	.06
Cost of raw to C. C. C. delivered in New York	4.925
Resold to refiners at the ceiling price of	4.205
Loss to C. C. C., or consumer subsidy	.72

It is true that the C. C. C. is not paying the duty on Cuban importations, and that Agency may argue that instead of a 72¢ loss as shown above, it is really making a nominal profit of 3¢ per 100 lbs. From the viewpoint of the C. C. C.'s Treasurer, this may be true, but the 72¢ loss is being taken nevertheless by the taxpayer because of the corresponding loss in the Custom's revenue. The same figure can be more clearly demonstrated by using Puerto Rican raws in the example, including the wartime support payments being made to the producers separate from the price. In such an example it will be found that the question of paying the duty or not paying the duty does not enter into the calculation, being already included, in effect, in the F.O.B. price paid to the producers. The 72¢ subsidy is explicitly acknowledged by the C. C. C. in its requirement that refiners must reimburse it 72¢ per 100 lbs. on all sugar shipped into the export market.

Therefore, to completely wipe out the offshore raw sugar subsidies and meet the anticipated "escalator" advance in the Cuban contract during the third and possibly fourth quarters, we may say that a total advance of 140 points (68¢ escalator; 72¢ consumer subsidy) is probably needed in the present domestic raw sugar ceiling price, or from 4,205¢ to about 5.61¢. This would indicate a price for seaboard refined of about 7.65¢. It is our guess that the proposed advance is a compromise figure in view of the not too distant elections, but that a further advance will come before the end of the year or soon thereafter. We have noted that C. C. C. can not absorb any increases in the price paid for Cuban sugar over 3.675¢ F.O.B. We have also noted that C. C. C. is not now paying the 75¢ duty on its Cuban importations; but the domestic sugar interests are pressing for the abolishment of this duty-free arrangement on the theory that when C. C. C. begins to pay the duty again, this duty of 75¢ must and will be construed as an additional cost for Cubas over and above the 3.675¢ mentioned in the statutes. The goal is to force the ceiling price higher. As things now stand, any increases made in the ceiling and added to producers' prices are merely deducted from their wartime support payments. The purpose behind the drive to abolish duty-free entry for Cuba is, therefore, to force the ceiling price up to a point where it wipes out the support payments and shows some profit to boot. On August 1st, the text of a letter written by Mr. R. H. Shields, President of C. C. C., to Senator O'Mahoney, was released and which reads in part: "If the authority under which we are permitted to absorb such losses is not changed in a way as to make it impossible for us to complete our Cuban sugar operations on a workable basis, we propose to terminate the duty-free entry of Cuban sugar on or before January 1, 1947."

Cuba/Puerto Rico Differential Price Parity Upset by Escalator Clause

Few persons outside the Industry realize what a crazy patch-work form subsidies have taken in sugar. We have as suppliers of the domestic market: Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Western beet area, Louisiana and Florida cane. Obviously, costs and conditions differ in the various areas. Before the advent of the New Deal, the domestic and insular areas were given a tariff protection and beyond that it was "the devil take the hindmost". At the outbreak of the war, we had a low tariff with a supplemental protection for the domestic and insular producers that took the form of quotas and benefit payments. As the war progressed, producers in the various areas began to feel the pinch of increasing costs in the face of the fixed ceiling price of 3.75¢ maintained in the United States. Appreciating the validity of their claims, the Government embarked upon a complicated system of subsidies to satisfy in part the growers and processors while maintaining an artificial fixed price for the consumer. These wartime subsidies have been grudgingly given and there has been perpetual wrangling in Washington since they were started. The area with the loudest voice or the most political pull probably fared best. Some curious effects have followed. One in particular is the upset in the historical "differential" price parity between Cuban and Puerto Rican sugars as a result of the different subsidy methods applied to the two areas.

To start at the beginning: In 1942 the ceiling price of raw sugar was set at 3.74¢ C. & F. delivered duty paid in New York. This ceiling price, worked backwards, formed the basis for the F.O.B. prices of Cuban and Puerto Rican raws, thus:

		Cubas		Puerto Ricos
U. S. Ceiling Price		3.74		3.74
Less: Duty	.75		.00	
Freight	.34	1.09	.28	.28
F.O.B. equivalents		2.65		3.46

This difference of 81¢ per 100 lbs. in the two F.O.B. prices resulted from the recognition of Puerto Rico's higher production costs as expressed in the tariff of 75¢, and her more favorable ocean freight rates. (Higher production costs were further recognized by the Sugar Act benefit payments which are not reflected here.)

For three years, Puerto Rico's crops were bought at a basic contract price of 3.46¢ F. O. B., but with increasing wartime subsidies to offset advancing costs, commencing in 1944. For the 1946 crop, Puerto Rico was again offered a basic contract price of 3.46¢ F.O.B., plus a support payment to growers, based upon the tonnage of cane ground which was supposed to be equivalent to 87½¢ per 100 lbs. of sugar produced. The mills were to receive a direct payment of 15¢ per 100 lbs. of sugar processed by them. The total, therefore, to be received by the Insular Industry was 3.46¢ plus .875 + .15 or 4.485¢ per lb. Increases in the U. S. ceiling price above 3.75¢ were to be added to the basic F.O.B. price and a corresponding deduction made in the $1.025 subsidy.

Before the contract was signed, the ceiling price was advanced .455¢ per lb. to 4.205¢ on February 10, 1946. The contract was then changed by adding .385¢ to the basic contract price, making it 3.845¢ instead of 3.46¢ F.O.B., and the subsidy was reduced a like amount from $1.025 to 64¢ 100 lbs., with the proviso that any further advances in the ceiling price above 4.205¢ would be added to the price and deducted from the subsidy until the latter was completely wiped out. The ceiling price must, therefore, go above 4.845¢ before Puerto Rico will receive any additional price benefit, and then only on her unshipped sugar.

Meanwhile, Cuba has sold three crops at 2.65¢

F.O.B. and one at 3.10¢ and was falling slightly behind Puerto Rico when measured by the historical differential of 81 points in F.O.B. prices. When it came time to negotiate for the 1946 crop she claimed and received "equality" with Puerto Rico. The basic contract price was set at 3.675¢, which merely represented the original price of 2.65¢, plus the 1.025¢ subsidy promised to Puerto Rico. In addition, Cuba insisted upon various escalator clauses. One of them has already been discussed and promises to give Cuba a price increment of around 68¢ per 100 lbs. on one-quarter of her sale.

Let us assume, merely for the sake of illustration, that the index prices for the third and fourth quarters will give Cuba an average price rise of 68¢ per 100 lbs. but that the ceiling price of raws will soon be raised by 91¢ per 100 lbs. The two areas would then receive the following amounts, Cuba on one-half of her crop-sale, Puerto Rico on her unshipped balance:

CUBA	
Original F.O.B. price established in 1942	2.65 ¢
1946 parity with Puerto Rico	1.025
Basic 1946 Contract Price	3.675¢
Assumed escalator advance	.68
Adjusted Cuban price on one-half of sale	4.355¢
PUERTO RICO	
Original F.O.B. price established in 1942	3.46 ¢
Part of ceiling advance of February 10, 1946 already added to original F.O.B. price	.385
Assumed further advance in ceiling price above 4.205	.91
Adjusted F.O.B. Contract Price	4.755¢
Subsidy for 1946: $1.025 wiped out by ceiling increases	.00
Total to be received by Puerto Rico on unshipped sugars	4.755¢

It will be noted that under these assumptions, Puerto Rico's historical price differential over Cuba has shrunk from 81¢ to 40¢ per 100 lbs. Puerto Ricans resent this situation, pointing out that the original intent in the 1946 Cuban negotiations was merely to give Cuba historical "differential" equality with Puerto Rico and not what, in effect, amounts to a duty reduction or preference. It is reported that Puerto Rico's Resident Commissioner in Washington will seek a revision in the terms of the present contract, presumably on a retroactive basis to restore Puerto Rico's differential on her entire crop, rather than just on the unshipped balance.

Return To Free Market

From the foregoing brief discussion, it will be seen how involved our price structure has become under the "managed economy" system; also, how impossible it is for the Industry to forecast and make plans for the future. Let us hope that 1947 will see the end of all this sort of thing. The only sensible solution is the restoration of a free market, the first step of which would be the reopening of the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange in the closing months of the current year or early in 1947 for trading in 1948 deliveries. Only in a free market are true prices determined, enabling consumer and producers who have their sweat and money invested in the Industry to make their own calculations on the probable course of future events, with each free to act as his own judgment dictates.

Lowry & Company, Inc.

The Definition of Sugar

(*War Food Order 64—Amendment I*)

War Food Order No. 64, as amended is hereby further amended to read as follows:

1400.8—Delegation of Authority to ration sugar (a) Definitions:

(1) "Sugar" means (i) any grade or type of saccharine product derived from sugarcane or sugar beets which is principally of crystalline structure and which contains sucrose, dextrose or levulose; or (ii) liquid sugar as herein defined.

(2) "Liquid sugar" means (i) Any sirup of cane juice, produced from sugarcane grown in the continental United States which contains less soluble nonsugar solids (exclusive of any foreign substances that may have been added or developed in the product) than 4.5 percent of the total soluble solids; or

(ii) Any other grade or type of saccharine product derived from sugarcane or sugar beets, which is principally of non-crystalline structure and which contains less soluble nonsugar solids (exclusive of any foreign substances that may have been added or developed in the product) than 6 percent of the total soluble solids; or

(iii) Any grade or type of saccharine product derived from sugarcane or sugar beets which is principally of non-crystalline structure and regardless of the percentage amount of non-sugar solids, contains soluble non-sugar solids (exclusive of any foreign substances that may have been added or developed in the product) consisting of less than 20 percent sulphated ash.

(3) "Imported product" means any product which is manufactured outside of the 48 States or the District of Columbia and brought into any of the 48 States or the District of Columbia.

(b) Delegation of authority to ration sugar. Sugar, as such, and sugar contained in any imported product or in any ingredient of such product, are hereby declared to be rationed foods within the meaning and for the purposes of War Food Order No. 56. The Office of Price Administration is hereby authorized to exercise all the powers delegated to it under the said War Food Order No. 56, subject to the terms and conditions thereof, with respect to all sugar, as such, and with respect to all sugar contained in any imported product or in any ingredient of such product.

This amendment shall become effective at 12:01 A.M. e.s.t. August 22, 1946. With respect to any action taken by the Office of Price Administration, or with respect to any violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred or appeals taken, prior to said date, under War Food Order No. 64, as amended, or under War Food Order No. 56, as amended all provisions of said orders shall be deemed to remain in full force for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit or other proceeding with repect to any such action, violation, right, liability or appeal.

Issued this 21st day of August 1946.

Charles F. Brannan,
Acting Sec.

Summary of News Events

By A. W. Dykers

Note: All reports from Washington, unless otherwise indicated, are taken from information supplied by the Washington Office of the American Sugar Cane League.

Expect 5,280,000 tons of Cane

The Government crop reporting board predicted on September 1st that the present Louisiana cane crop would amount to 5,280,000 tons. This is 338,000 tons less than the production was last year but is 70,000 tons more than the ten year average Louisiana cane production. The yield per acre is estimated at 20 tons. Last year the average yield per acre was 21.3 tons.

Committee Goes to Washington

Members of a special committee appointed by the Louisiana sugar processors to negotiate with the Government regarding the price of sugar left New Orleans on September 9th for Washington. Those making the trip were George L. Billeaud, President of the American Sugar Cane League, W. Prescott Foster, Frank L. Barker, J. J. Shaffer, Jr., and Marcel J. Voorhies, general manager of the League.

The committee went to Washington for conferences (arranged by Clarence J. Bourg, Washington representative of the League) with James H. Marshall, Chief of the Sugar Branch, U.S.D.A., and Robert Shields, President of the Commodity Credit Corporation and director of the Production and Marketing Division of the U.S.D.A.

Because THE SUGAR BULLETIN has to go to press at a scheduled time we are not able to wait for the expected announcement from Washington covering an advance in the price of sugar.

Strike on in Hawaii

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (C.I.O.) has called a general strike effecting 35 Hawaiian sugar plantations. About 26,000 workers, according to the news reports, left their plantation jobs at midnight on August 31st when negotiations failed to settle a dispute between labor and management revolving around the following labor demands:

1—A 65¢ per hour minimum cash wage plus customary perquisites of housing, medical care, fuel, water, etc.
2—A 40 instead of a 48 hour week.
3—A union closed shop clause.
4—Joint union—company administration of perquisites and company accounting of all money

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Experienced assistant field manager for 2700-acre sugar plantation near Baton Rouge. Opportunity for advancement to field manager within two years. House furnished near school, Catholic and Protestant churches. Begin now or January 1st. State qualifications. P. O. Box 378, New Orleans, Louisiana.

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which the union asserts should have gone into improvements during the war years.

The management contends that the union demands will add $21,000,000 to annual production costs.

St. James Coop. Will Not Operate

The mill of the St. James Sugar Co-operative, at St. James, will not be completed in time for the coming grinding campaign. One month ago the management expected the plant to be ready to begin operations about the middle of October, but the scarcity of building and other materials has made this impossible. All the cane scheduled for the new mill has been contracted for by other plants in the vicinity without loss to the participating farmers.

New Delgado-Albania Commission

A new Delgado-Albania Plantation Commission has been designated by the New Orleans Commission Council. The affairs of this City owned plantation will henceforth be guided by the mayor, the finance commissioner, and the property commissioner of New Orleans and one private commissioner to be named by the mayor. This new arrangement is supposed to save the City of New Orleans between $10,000 and $12,000 a year since it does away with the paying positions formerly existing on the commission.

Jamaican Laborers For Louisiana

3,000 Jamaican laborers have been assigned to Louisiana for the last half of September and all of October, November and December. It is our understanding that they will all be placed in the sugar and rice belts.

Sugar Cane Festival
September 27th, 28th and 29th.

The annual Louisiana Sugar Cane Festival and Fair will be held in New Iberia on September 27th, 28th and 29th and an elaborate program has been planned by the sponsors. Beautiful girls from all over the sugar district will vie for the title of Queen of the Sugar Bowl and the honor of reigning with a prominent (and lucky) Louisianian who has been selected to reign as King. The program of the three day celebration will be as follows:

Friday, September 27th.

Morning: 10:00 A. M.—Agricultural Parade showing crops and livestock of the region, cultivating, harvesting, and manufacturing machinery. Opening of the Fair.

Afternoon: 4:00 P. M.—Fair and Carnival. Parade of queens of the Sugar Bowl on floats.

Night: 8:00 P. M.—Selection of the reigning queen by motion picture scouts from Hollywood.

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BMF-7
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Saturday, September 28th.

Morning: Agricultural fair and machinery exhibits.

Afternoon: 3:00 P. M.—Gorgeous Evangeline Theme parade with fifteen dazzling floats.

Night: 8:00 P. M.—Addresses by nationally known speakers. A great pageant on a 300 foot stage, with more than 500 men, women and children in costume depicting the story of sugarcane.

Sunday, September 29th.

Afternoon: 3:00 P. M. — Pirogue race along beautiful Bayou Teche. Art and flower shows. Fair exhibits.

Night: 8:00 P. M.——Cavalcade of the Cane Pageant.

Died

Mr. Hebert Billeaud, president of the Billeaud Sugar Factory and prominent sugar planter of Lafayette Parish, died on September 6th of a heart attack at the Lafayette Sanitarium. Mr. Billeaud, who was 77 years old, was preparing to return home after undergoing an operation when he was stricken. His nearest surviving relative is a brother, Andre Billeaud, of Broussard. He was an uncle of George L. Billeaud, president of the American Sugar Cane League.

W. H. Fielding, old time Louisiana sugar boiler who has been inactive for the past few years, will be at the Waterford factory this season.

Sidney Henningson, who was at Salsburg last season, will be at the Columbia factory, of Caire and Graugnard this year.

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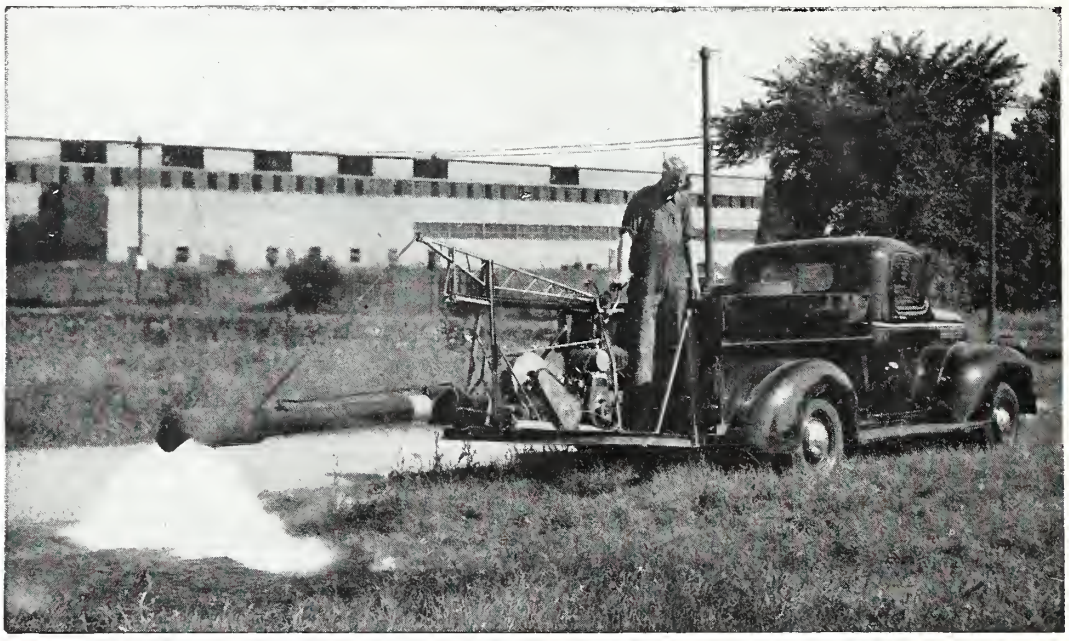

The above picture shows the Model "A" mounted on circular track which, in turn, is bolted to truck body floor for straight-away burning. When so mounted the burner unit can be swung through an arc of 180 degrees by the operator. The lower picture with the same mounting shows the burner set at an angle with a special burner head adapted for ditch and ditch bank burning.

The Model "A" has an oil burning capacity of 60 g.p.h and produces a dense, high velocity, intensely hot flame which sears green vegetation quickly. Under average conditions the first trip can be made at about 8 m. p. h. and the second trip, which should be made from 2 to 10 days later after the sun has dried the vegetation, the speed may be much faster—10 to 15 m.p.h.

The Model "A" burning a swath 5 feet wide at 8 m.p.h. consumes 8 gallons of fuel oil per mile. At 5¢ per gallon the cost would be 40¢. Burning one acre at the same speed consumes 13 gallons of fuel oil; at 5¢ per gallon the cost would be 65¢.

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